

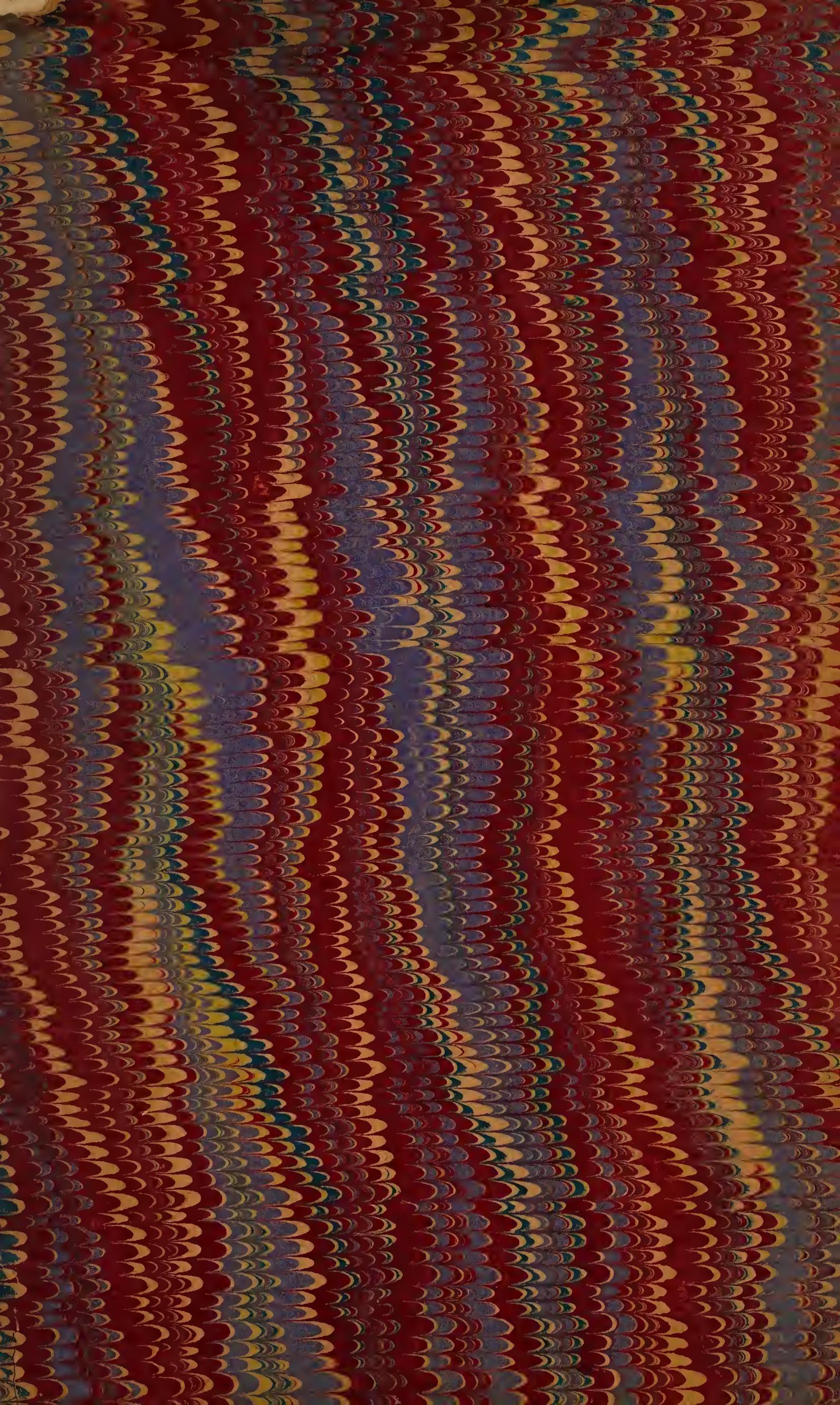
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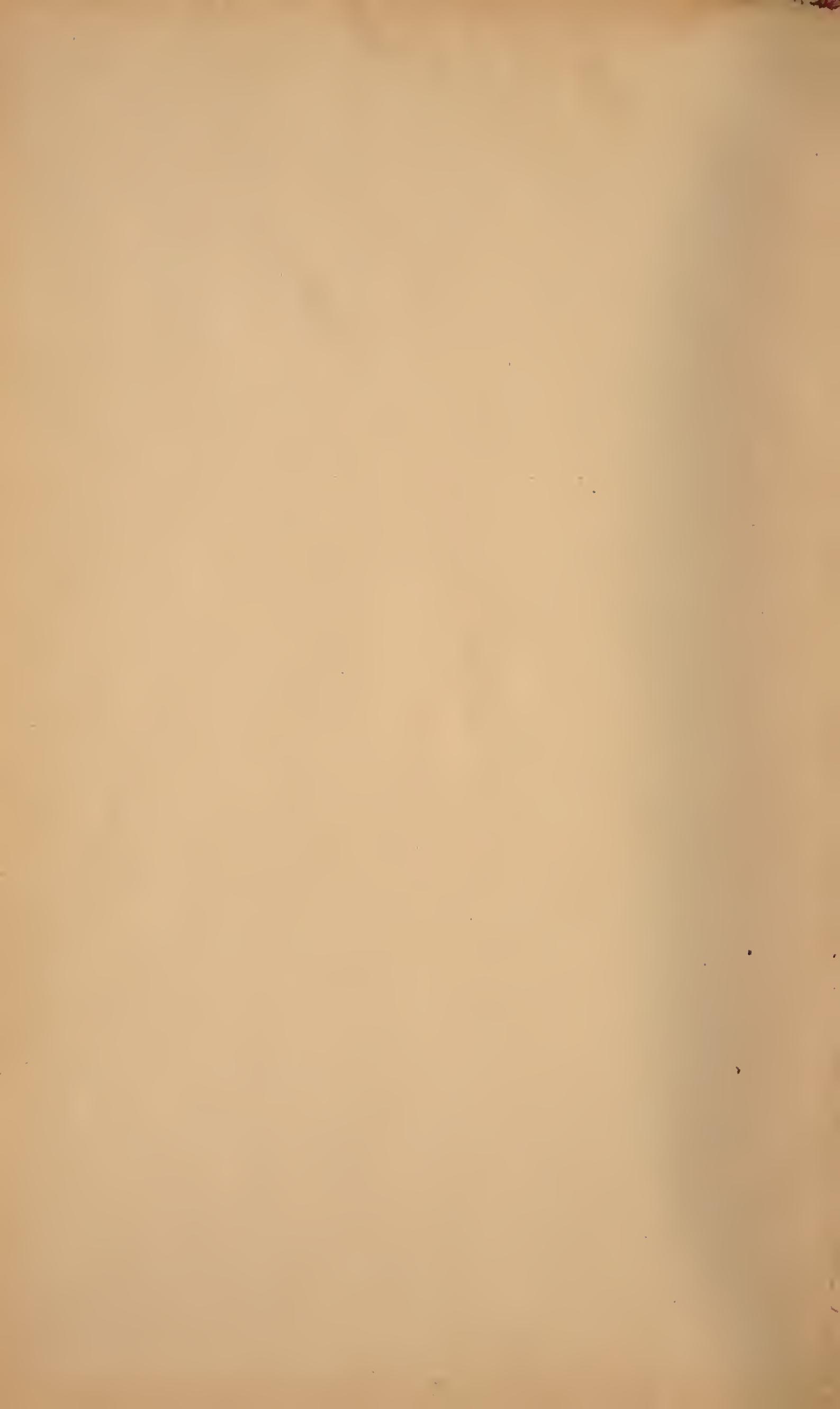
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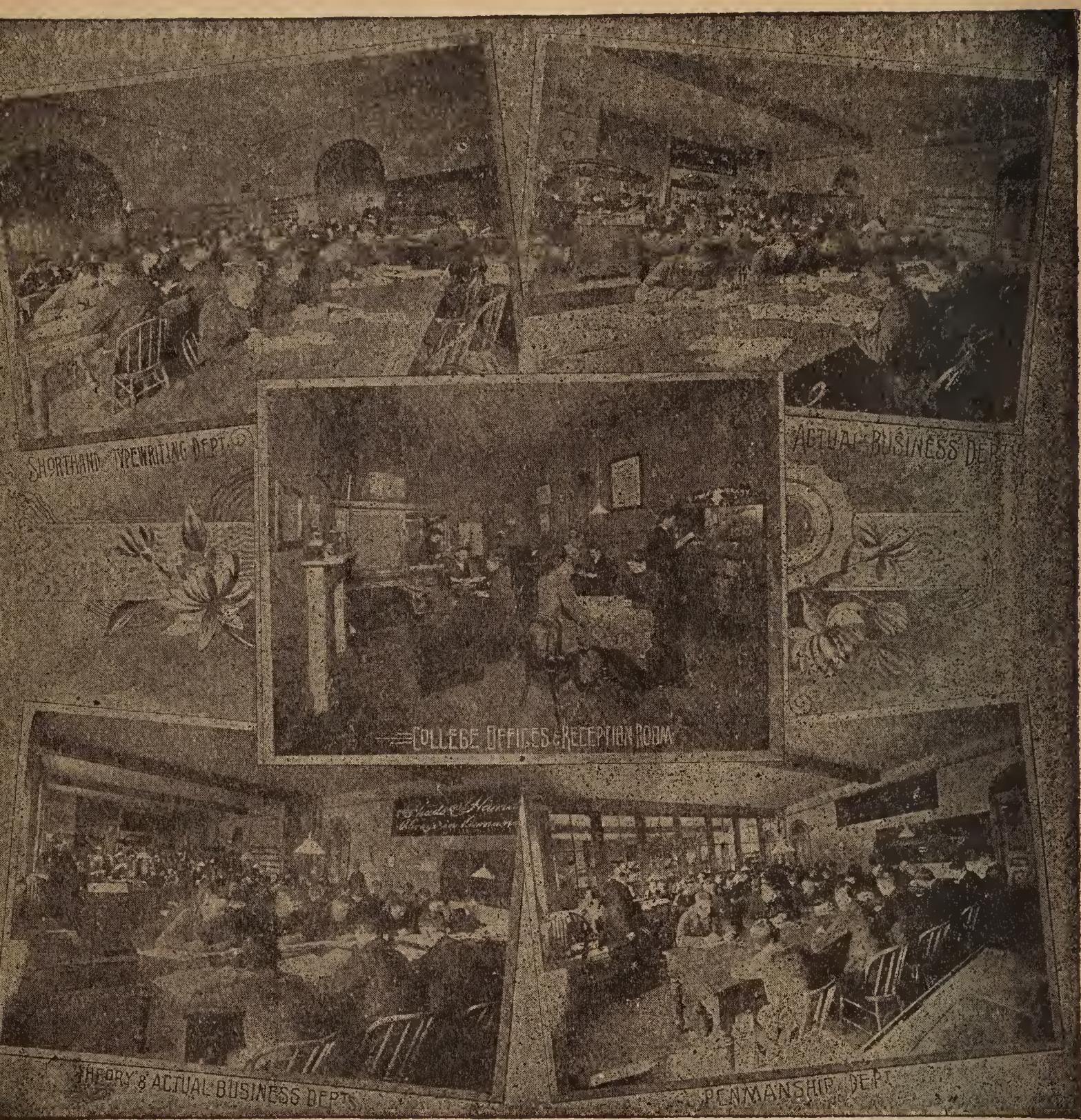




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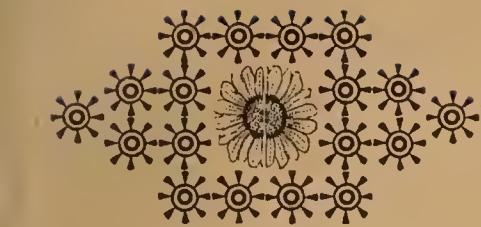
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 102

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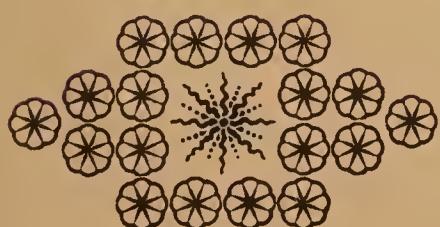
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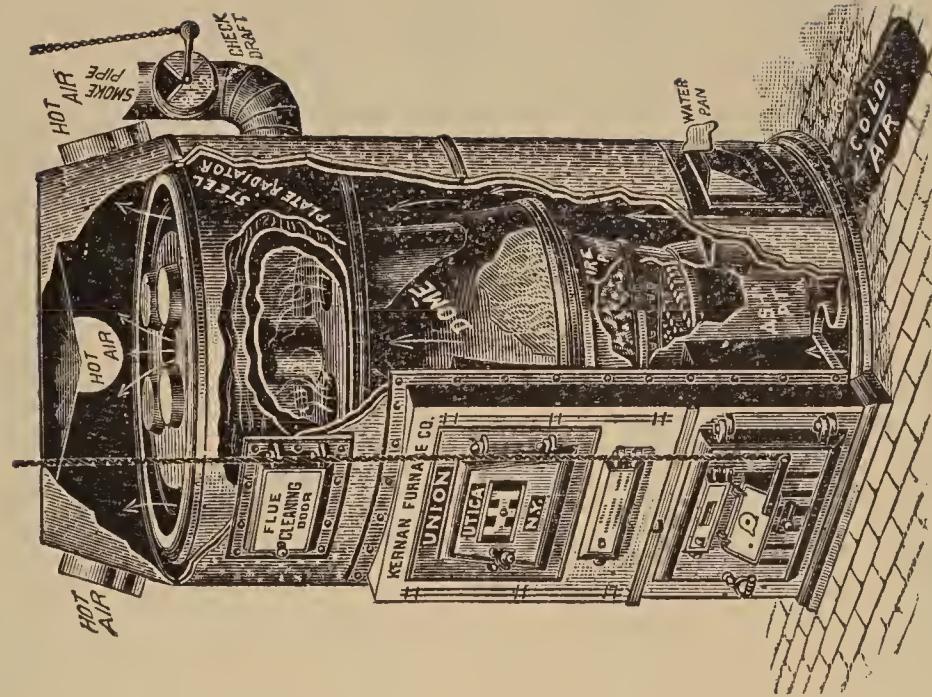
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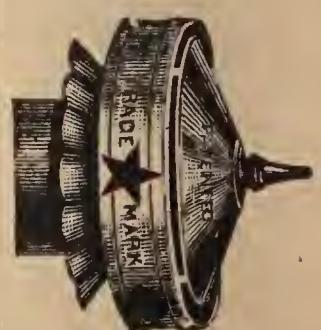


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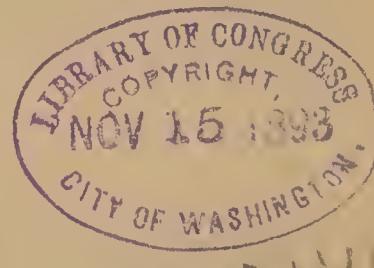
1881 TO 1893.

\*\*\* HISTORY \*\*\*

—OF THE—

G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF  
DELAWARE,

WITH SPECIAL MENTION OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF MARYLAND.



Also the Auxiliaries of the G. A. R., and the  
Union Veteran Legion.

Re-unions, Reminiscences of Regiments, Camp-fires,  
National Guards, etc.

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CHARLES A. FOSTER, *au.*

DEPARTMENT HISTORIAN,

Office of Historian,

Wilmington, Del.

NO. 1 WEST 7TH STREET.



## WASHINGTON COMMITTEE.

### Visits of the Committee on Washington G. A. R. Encampment.

The joint Committee on Arrangement for the Annual National Encampment of the G. A. R., from the different posts of Wilmington consisting of: From Post 1, Chas. A. Foster, Geo. W. King, Samuel Lewis, Richard Heritage, Jacob Slifer; Post 2, P. B. Ayers, B. D. Bogia, Edgar Finley, Joseph Duffy, Chas. W. Solloway, Post 4, Nero Bachus, D. A. Jackson, Isaac Wilson, K. A. Austin, J. R. Walker; Post 13, Moses Bullock, A. W. Blair, Francis McCloskey, George Hillsley; Post 23, A. H. Hyatt, H. S. Kyle, J. L. French, J. W. Agnew and M. B. Fowler, made their initial visit to Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1892.

After transacting their business the committee visited the Capitol where they were cordially received by the Senators and Representatives who accompanied them to the various places of interest, and afterwards dined with the committee at the Hotel Willard. Speeches were made by Senators Gray and Higgins, Representative Causey, Past Commander P. B. Ayars, Department Commander Col. A. J. Woodman and Chas. A. Foster. Col. Wm. B. Norton acted as toastmaster.

After the banquet the committee visited Meade Post, where speeches were made by comrades from Posts 12, 13 and 23, of Wilmington, New York and Washington.

Wm. B. Norton, C. L. Jefferis and Col. A. J. Woodman, all of Post 23, resigned as members of the Washington committee.

Others were appointed to fill their places. This committee continued its work until after the celebration at Brandywine Springs, July 4th, 1892; and was discharged from its labors, after the 26th Annual Encampment at Washington, of providing ways and means for the entertainment of the Department of Delaware at that encampment.

## FRATERNAL VISIT.

The Washington Committee of the Department of Delaware, made a fraternal visit to Baltimore in March. They were met at the depot by a large delegation of Dushane Post, No. 3, of Baltimore; Past Department Commander George H. Graham, Post Commander Kohler, Past Commander Miller, Major Graham and Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, of the 5th Md; veterans, Comrade Sweet and a number of other comrades headed by Capt. Frank Nolen. With this delegation they made a tour of the city, visiting the cyclorama of the Monitor and Merrimac, the Cathedral, Pratt Library, and walked along the beautiful thoroughfares. At Captain Nolen's store they were presented with a book, the record of the Monument Commission of Maryland, containing fine portraits of the Commission and of the magnificent monuments and a complete history of their work. The officers were Colonel Theodore Long, chairman; Captain Frank Nolen, secretary; Dr. George H. Graham, corresponding secretary.

As guests of Dushane Post, the visitors were entertained at supper at the Maltby House.

After supper the veterans marched to the splendid post-room of the Dushane Post, at Baltimore street and Post Office avenue. A special muster was given in honor of the visitors, and upon invitation Past Department Commander Daniel Ross conducted open camp fire.

Past Department Commander Smith made an address of welcome. Colonel C. A. Foster, aide-de-camp on the staff of General Palmer, was next

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called, making a few brief remarks and reading a poem called "One Flag in Procession."

Speeches were also made by Captain Nolen, Colonel Hyatt, Comrade A. A. Gen. Finley and Past Department Commander Ayars. A lunch of hard-tack, coffee, etc., was served. The comrades accompanied the committee to the depot.

The comrades that participated were as follows: Past Department Commander Daniel Ross, Past Department Commander Ayars, A. A. General E. A. Finley, Medical Director C. L. Jefferis, Major Kyle of the Council of Administration of the Department, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff Charles A. Foster, Aide-de-Camp A. T. Hyatt, Aide-de-Camp Charles Solloway and Past Post Commander Colonel Duffy of Post 2. Mayor Willey and Past Department Commander Colonel Woodman were prevented from attending by illness.

### Fourth of July, 1891.

The greatest demonstration ever made in Delaware on Fourth of July was its celebration in 1891, at the ancient city of New Castle.

The most important event was the parade. A platoon of six police headed the procession, which was marshaled by Lewis E. Eliason and Aids Abraham Moore, B. F. Blackburn and J. Jones Jindson. Then followed Mayor Hanson, President Frazer and the City Council and several city officials in barouches bedecked with flags. The First Military Band of twenty-three pieces came next, followed by Department Commander Woodman and staff, G. A. R., and Captain Evan S. Watson Post, G. A. R., accompanied by visiting comrades. All were dressed in regulation uniform. Flags of '76 and flags pierced by the bullets of many battles, borne by the color bearers of the post marched here. Company H, N. G. D., turned out about forty men under command of Captain Boyd. The men wore fatigue uniforms with white pants. Harmony Castle, No. 6, K. of G. E., and Christiana Lodge, K. G. E., followed the militiamen. The second division was headed by the Lenape Steam Fire Engine Company, which was the largest organization in line. The firemen were marshaled by Col. John J. Gormley. The Silsby engine, hook and ladder, truck and hose carriage were all extensively decorated with flags and flowers. The hook and ladder company, numbering 30 men, were in the rear of the fire company. They were headed by the city cornet band, 17 men. Then followed the beautiful float containing the Goddess of Liberty and burlesquers, and last was the sixty horsemen marshaled by Weldin Vining. Most of the riders were masked and wore gorgeous looking costumes.

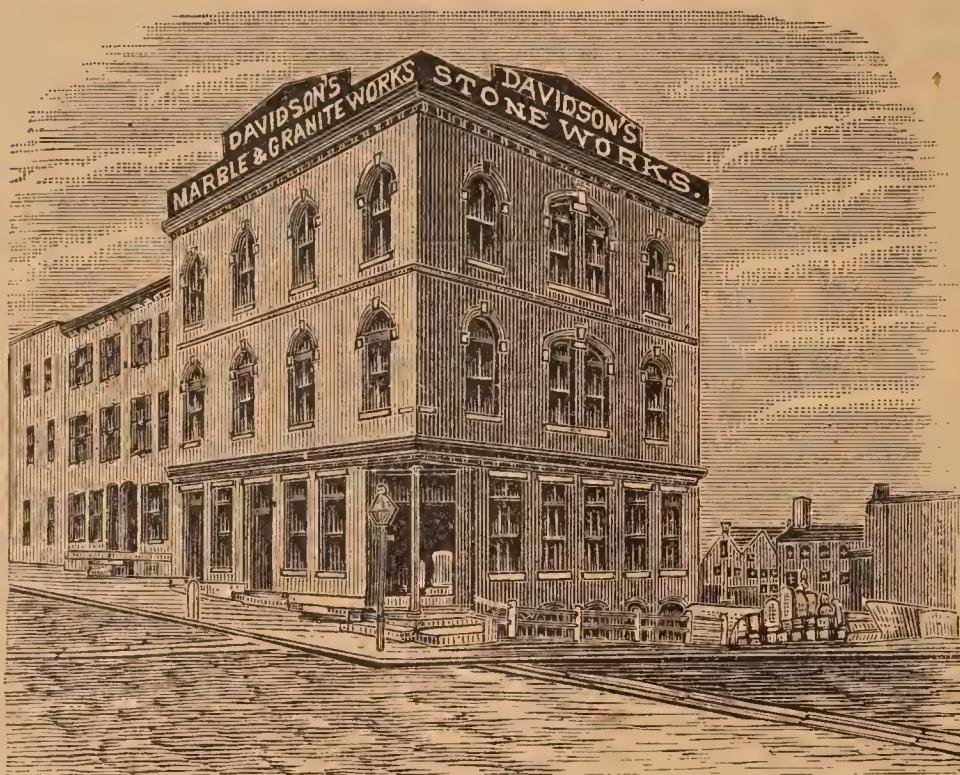
The parade, after marching about an hour and a half, came to a halt in front of the High School building, on the portico of which were seated Past Department Commander Peter B. Ayars, of the G. A. R., the Rev. Thomas E. Martindale, President Wilson, of the Board of Education, and Joseph E. Vantine. Mr. Ayars in a stirring address presented to the public schools on behalf of Watson Post a magnificent flag.

A chorus of school girls sang the "Star Spangled Banner," at the conclusion of which the flag was received on behalf of the Board of Education by the Rev. T. E. Martindale. The flag was then hoisted while the band played "We'll Rally Round the Flag."

A patriotic meeting was then held on the green. The Rev. P. B. Lightner presided. The Rev. E. L. Brady, of St. Peter's R. C. Church, read the Declaration of Independence and a speech was made by the Rev. E. L. Hubbard, Ph. D.

In the evening the First Military Band gave a grand concert on the Battery Grounds, and a fine display of fireworks was witnessed.

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## Grand Army Gala Day.

Nearly five thousand people assembled at Brandywine Springs, Del., on July 4th, 1892, to participate in or witness the services of the G. A. R. celebration.

At 11:15 A. M. Past Dept. Com. P. B. Ayars, called the meeting to order. After the singing of patriotic songs by Wesley M. E. choir, Senator Higgins was introduced and delivered an eloquent address.

The Rev. J. B. Quigg made a brief address and proposed three cheers for the nation.

The day was spent in various amusements, on the merry-go-round, toboggan slide, boating, fishing, swinging and dancing. On the grounds is the historic "Council Oak" under which General Washington and his gen-



erals held a council of war on the day before the Americans retreated to Chadd's Ford, September 8 1777. In the park are many refreshing springs of water, which are highly commended for their health-giving properties.

The booming of the cannon at 4 o'clock announced that a sham battle was about to commence. The contending forces consisted of twenty men and two pieces of artillery under command of Past Post Commander Richard McClelland, James Zebley and Benjamin Bogia, gunners, and seventy-five men under Captain James Agnew. The infantry had a position near the woods while the battery of two guns with the support was stationed near the top of the plateau.

The fight was opened by the artillery, who upon discovering the opposing force under the command of Captain John Zebley, in the distance, opened fire. This was not responded to for some time, when finally the roar of musketry commenced, and the firing became hot and heavy. The advancing forces were driven back by the well-directed shots of the sharpshooters supporting the battery, and victory was for the time being in the balance.

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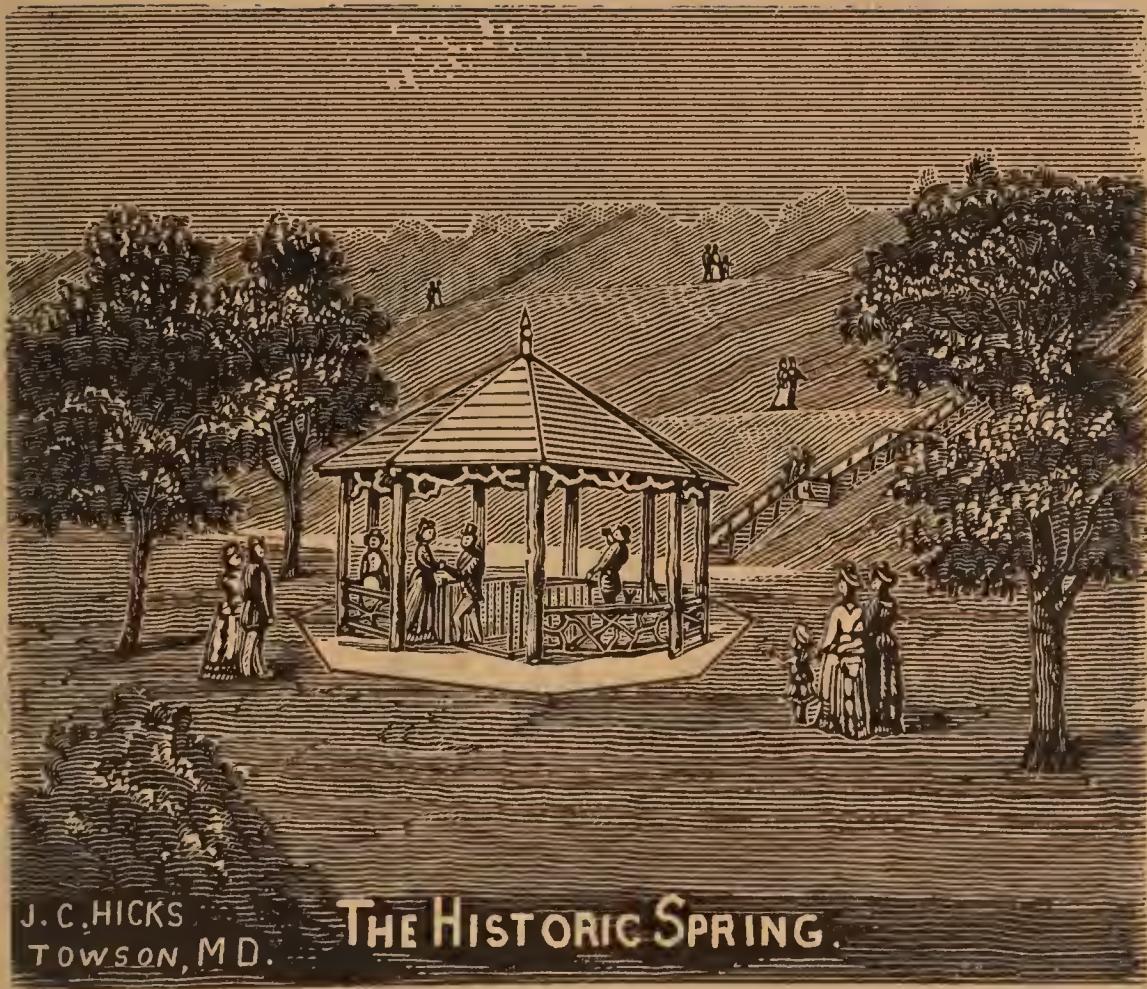
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6th and Market, <sup>WIL.,</sup> <sub>DEL.</sub>

**MULLIN'S  
CLOTHING  
HATS  
SHOES**



But they rallied their forces, and again advanced, only to be again repulsed, when the battery was moved closer towards them. Then a charge was ordered, and while the attention of those manning and supporting the guns was directed to the front, a brilliant flank movement was made by Captain James Agnew. After a severe hand to hand fight the battery was captured and the victory won.

Notwithstanding the severity of the conflict the casualties were few, and though several men were seen to fall in the ranks of the advancing forces, they seemed to revive as soon as carried to the rear, and again took their places in the ranks. Comrade Hahn of Smyth Post, was struck in the face with a flag staff during the hand to hand conflict, but was not seriously injured. Comrade Nat. Bayne had three of his fingers badly crushed while assisting to work one of the field pieces.

The battle lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and was an excellent representation of a genuine fight.

As the committee of arrangements and the boys who took part in the sham battle were very tired, they were compelled to postpone the fireworks and the people returned early to their homes.

### Transfer of Troop B's Armory.

The Armory of Troop B, First Cavalry, National Guard of Delaware, at Twelfth and Orange streets, Wilmington, was formally opened February 22nd, 1892. The deed for the property was turned over to the trustees of Troop B Association.

The drill room where the ceremonies took place was brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated. Dancing by the soldiers and guests preceded the reception.

Governor Reynolds and his staff, Mayor Willey and other prominent

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citizens and officials stood near the centre of the hall when Inspector General Richard R. Kenney stepped forward and presented the armory, the first military building in the State, to the trustees of Troop B Association. He recited briefly the history of Troop B and said the present fine building was due to the efforts of Captain E. L. Rice.

Mayor Willey received the deed on behalf of the trustees and in the course of his remarks praised the militia and strongly commended the good work of Captain Rice and Troop B.

Governor Reynolds was called for and pledged his assistance, as Governor, and bespoke for the association the assistance and encouragement of the next Legislature.

Governor Reynolds held a reception soon afterwards in the reading room of the Armory, General Kenney, Senator Donahoe, and Mayor Willey assisting in receiving guests.

The dancers had the floor for about half an hour, when a space was cleared for drill. Gatling Gun Company B, of Camden, National Guard of New Jersey, and known as the Sewell Guards, marched into the drill hall in command of Captain John R. Jones, with First Lieutenant George W. Garton and Second Lieutenant Harry M. Dey.

Their uniforms of black "busbies," red coats and blue trousers were very striking. They drilled perfectly, going through the full manual. The precision of movement, the firing and bayonet work were most effective.

### On the March.

Troop B. First Cavalry, N. G. D., of this city, under command of Captain E. L. Rice, Jr., marched to New Castle to visit Company H. First Infantry, N. G. D., of that place, Tuesday evening, June 23d, 1891. The First Military band of New Castle and Company H., N. G. D., marched out the Wilmington road and met Troop B. The troop did some maneuvering by the way of skirmishing and company drilling. On their arrival at New Castle a short parade was made. Both companies wore fatigue uniform and presented a soldierly appearance.

### Fraternal Visit to Troop B.

Company D, Third Regiment, N. G. P., visited Wilmington as the guests of Troop B, First Cavalry, N. G. D., on May 30 and 31, 1891. The

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troop had marched from Philadelphia to Wilmington, stopping over night at Chester, the guests of Company B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P. They were in command of Captain Gillespie. They wore a fatigue uniform, with brown leggings and broad-brimmed hats, the hats being of the same style as worn by the soldiers on the plains. Their uniforms were dusty, and gave them the appearance of having been in an actual engagement.

They were met at the toll gate by a squad of Troop B and escorted to the City Hall, where they were welcomed by Mayor Harrington. From the City Hall the company went to Healdmoor rifle range, where they shot their annual match.

The prizes were carried off by Sergeant George H. Wilbur, first; Private John Biddle, second; James S. Elliott, third. Alfred Wright was given a leather medal for making the lowest score. All officers did not contest for the medals, as they were exclusively for the men. Speeches were delivered by Captains Rice and Gillespie.

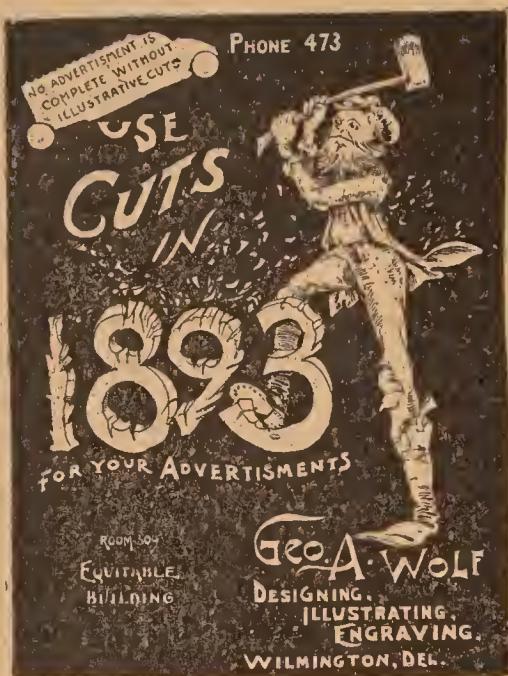
On Sunday afternoon, May 31st, while at Troop B's Armory preparing to return home, by request of Captain Gillespie, Adjutant-General Hart presented a handsome medal to Captain E. L. Rice, of Troop B, on behalf of Captain Gillespie and Company D, as a token of appreciation of the hearty reception given them while the guests of Troop B.

The visiting company was escorted to the boat by Troop B, where they were met by a detail of Company B, of Chester, who came to accompany Company D to Philadelphia.

---

## An Old Soldier's Trip From New York to Chicago By Way of Washington and the B. & O. Railroad.

All along the route, from the time you leave Communipaw Ferry, you have a beautiful view that abounds with attractiveness, you run close along the shore, in full view of the Statue of Liberty, Long Island and Staten Island, until you come to Bayonne and Bergen Point, on the peninsula, delightful places in season for boating, bathing and fishing, passing by the great Standard Oil Company's works and refineries, you cross Newark Bay and Kill von Kull and a bridge two miles long. On the north side you can see the spires of Newark, on the south, the great hills of Staten Island, dotted with beautiful residences, passing the great sewing machine works of Singers, at Elizabethport. It is said to be a famous spot in the days of the Revolutionary struggle. Here George Washington left his coach and embarked for New York, to be inaugurated as first president of the U. S. I suppose the Singer Sewing Machine works employ upward to five thousand persons, and their buildings cover many acres of ground. At Elizabeth you halt at a very pretty place, which was once known as the capital of New Jersey, afterwards removed to Newark and then to Princeton. The city was named after the wife of one of the Governors of two hundred years ago. But few cities can boast of better railroad facilities than Elizabeth. There are over two hundred transfers between the city and New York. On coming to Plainfield you find a favorite resort for solid business men of New York, who travel to and fro with as much ease as those who live in New York. It is one of the oldest towns of New Jersey, its ancient history running back over one hundred and fifty years, when its first frame house was built in 1735. From the rock on the Orange Hills is where Washington kept his eye on the movements of King George's soldiers, under General Howe. "Bound Brook," cries the brakeman; this town is situated on the Raritan River, at the junction of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Philadelphia & Reading, and obtained its name from the brook east of



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the station, which was a land boundary in Colonial days. Bound Brook is a very old settlement, the name being given it 230 years ago. The first house was called the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, in 1777, and of the notorious Colonel Simcoe. The first two-story house built there was considered as putting on airs, and was called Van Norden's Folly. The Queen's Bridge was built across the Raritan in 1731. From this point you bound away on the Philadelphia and Reading branch, through the beautiful and productive lands as far as the eye can reach, passing by many beautiful stations, with their tasteful surroundings of lawns and blooming gardens. Pennington is then reached, a delightful town of wealth and culture. Then comes Trenton Junction, from whence we cross the Delaware River by a magnificent bridge, which spans not only the river but the entire valley. The country hereabout is beautiful and picturesque, and the eye catches glimpses of many pretty bits of scenery. From Neshaminy Falls to Germantown is certainly unsurpassed for natural beauty and artificial adornment. Leaving Girard Avenue Station you plunge into a tunnel for a few minutes, then you emerge into the magnificent passenger station of the Baltimore and Ohio. Leaving the city of Philadelphia over the route of the great Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia division, the traveler is much attracted by the many varied and choice bits of scenery. While passing on through Chester to Wilmington, over that magnificent structure, the iron bridge that spans the historic Brandywine, and noted for romantic beauty, a few minutes' stop is made at the lovely station at Delaware Avenue, with its superb flower garden and beautiful view. We pass on, reaching Newark, one of Delaware's beautiful towns, where a short stop is made while the iron horse is watered, and then we speed away, passing through deep cuts, over deep ravines and beautiful streams and running brooks, until we reach the noble and picturesque Susquehanna, over which we cross one of the finest railroad bridges in the country. It is a long one, and towers high above the trees on the island upon which part of it rests. The view in crossing is perfectly lovely. Fishing crafts and large vessels, the small tug and commodious passenger steamer, are plying to and fro, traversing the bold waters of the old Susquehanna. A beautiful view is obtained of the flats and the head of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, Northeast River and Elk River, also Bowl's Mountain, Turkey Point and Specuetia Island, the great fishing and ducking places, and the ancient town of Havre de Grace. Passing on, over bridged rivers and high and beautiful grounds and fine farms, Canton is reached, where we are confronted with Baltimore Harbor. We cross over in a solid train, on the mammoth steamer built by our enterprising Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., of Wilmington (noted steamship builders.) Crossing over, amid the busy shipping of Baltimore Harbor to Locust Point, we land at the great docks and pier of the Baltimore and Ohio, near the famous Fort McHenry, that defended Baltimore so gallantly in 1812; and when, in the early part of the rebellion, we watched from our own housetop in Baltimore, to see if the old Star-Spangled Banner yet waved in the dawn's early light. I feel proud to say it was there and stayed there. However, for a time after the 19th of April, things looked squally. Passing from the boat to the Camden station, the Baltimore station of the great Baltimore and Ohio. From here we pass out of the Y to the Y of the Relay house, headquarters for soldiers during the late rebellion. The beautiful station of the Baltimore and Ohio stands in the Y of the two tracks, in the midst of a pretty little park adorned with rare plants and flowers. A playing fountain and monuments are some of the ornaments of the grounds. On the west side the Patapsco rolls noisily along over a rocky bed. Passing on to the Capital, sometimes at the rate of a mile a minute, you pass many beautiful stations, and very, very many things that are pleasing and beautiful, and come to a halt in the great

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city of the nation, under the shadow of the Capitol that no traveler need err in finding. In transferring myself, with my duster strapped on my cabba, it became detached and I lost it in the transfer, not missing it until I got to Point of Rocks. On my arrival at Chicago I reported the fact to the pleasant manager of the telegraph office at Chicago. He secured it and returned it to me in good order. We left Washington in a vestibule train of comfort and excellence. The parlor cars are replete with the luxury of home. Instead of a long journey being tiresome it becomes a pleasure. The efficiency and management of the Baltimore and Ohio, and polite attention to its patrons are second to none, and it is first-class in all of its equipments.

The 'Royal Blue Line,' the fastest, safest and most convenient, a traveling wonder of combined ease, elegance and pleasure. On going west from the Capitol passing out of the city limits the suburban residences are delightful, and the towns and stations are superb all way along until you come in view of a large mountain standing alone; towering away up above its fellows, it is called the Sugar Loaf, used by Signal Service to acquaint themselves of the movements of the enemy during the war. Washington Junction is a place of interest where the main stem goes on to Frederick and Elliott City. Point of Rocks was for a time the headquarters of the Fifth Maryland Regiment after the battle of Antietam. The grandeur and beauty of this road begins here, and it is a well known fact that the Baltimore and Ohio is a picturesque road, and it is not equalled in variety of scenery of mountains, valley streams, bridges or tunnels, and full of historic events. There are legions of incidents connected with the Potomac, Shenandoah and Harper's Ferry. Here both armies contended for possession, and at times both being possessors and being pursuers and pursued. Old John Brown's Fort in the old arsenal is still a place of interest, and in full view of the traveler from the car windows. At this point a beautiful piece of mechanism spans the old Potomac, on one side is Maryland Heights and that old dilapidated relic of bygone grandeur that did good service during the war, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal on the other side, Loudon Heights with its rocky ribbed walls that rise up a thousand feet above the water's edge, bids defiance to the rising and swelling of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers. On we go until Martinsburg is reached; here we halt for a time, it is one of their headquarters for engines, to be exchanged and kept in order, and is also a junction. But what interested me most was in 1863. on a beautiful day, we landed with our regiment there enroute for Winchester, from which point we marched. We very distinctly remember one very pretty morning after considerable trouble to get some fresh warm bread and butter and nice liver, and got it nicely cooked and ready to sit down to enjoy it, when General Ewell came in our front and caused the long roll to be beat, and we lost our rare breakfast. So we gathered all up we could and dumped it in our haversack. We were ordered out to support the Fifth U. S. Battery, and had the haversack shot off of us. Being Presbyterians in religion we concluded it was a predestined breakfast. On we went following the Potomac, interested with beautiful and romantic scenery, and long lines of mountains until Cumberland is reached, a short stop and then we re-crossed the Potomac and run along a beautiful and pleasant valley until we reached Piedmont. Taken on another engine we begin to ascend the bold Alleghenies. As we ascend we begin to behold a wonderful gallery of sublime views. No poet can describe the beauty you behold in this ascent or descent, neither can an artist paint this sublime scenery here. We find a beautiful mountain stream on the top which parts, one runs one way and the other runs the opposite direction, 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. We pass Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland, all beautiful summer resorts, naturally and artificially grand. As we climbed up and over the Cheat river grade, scenes of surpassing beauty confronted us

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on every hand until we reached the Ohio river. Crossing over that great and beautiful bridge to Bellaire, we speed along passing through many beautiful towns of Ohio and Indiana, through a beautiful and level country until the lake is reached, running along the lake until Chicago is reached, the wonderful city of the northwest. When you go west go by the great Baltimore and Ohio, it is intensely interesting in scenery and delightful in ease and elegance in travel, perfect palaces in comfort.

OLD SOLDIER.

---

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT  
AND SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE G. A. R. AT  
DETROIT, MICH.

---

In Detroit, Mich., August 4th and 5th, 1891, was held the Twenty-fifth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. The Delaware delegation numbered 81 in all. In honor of the visit of this organization the city was handsomely decorated with flags, festoons and bunting made into unique designs, and four archways spanned the principal streets. One arch was in imitation of marble and bore the inscription, "For Peace." The top of the arch was filled with flowers brought from Florida.

On either side of another arch, the "Triumphant," a large cannon was placed and stacks of guns were arranged. Forty-four young ladies stood in the balconies between the marching columns and strewed flowers in the pathway of the marching veterans.

A picnic and banquet was given at Belle Isle, on the Detroit River, and here were seen beautiful beds of many hued flowers, forming the symbols of the various G. A. R. organizations; arches and decorations of all kinds.

A reception was held in the Detroit rink to General Veazey, on the evening of the 4th. Among the distinguished men and women present were General Alger, Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Secretary Redfield Proctor, Governor Austin Blair, General Miles, Governor Page, General Peck, General Gilmore, Mayor Pingree, Senator Stockbridge, Colonel Dufield, Mrs. Custer-Calhoun and Mrs. Lobdell.

General Alger called the assemblage to order and after a few pleasant words of welcome he introduced R. H. Hendershott, the drummer boy of the Rappahanock, who gave a vivid imitation of a battle upon his snare drum.

Ex-president Hayes made the first speech of the evening, and was followed by Honorable Hazen S. Pingree, Mayor of Detroit, who extended

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the formal welcome of the city. Department Commander Eaton welcomed the guests on behalf of the state.

General Alger said that when at the last national encampment, the Grand Army veterans said at once, "We will." To them the City of Detroit gave a greeting no less cordial than was the invitation. To the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps General Alger extended the most tender regards of the city. For those who laid down their lives on the battlefield the general gave a touching memorial. The veterans were growing old. Their hairs were becoming numbered, some of them emphatically so. [Laughter.] General Alger thanked the veterans for coming to Detroit. If there was anything which Detroit had promised which had not been turned over General Alger instructed the veterans to go and take possession of it. Furthermore, if there was anything which had not been promised which the veterans wanted, if they could get it legally they were instructed to go right out and take that, also. Turning to General Veazey, General Alger took him by the hand and extended to him the heartiest welcome the city could give. He added a few words of personal appreciation to the Commander-in-Chief, and introduced him to the audience.

Commander-in-Chief Veazey said that the first words that he saw when he arrived in the city were "We are glad to see you." The Commander-in-Chief said that he thought that he could read the same words on the countenance of every person in the city. Detroit was celebrated for its history in the past, and he thought that in the future it would be equally celebrated for its hospitality. Still more it would be celebrated for accomplishing what it set out to do. Two years ago Detroit presented a name as candidate for Commander-in-Chief, and no one had the temerity to appear against him. When the city asked for the encampment it succeeded in getting it by a vote as unanimous. General Veazey could think of nothing which might be asked which the city had not given. He had no doubt that the people of Detroit had found the veterans as ready to accept as the city was to offer: [Laughter] Detroit must never ask for the encampment again unless it really wanted it, for the offer would undoubtedly be accepted before it could be retracted. In conclusion General Veazey expressed the most lively feelings of gratitude for the welcome accorded by the city and the kind remarks of General Alger in extending it.

Mrs. Margaret Custer-Calhoun, a sister of General Custer, recited "Sherman's Ride." General Alger then turned the meeting over to Past Commander-in-Chief John P. Rea, of Minnesota, and with a number of dignitaries retired to Camp Sherman.

Michigan's War Governor Austin Blair, Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, and ex-Speaker J. Warren Keiffer, of Ohio, made brief addresses. Mrs. Julia E. C. Lobdell, a sister of one of the men killed in the charge made by the First Minnesota Regiment, recited a poem commemorating that charge. Chaplain Lozier, the only surviving member of the encampment, and former chaplain of the Grand Army, sang his latest song, "The Veteran's Song."

The Rochester male quartet, consisting of T. W. Newcomb, James Rawnsley, C. H. Tomer and E. H. Miller, sang, "We Loved that Dear Old Flag," a song composed by Edgar H. Sherwood.

Many patriotic songs were sung in the course of the evening by a quartette accompanied by a band.

The camp fire was closed by giving three cheers for the old flag.

On the morning of the 5th veterans marched in grand parade which was viewed by 350,000 people. And this parade, on the occasion of the silver anniversary of the Grand Army, was conceded to be the grandest parade ever given by that body of men.

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The sleeping sun had scarcely awakened when the usual sound of the reveille was heard in all parts of the city, and at 7 o'clock there was at least 200,000 people hurrying through the streets, some to join detachments, others to secure a hasty meal and the rest to obtain some point of vantage from which to view the parade. An hour later and the outlaying camps began sending in their detachments, and the streets were only fairly passable. At 9 o'clock the troops of the Grand Army began massing at the Grand Circus Park, and the streets along the line of march were almost impassable. They were packed with a dense mass of humanity, aggregating at least 350,000 people. When the clock on the city hall chimed 10 the sight from the reviewing stand was almost indescribable. Every window was filled, the roof, the tower was teeming with people, and men clung desperately to the iron bars of the bell tower. Woodward avenue, from Jefferson to the Grand Circus Park, was a crush of people. A long, narrow lane separated the masses. Over all the August sun poured down a torrent of yellow light.

It was just 10.47 when the first gun of the national salute was fired and the sun had just kissed the tower of the city hall good night when the last foot fall of the passing parade died out.

At the close of the war there was held in Washington two grand reviews, in which two armies participated. Upon the first day Grant's grand old army, fresh from the field of Appomattox, flushed with undying fame won from the defeat of the Confederacy's first general, marched by. The soldiers were dressed in their best clothes and their equipments were fit for inspection. As the grand army moved by, a German bishop who sat upon the reviewing stand said :

"There goes an army that can beat the world."

Upon a second day the German bishop sat upon the reviewing stand and saw another army march by. It was Sherman's brave lads, famous for their march to the sea. They were not clad in the glittering panoply of war, and the blood upon their sabres and the smoke upon their gun barrels had not been cleaned away. There had been no time in the grand march across a continent to attend to such details. The boys were clad in rags and many were barefoot. They carried their camp kettles and plunder upon their backs, and what an ovation they received as they swung down Pennsylvania avenue. The old bishop, when he saw this army, remarked: "I said Grant's army could beat the world. I can now say Sherman's army could lick the devil."

On August 5, 1891, the remnants of both those great armies were combined, and marched by a third reviewing stand ; Grant's brave men and Sherman's heroes marched shoulder to shoulder, and Sheridan's and Custer's lads walked side by side with the men who fought with old "Pap" Thomas and with Meade. But the great commanders, every one of them had passed away and had no place upon the reviewing stand.

The two parades, a quarter of a century and more ago, lacked many of the features of this parade, when there marched in the ranks an ex-president of the United States, several governors of states, and men who had won stars upon the battlefield. Time levels all things, and on this day all were comrades from the highest to the lowest, and, "God bless them all," was the universal prayer.

The parade from any standpoint was an unqualified success. Nearly every state was represented, and several territories. There were 40,000 men in line, on a fair estimate. The day was just warm enough and a gentle breeze unfurled the banners but did not use them roughly. It was ably planned and promptly carried out.

Dr. B. F. Stephenson founded the first Grand Army post at Decatur, Ills., in April, 1866, or twenty-seven years ago. General Alger past com

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mander-in-chief, and chairman of the committee in charge of welcoming the boys to Michigan, had named this encampment the "Silver Anniversary," because the order had reached the quarter century mark.

## Remember the Post Room To-Night.

WM. SIMMONS.

Shipmates remember the Post Room,  
And make it your duty to call;  
Forget not to-night there's a meeting,  
And be in your place in the hall.  
Go greet your old Shipmates with kindness;  
Go stand as we stood in the fight,  
With the touch to the left of the elbow,  
Forget not the meeting to-night.

There's a genial glow in the Post room  
That elsewhere you hardly will find;  
There's a warmth in the greeting of Shipmates  
That ties of fraternity bind.  
Those links that now bind us together  
Were forged 'mid the flame of the fight,  
So Shipmates remember the Post room,  
And go to the meeting to-night.

Remember the dead that when living  
So bravely stood by to the last,  
And cherish the name of old Shipmates,  
That fell by your side in the past.  
Remember their widows and orphans,  
And see that their burdens are light;  
For the sake of the dead and the living  
Go visit the Post room to-night.

Remember the toils and the dangers  
Endured when we settled the row,  
And those that survive need our friendship,  
'Tis right we should stand by them now,  
And see that the wolf never enters  
The threshold, for the sake of the past,  
Of those that helped to save us the battle,  
And fought for the flag to the last.

Then Shipmates remember the Post room,  
And make it a duty to go,  
And stand shoulder to shoulder  
As once when we throttled the foe.  
Salute the old flag at the altar,  
Our emblem of freedom and right,  
And cheer the boys that sustained it,  
With greetings of kindness to-night.

Too soon will our marches be over,  
Too soon the last bugle will call,  
When death will extinguish our camp fire,  
And crown himself monarch of all.  
So Shipmates attend to the Post room,  
And see that the camp fire is bright;  
For sake of the past and present,  
Attend at the meeting to-night.

As the Shipmates grow life worn and weary,  
They rest in the valley below,  
The road they have trod all must travel,  
God keep us all ready to go.  
"He fought the good fight" be our record,  
Approved be our labor of love;  
No Shipmate be absent or missing  
At last in the Post room above.

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## The Last Veteran.

We are on the down-hill side; we are looking towards sunset; the shadows lengthen fast and already, to most of us, the years since we were mustered out seem longer, and they certainly are more numerous, than the years before our enlistment.

The youngest boy, who could by any possibility have carried a gun in the greatest conflict ever known is far into middle life. He realizes that his golden prime is in the past and is warned every day by some physical symptom that decay has begun. It may be that his service was the shortest and the easiest possible; it may be that he sustained no injury and even gained health and strength by the open air life of the camp, as a few unquestionably did; nevertheless by ordinary law of mortality he can count but a few more years at the most.

It is probably the youngest army ever mustered out or in service. The boy who was then twenty-two years of age, has now but passed his fiftieth mile stone. The full grown man of that day is now like a bowing wall or a tottering fence. Their whitening locks and unsteady step speak of how rapidly they are drifting down life's stream to their final muster.

After this present year (1893) has passed, it is highly probable that the present pension force cannot pass cases as fast as the pensioners will die.

How many soldiers remain we cannot tell. How many of our generals have passed away! How small a proportion is with us to-day! Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, McDowell, McClellan, Hancock, Meade, Burnside and Logan, Garfield, Hooker, Butler and many more brave, noted commanders.

The time is near at hand when the veterans will be but a handful in any neighborhood, yet there may be a few who will spin out their thread of life until 1930, and will feebly venture out on a pretty day. But when one passes by the children will stare at him in wonderment, and the mothers will relate what they heard their grandparents say about the way the old fellow looked as he came home from the war, and the old veteran of the Union army will pass away, to be only known in history, and in the Silent City of the Dead.

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## Official Visit to Milford and Georgetown.

Department Commander Lewis and a few of his staff went to Milford on Thursday, January 29th, 1891, to pay an official visit to James A. Garfield Post. They were met by a number of comrades and taken to Central Hotel. They then visited the post room where at the call of the commander, the post was opened in due form. Speeches were made by the department commander and the visiting officers and members of the Garfield Post.

The visiting party went to Millsboro' the next day, but owing to incomplete arrangements a post was not instituted.

They drove on to Georgetown where they were entertained by Comrade Dr. Messick of Col. C. R. Layton Post, No. 18. In the evening the commander held a camp-fire at the residence of the doctor and a social evening was spent. The party returned home on Saturday.

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## Official Visit of the Department Commander to Reynolds' Post, No. 9, of Pleasant Hill.

Reynold's Post was paid an official visit on Monday, February 4, 1891, by Department Commander Lewis, A. A. General Stradley, P. Com-

# Announcement.

Having the confidence of the public in this city and state, as well as being a first-class Optician, having given entire satisfaction to all, I will state that I have added to my large and well selected stock of spectacles, a full line of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, consisting of Diamonds, Wedding Rings and Silverware of all descriptions.



Also Repairing neatly done. Give me a call, and my friends can be assured of fair and honest dealing at low prices. If you cannot see the targets fly consult

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mander Solomon, Surgeon Kendall, Charles A. Foster, Past Commander Norton, Past Commander Weil, Past Commander Riley and Col. Hyatt. These gentlemen drove from Wilmington to Pleasant Hill.

They were entertained at the post-room of Post 9, where speeches were made by the above mentioned comrades and Past Department Commander Buckingham. After the speeches they were summoned to a midnight lunch by the Sons of Veterans and the Daughters.

### Official Visit to Pleasant Hill.

Department Commander A. J. Woodman and staff and a few comrades paid an official visit to Reynolds Post, No. 9, Pleasant Hill, in December 1891. An open campfire was held in the post-room and the ladies invited in.

Past Commander Ayars and Comrade Charles A. Foster made an address to the young people.

Col. McCloskey gave an interesting account of the services of the first company from Delaware under Captain Thomas A. Smyth, that joined the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment and was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and then to Western Va., under Patterson, to resist the rebel horde in the early days of the rebellion.

Colonel Samuel Macallister made an excellent speech, saying, "I want you young people to keep in your mind that when an organized armed rebellion fires on that old flag," at the same time pointing to it, "or a foreign foe, you must defend it from insult or injury and maintain its national glory and dignity as your fathers did. It is not its colors that you are to defend, but by the principle of national dignity it's the flag of a great country."

Other speakers were Chief Blackburn, of Wilmington, City Police Department, Chief of Staff Benjamin Bogia, Colonel William Voshell, Past Department Commander Buckingham, Comrades Whiteman, Pennock and Woodrow.

### A Soldier's Last Letter.

Take this letter to my mother,  
Far across the deep blue sea,  
It will fill her heart with pleasure,  
She'll be glad to hear from me ;  
How she wept when last we parted,  
How her heart was filled with pain,  
When she said, "Good-bye, God bless you,  
We may never meet again."

Take this letter to my mother,  
It will fill her heart with joy,  
Tell her that her prayers are answered,  
God protects her absent boy ;  
Tell her to be glad and cheerful,  
Pray for me where'er I roam,  
And ere long I'll turn my footsteps  
Back towards my dear old home.

Take this letter to my mother,  
It is filled with words of love ;  
If on earth I'll never meet her,  
Tell her that we'll meet above,  
Where there is no hour of parting,  
All is peace and love and joy :  
God will bless my dear old mother,  
And protect her only boy.

J. R. KILMER,  
 Funeral Director,  
 Undertaker,  
 and Embalmer,

GRADUATE OF

Cincinnati School of Embalming.

The latest designs in Caskets and Coffins always on hand, or made to order, at my establishment. Folding Chairs furnished when ordered. Personal attention given to laying out of the dead by my wife, Mrs. J. R. Kilmer.

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 (SECOND FLOOR.)

WILMINGTON, DEL.

## The Conquered Banner of the Confederacy.

FATHER ABRAM J. RYAN, THE POET PRIEST OF THE SOUTH.

Furl that banner, for 'tis weary,  
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;  
Furl it, fold it, it is best :  
For there's not a man to wave it,  
And there's not a sword to save it,  
And there's not one left to lave it,  
In the blood which negroes gave it,  
And its foes now scorn and brave it—  
Furl it, hide it, let it rest.

Take that banner down—'tis tattered,  
Broken is its staff and shattered  
And the valiant hosts are scattered,  
Over whom it floated high.  
Oh ! 'tis hard for us to fold it,  
Hard to think there's none to hold it,  
Hard that those who once unrolled it  
Now must furl it with a sigh.

Furl that banner, furl it sadly—  
Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,  
And ten thousands wildly, madly,  
Swore it should forever wave;  
Swore that foeman's sword could never  
Hearts like theirs entwined dissever,  
Till that flag would float forever  
O'er their freedom or their grave.

Furl it! for the hands that grasped it,  
And the hearts that fondly clasped it,  
Cold and dead are lying low;  
And the banner, it is trailing,  
While around it sounds the wailing  
Of its people in their woe.  
For, though conquered, they adore it.  
Love the cold, dead hands that bore it,  
Weep for those who fell before it,  
Pardon those who trailed and tore it,  
And oh! wildly they deplore it.  
Now to furl and fold it so.

Furl that banner: true, 'tis gory,  
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory,  
And 'twill live in song and story,  
Though its folds are in the dust;  
For its fame on brightest pages,  
Penned by poets and by sages,  
Shall go sounding down the ages.  
Furl its folds though now we must.  
Furl that banner, softly, slowly,  
Treat it gently—it is holy—  
For it droops above the dead;  
Touch it not, unfold it never,  
Let it drop there, *furled* forever,  
For its people's *hopes* are dead.

## SUMTER'S FIRST GUN.

In Erie, Pa., lives a veteran who claims to have fired the first Union gun of the Rebellion, at Fort Sumter; one James Gibbon's, a laborer. From him is procured the following interesting history of that memorable event.

"It was confidently expected by the garrison of Fort Sumter that the rebels would fire upon the Union flag. In December, after it became known that Lincoln had been elected President, Captain Doubleday said, "There will surely be war," and the company expected it from that time. Every

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and Shoes in the city, you  
can find him if you want  
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Cutlery and Tools,  
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" WILMINGTON, DEL.

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**PAPER HANGINGS**  
*and WINDOW SHADES,*  
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*Wilmington, Del.*

day for weeks the rebels were making preparations in plain sight of the fort. Then the Star of the West had been fired upon."

"The feelings and sensations of the men on that momentous day were none but the usual sensations among men. There was no excitement. Four men were playing at poker when a shell came screaming over the parapet and burst, one-half striking the wall alongside, and the burning powder singeing the beard of one of the men, so near was it to him. The only effect it produced, beyond the momentary start, was to set the men swearing as they got up and dragged their outfit further under a bomb proof."

"On that memorable day, the 12th of April, 1861, the first gun was fired from Fort Johnson at about 5 o'clock in the morning. It was expected, for word to that effect had been communicated to them. Soon the first boom and roar was succeeded by another, from Fort Moultrie, and then the shot and shell came thick and fast until 360 shots had been fired at them. For two hours Sumter was silent. The ports were not opened until 7 o'clock. Captain Doubleday's company rammed two guns on the lower floor of the fort and aimed toward Cummings point. He was a member of the party in charge of gun No. 1, a 42-pounder, and Gibbons himself was No. 3 of the gun squad. His duty was to pull the lanyard. The gun was sighted by Captain Doubleday, and when everything was in readiness, the captain, standing about two feet behind him, issued the command "Fire!" Gibbons pulled the lanyard and Fort Sumter and the Union broke silence. Defiance had been hurled back at the Rebel crew. In two seconds more gun No. 2 spoke and then the music was kept up from the Union fort in reply to the bombardment from nearly every side."

"Many were the brave deeds witnessed that day. A laborer, Carroll by name, picked up a burning bomb as it was rolling down the steps after him, and coolly threw it into the ditch outside and extinguished the smoking fuse; a few moments more and half the garrison would have doubtless been killed by the explosion."

"The halyard of the flagstaff had become so knotted that it prevented the raising of the flag, and another laborer named Donohoe, mounted to the topmast and repaired it, regardless of the fact that he was the target for every rebel battery. Norman J. Hall, of Detroit, replaced a broken flagstaff at great risk of his life."

"There was 69 soldiers who survived the bombardment (two were killed while firing the national salute at the time the fort was evacuated) beside the laborers, who were really the first volunteers of the war."

### An Order Never Carried Out.

General Orders, }      Headquarters of the Army.  
No. 16.      }      WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1861.

The general-in-chief is happy to announce that the treasury department, to meet future payments to the troops, is about to supply besides coin, as heretofore, treasury notes in fives, tens and twenties, as good as gold at all banks and government offices in the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, serving under the stars and stripes, will thus soon have the ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached with coin.

In making up such packages every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott.

[Signed.]

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Were the notes as good as gold? Have they ever been made so? And yet it was part of the contract under which we served. A. J. Woodman, Post Department Commander, Delaware, G. A. R., 1891.

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TORRID  
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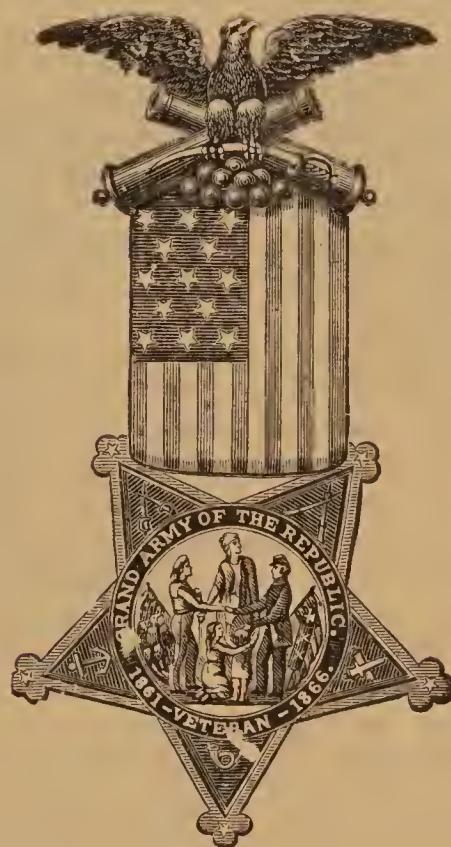
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1881 TO 1893.

✓ ————— HISTORY —————  
—OF THE—  
G. A. R., Department of  
Delaware,

WITH SPECIAL MENTION OF THE DEPART-  
MENT OF MARYLAND.



Also the Auxiliaries of the G. A. R. and the  
Union Veteran Legion.

Re-unions, Reminiscences of Regiments, Camp-fires,  
National Guard, etc.

By  
CHARLES A. FOSTER,  
DEPARTMENT HISTORIAN,

Wilmington, Del.  
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Office of Historian,  
NO. 1 WEST 7TH STREET.

## Preface.

There are many excellent books in the world written for the purpose of leading young people. They all have their mission and are all contributing their meed of help in preparing our youth. Yet, many of them are written in a spirit or in a style as to be without attraction sufficient to command the attention of the youth on the line of real national patriotism.

With all of the books that have been written on the late war, they failed to serve the purpose for which they were intended—to thoroughly arouse the young to love their country as their fathers did.

Many of the private soldiers who shared most of the hardships of our late civil war have long thought that a volume made attractive by practical experience of known veterans and stalwart patriots who never failed to deal a blow at rebellion in its mildest or severest form, would interest them.

And with illustrations we recall the realistic camps and battle scenes, the force march; the fording of the rivers and the climbing of mountains. We do this while many of the participants are still living to confirm it as truth, and thus appeal more directly to the young mind; increase the interest in their country and its defence, and to instill into their hearts an intense love for that emblem known in our late war as "Old Glory." Read its history, and then let every American feel proud of his country's matchless flag.

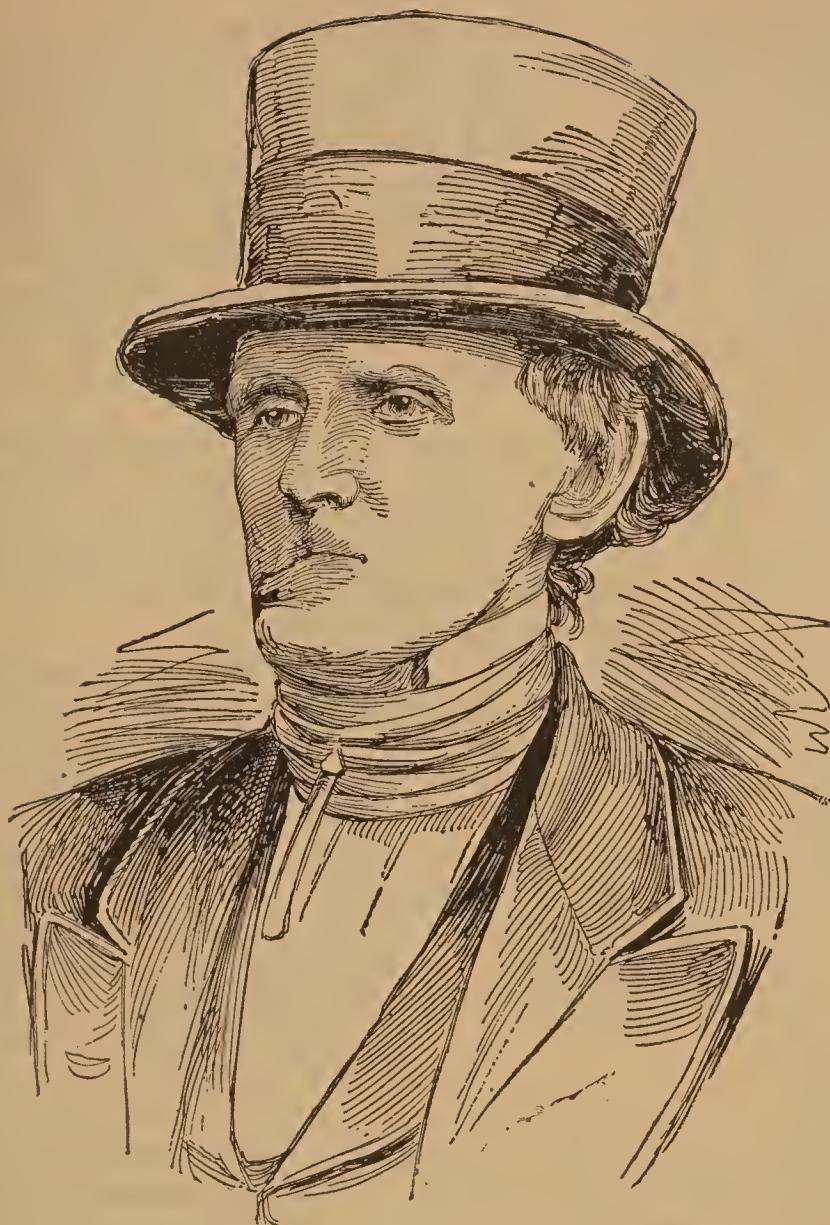
I would appeal to the youth to seek to be patriots with greater zeal than they would seek culture or position. Our President of to-day may be admired and sought by men because he holds a cornucopia filled with offices and the highest gift of the nation, and for this honor any man should be proud indeed. But the veteran enjoyed a privilege that far exceeds his honor in many ways. While he has many excellent qualities, the veterans possess one that he lacks. Years ago, they stood upon the battlefields of the great civil war and faced death amid the cannon's roar and the whistling bullets. The President enjoys no such happy reminiscences of deeds of valor and bravery.

The veteran fought for his country, every Memorial day tells this; it cannot be said of those who were not there. When the veterans are silently laid away in some obscure grave yard, and the butter-cup and the daisies and the clover spring up, telling the children that their fathers were heroes. It cannot be said of those who were not amid these scenes of battle.

The young men must fill the place of the veterans who passed through the baptism of fire and blood, and cemented this union firmly together, when they shall answer the last roll-call. They must be prepared for this, with their hearts and hands in readiness to serve their country.

More than a year ago, the responsibility of this work was placed upon me, but editorial and other duties have prevented me from completing it. Having spent all my spare time upon the accomplishment of this purpose, suffice is it to say success has been attained. I have not the vanity to presume that I have equalled or excelled any of the historians, yet I sincerely hope as I send forth my unpretending book, that it may be a modest messenger of patriotism to the hundreds of our great Nation's youths.

CHARLES A. FOSTER.



ELI CROZIER.

### Life and Public Services of Eli Crozier.

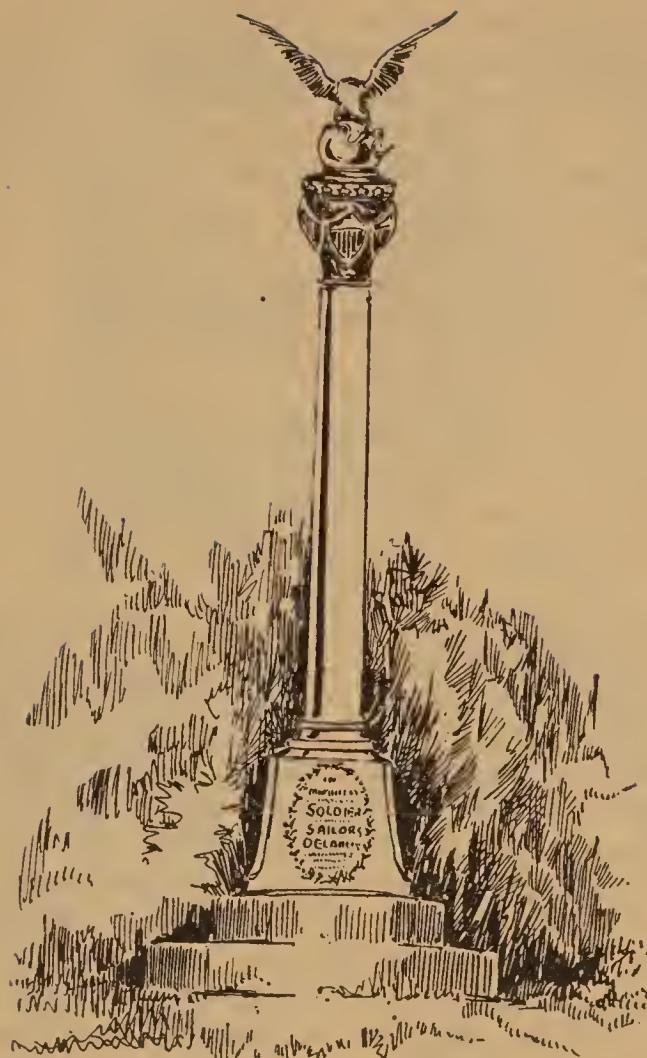
He was born in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23, 1803. Died March 10, 1886. He was the son of John and Mary Crozier of good old Revolutionary stock; his grand-father served as a soldier in the war of the American Revolution and his brother Thomas lost his life at Malvern Hill in 1862, in the war of the Rebellion, fighting for the old flag. In early life, Eli was actively engaged in business, as a railroad and canal contractor. When quite a young man a large fire occurred at New Castle in this county, in extremely cold winter weather and Eli went over with the hand fire engines from Wilmington and labored zealously to put out the fire. While working at the fire engine, his clothing became thoroughly saturated with water and he was soon clad in a sheet of ice, in which condition he labored until the fire was put out. In this philanthropic act of saving the property of his fellows, he contracted a severe cold, which caused him to be extremely deaf thereafter. In early life he was a very active Whig politician and took a very prominent part in the Harrison and Clay campaign of 1840 and 1844.

Mr. Crozier was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay with whom he was personally acquainted. The Henry Clay Club of this city, who went to the convention that nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidency all wore white hats and Eli Crozier feeling sanguine of Mr. Clay's election, declared he would

never use anything on his head but a white hat until Henry Clay was President. Mr. Clay was defeated and Mr. Crozier wore a white hat until the day of his death. From the death of Abraham Lincoln Mr. Crozier wore a wide band of black crape around his white hat. When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated Mr. Crozier was at New Castle visiting the family of R. C. Fraim, Esq., then Register of Wills of New Castle County. When the news arrived of President Lincoln's assassination, Mr. Crozier asked Mrs. Fraim to drape his white hat with black crape, exclaiming "I shall wear that badge of mourning for that great and good man whilst I live." Mrs. Fraim placed the black crape on his hat immediately, and it remained there up to the day of his death.

He was very popular with the masses of our citizens and he was twice elected Coroner of New Castle County. At one time he was the only Whig elected in this county. When the Republican Party was organized he became a zealous Republican politician. Eli was a thorough American, and for many years prior to his death, he celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine on the banks of that historic river.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he took an active part in the defense of the government and nothing but his extreme deafness prevented him at his advanced age, from shouldering his musket and going to the front. He visited the battle field and assisted in caring for the wounded soldiers, and during the continuance of the war, and for years thereafter, he raised and righteously expended large sums of money for food and clothing for the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and for the wives and children of many brave men, who had entered the United States Army without leaving any means to supply their families with food and raiment whilst they themselves were fighting to defend the old flag. No truer patriot than Eli Crozier was ever born, he was always ready to share his last dime to aid these distressed widows and orphans, and hundreds of such would have suffered during the war if Mr. Crozier had not raised many voluntary contributions from the patriotic men and women of this city and surrounding country for their sustenance and support. After the close of the war an association was formed, principally from old soldiers, and it was duly incorporated under the title of the "Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association," the object being to erect a monument on Delaware avenue near Broome street, in honor of Delaware's patriotic dead. The committee in charge proceeded with the work, and the marble shaft was erected, surmounted by an eagle, cast from condemned brass cannons, presented to the association by the United States Government for that purpose. Several entertainments were given to raise funds to pay for the work as far as it was done, but unfortunately for the association but a small amount of money was raised, and the work of grading, sodding, curbing, paving and enclosing the grounds was abandoned. The large triangular mound of earth between Delaware avenue and Fourteenth street, was very irregular and unsightly; the creditors had grown tired of waiting for their money for the creation of the monument, and suits were entered and judgments obtained thereon, and the monument was advertised to be sold at Sheriff sale, to pay the cost of its erection. When the first announcement was published in the *Daily Republican*, that the "Soldiers and Sailors Monument" was to be sold at Sheriff sale, Mr. Crozier was in the law office of R. C. Fraim, Esq. Mr. Fraim called Mr. Crozier's attention thereto. On reading it, the old man's indignation was thoroughly aroused, and his patriotism caused him to immediately exclaim: "Fraim; this shall never be done! This monument erected in memory of the brave sons of Delaware shall never be sold whilst Eli Crozier lives! I will raise the money and pay every dollar of the debt. Delaware shall never suffer the disgrace of having the Soldiers Monument sold." He then asked Mr. Fraim to immedi-



ately prepare a subscription paper for him headed, "The Soldiers and Sailors Monument of Delaware in the Sheriff's grasp. It must not, it shall not, be done while Eli Crozier lives!" Mr. Fraim prepared the subscription paper immediately, and liberally contributed to this worthy and patriotic object.

Mr. Crozier then asked Mr. Fraim who the attorney was that was employed to sell this monument for the debts contracted in its erection. He informed him that Charles B. Lore, Esq., was the plaintiff's attorney. Mr. Crozier replied, "I will call on Charley at once and have this sale stopped." He went immediately to Mr. Lore's office, asking him to stop the sale, pledging his honor that he would collect and pay over every dollar due the association, and enough beside to grade and sod the mound, curb and pave the sidewalks, enclose the grounds with a neat fence, and plant shade trees around the same so that a deed could be obtained therefor. Mr. Lore consented to do so immediately, knowing that Mr. Crozier would do everything he stated; and to the great credit of Mr. Lore, he immediately contributed to Mr. Crozier the sum of \$25.00 for that purpose. Nearly \$3,000 was required to pay old debts, and complete the enclosure and decoration of the grounds, and Mr. Crozier, in the extreme summer's heat, travelled on foot over nearly all of the entire State, from the Rocky Hills of Brandywine Hundred to the Sandy Shore of Baltimore Hundred in Sussex County, and paid every dollar due to every man who had worked on the monument or furnished material for its construction, and on the base of the monument to-day is chiseled in granite the thanks of the association to Mr. Crozier for his patriotic services.

When Mr. Crozier took the matter in hand of paying off the monument debt, a new board of directors was elected for the Monument Association: Washington Jones, President, and Robert C. Fraim, Esq., Secretary, and

they fill those two important offices to the present time. They both aided Mr. Crozier in his patriotic efforts to save Delaware the disgrace of having its Soldiers and Sailors Monument sold by the Sheriff for the payment of the expenses of its erection. The next Decoration Day thereafter, in an oration delivered by Mr. Fraim, in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, he handed over to Mr. Jones the deed of the Monument Grounds freed and discharged from all debts, which Mr. Jones, in a neat speech accepted on behalf of the trustees, which had been duly recorded.

On Mr. Fraim handing Mr. Crozier the deed for the monument grounds on the previous day, exclaiming, "Well, Eli, it is all right at last," that good patriotic old man, with tears coursing down his aged cheeks, exclaimed as he grasped Mr. Fraim firmly by the hand, "Now, Bob, I am ready to die, and I can now say with good old Simeon: 'Now let Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen' the monuments salvation." Mr. Crozier was now becoming quite feeble from age, and he did not long survive thereafter.

His funeral was a public one, and one of the largest ever seen in this city. It was attended by the Grand Army Posts, military companies in uniform, both of which he was an honorary member, as well as an honorary member of Admiral du Pont Post of the G. A. R. of Phila. At his funeral were citizens of this city, soldiers, soldiers' widows and orphans, who will ever cherish the memory of this good man, who aided them in an hour of great need and distress. He was buried with the honors of war; his coffin was draped with the flag of his country he loved so well.

At his special request Robert C. Fraim, Esq., delivered his eulogy at his grave at the time of his funeral, and also delivered an oration at the unveiling of a handsome granite monument on the next Memorial day, which had been erected over his remains in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, by voluntary contributions. Annually his grave is strewn with the choicest flowers by his surviving friends. This good old man has passed from labor to reward.—"Peace to his ashes."

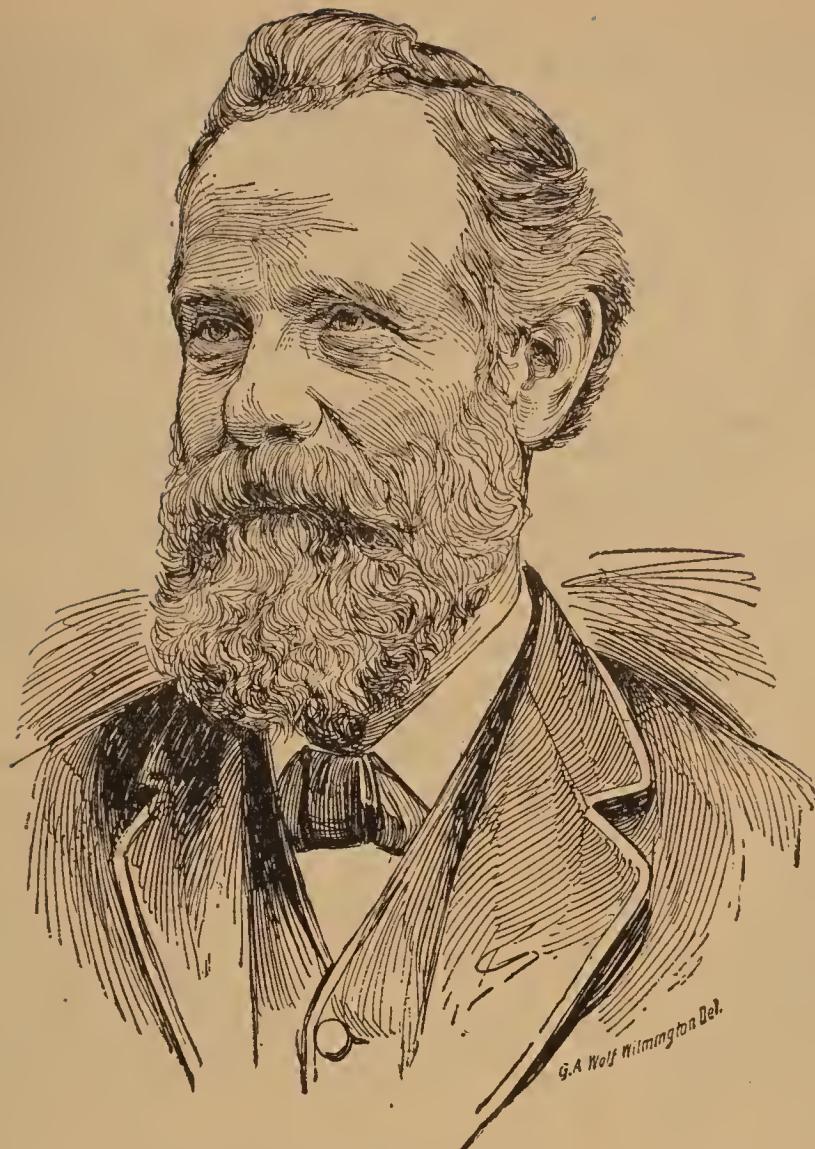
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### History of the Grand Army of the Republic in Delaware.

On Thanksgiving Day in November, 1879, a banquet was given in the City Hall, in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, by that good, old life-long patriot, Eli Crozier, to the survivors of the old veterans who were incarcerated as prisoners of war at Andersonville, Richmond, and in other rebel prisons during the rebellion of 1861 and 1865. After the inner man had been abundantly supplied by the good things spread before them by Mr. Crozier and his able corps of lady assistants, a public meeting was immediately organized in the City Hall, and on motion of Mr. Crozier, Robert C. Fraim, Esq., was selected as president of said meeting. This meeting was largely attended by army veterans and their families, and stirring patriotic addresses were made by Mr. Fraim, Mr. John Carroll, Mr. Peters and others.

Previous to the adjournment of this meeting, Mr. Fraim, in an earnest, forcible, patriotic address, advocated the organization of a Grand Army Post in Wilmington, without delay, so that the late comrades in arms would have a suitable place to meet for social intercourse and mutual improvement, and also to look after and care for all worthy distressed comrades and their widows and orphans. This proposition of Mr. Fraim was unanimously endorsed by a rising vote of the audience, and he, as chairman of said meeting was directed to take the necessary steps to accomplish this object.

At that time General Louis E. Wagner, of Philadelphia, who had been



ROBERT C. FRAIM, ESQ.

Commander of Provisional Department, of the G. A. R., of Delaware.

an intimate friend of Mr. Fraim for many years past, was the Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R., in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fraim, without delay, put himself in correspondence with General Wagner in reference to the organization of a Grand Army Post in Delaware. Mr. Wagner heartily endorsed Mr. Fraim's views, and he at once placed Mr. Fraim in communication with General Earnshaw, of Dayton, Ohio, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. in the United States; without delay, thereafter, Mr. Fraim proceeded to get applications for charter members, and in a very few days afterward applications were received by him from sixty-nine veterans to be enrolled and mustered in as charter members. At the special instance of Mr. Fraim, General Earnshaw deputized General Wagner to muster in the first Grand Army Post of the present department of the G. A. R. in Delaware.

An upper room in a building known as "The Bakers' Union," on Fourth Street, near Walnut, was designated as the place of meeting and December 12, 1879, the date. On this day Commander Wagner and Adjutant-General Robert B. Beath, of the Department of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mr. Fraim met the applicants to become charter members at the place above mentioned. The veterans there assembled all proved to have been honorably discharged soldiers during or at the close of the rebellion of 1861 and 1865. After being mustered in by the department officers of the Pennsyl-

vania Department, on motion of Mr. Fraim, the first post was named Thomas A. Smyth Post No. 1, of the G. A. R. for the Department of Delaware, in honor of General Thomas A. Smyth, of Delaware, who sacrificed his life in defense of his country in front of Pittsburgh, Virginia, within but a few hours previous to the surrender of the rebel General Lee, which closed the war in 1865. Within a few days after the mustering in of Smyth Post, Mr. Fraim received his commission as Provisional Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Delaware, from Commander-in-Chief General Earnshaw at Grand Army Headquarters, Dayton, Ohio, which position Comrade Fraim held up to the organization of the permanent State Department of Delaware, on January 14, 1881. Commander Fraim appointed his staff officers as follows to-wit: Senior Vice-Commander, John Wainwright; Junior Vice-Commander, Joshua S. Valentine; Assistant Adjutant-General, William S. McNair; Quartermaster General, William Y. Swiggett.

The meeting for forming the permanent State Department of Delaware, convened January 14th, 1881, in the post room of Admiral S. F. Dupont Post No. 2, G. A. R., Wilmington. Commander Fraim called the meeting to order and presided. Permanent officers were duly elected at this meeting and they were immediately installed into their respective offices by General Wagner and his Assistant Adjutant-General Robert B. Beath, they having been detailed by the Commander-in-Chief for that purpose. During the administration of Provost Department Commander Fraim, covering a period of thirteen months, there had been six posts mustered in, in Delaware, and the Grand Army of the Republic was firmly planted and established in the State. During his term as Provost Department Commander, he often expressed to his staff officers and his comrades, that owing to his arduous professional business, it was utterly impossible for him to devote as much time and attention, as he desired to do, to further the advancement of the interest of the Grand Army in Delaware. It was, however, no small thing, in a small State like Delaware, for him, in the space of thirteen months, from the date of his appointment as Commander of the Provisional Department, to turn over to his successor in office, six posts well organized and thoroughly equipped for Grand Army work in this State. During this whole time, as such Commander, he furnished the stationery and postage stamps for the department, and also paid all of his traveling expenses out of his own funds; he did not use one penny of the money for himself that was received for charters or the per capita tax paid in by the six posts. His only object and aim was to advance the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic and place it on a firm basis, in this his native State, as it had been done at that time in many of her sister states, and this object he thoroughly accomplished. The Grand Army of the Republic in Delaware, to day, owes him a debt of gratitude for the services he has rendered to the same.

Since his retirement from the office of Provisional Department Commander in 1881, he has been called upon by four of the Past State Department Commanders, to fill the position of Judge Advocate General of this Department, during their respective terms of office, which office he has filled with credit to himself and to the Department of Delaware.

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## PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. S. McNair, Post 1, Wilmington, Del., 1881.  
 John Wainwright, Post 2, Wilmington, Del., 1882.  
 Daniel Ross, Post 1, Wilmington, Del., 1883.  
 Charles M. Carey, Post 11, Wyoming, Del., 1884.  
 J. S. Litzenburg, Post 2, Wilmington, Del., 1885.

John M. Dunn, Post 1, Wilmington, Del., 1886.  
 John E. Mowbray, Post 3, Dover, Del., 1887.  
 R. G. Buckingham, Post 9, Pleasant Hill, Del., 1888.  
 Peter B. Ayars, Post 2, Wilmington, Del., 1889.  
 Samuel Lewis, Post 1, Wilmington, Del., 1890.  
 A. J. Woodman, Post 23, Wilmington, Del., 1891.  
 George W. Stradley, Post 17, Bridgeville, Del., 1892.  
 [Deceased: W. S. McNair, John M. Dunn.]

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## DEPARTMENT OFFICERS, 1893.

Cominander, Benjamin D. Bogia, Wilmington, Del.  
 Senior Vice Commander, Jason B. Simmons, Harrington, Del.  
 Junior Vice Commander, C. M. Dodd, Middletown, Del.  
 Department Chaplain, Jacob Lamplugh, Wilmington, Del.  
 Medical Director, E. G. Shortlidge, Wilmington, Del.

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## DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General, Edgar A. Finley, Wilmington, Del.  
 Assistant Quarter Master General, M. B. Fowler, Wilmington, Del.  
 Department Inspector, Wm. Kelley, Jr., Wilmington, Del.  
 Judge Advocate, Samuel A. Macallister, Wilmington, Del.  
 Chief Mustering Officer, Wm. A. Deisen, Wilmington, Del.  
 Assistant Department Inspector, Thos. H. Peters, Wilmington, Del.  
 Council of Administration. Jno. Devnish, Post 1, J. M. Banthem, Post 13,  
 Chas. W. Sollaway, Post 2, John W. Jolls, Post 22, John P. Donahoe,  
 Post 23.

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## REPRESENTATIVES TO NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Delegate-at-Large, Samuel J. Wood, Post 1.  
 Alternate-at Large, Moses Bullock, Post 13.  
 Delegate, John W. Jolls, Post 22.  
 Alternate, Jos. S. Booth, Post 2.

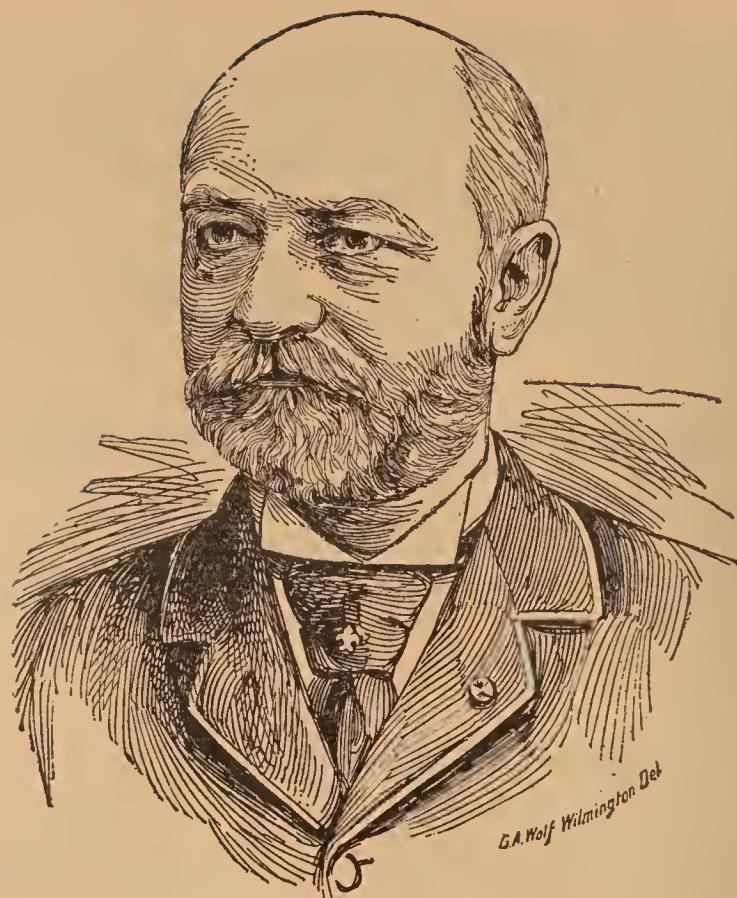
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## Biography of Col. John Wainwright.

Colonel John Wainwright was born in Syracuse, New York, July 13, 1839. He is a descendant of the Wainwrights and Forces, long settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey. His name and stock have long been known as having its representatives in the army and the navy of the United States; and they have a history as patriots, soldiers and sailors of the Revolution and later wars.

At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, Col. Wainwright's traditional blood made him a private in Co. G, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months. He enlisted April 16, 1861, and was honorably discharged July 26, 1861, having participated in the Shenandoah campaign with the column of General Patterson.

He re-enlisted as a private in Co. F, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, September 23, 1861, at West Chester, Pa., and began a military career which has but few parallels in the records of the war of the rebellion, in that he came home, at the close of the war, a colonel command-



PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER JOHN WAINWRIGHT, DELAWARE G. A. R.

ing the same regiment, which four years before received him in one of its companies as a private soldier, having in the meantime been promoted step by step, through every grade of intermediate rank. He never sought promotion, and as an evidence of the appreciation in which his services were held by his superior officers, every step of his military advancement was unsolicited. He was in the war from first to last, serving fifty-one months.

Colonel Wainwright first found himself in command of his regiment on August 25, 1864, in front of Petersburg, while yet a first lieutenant, and he continued in command until the close of the war. At his final discharge in August, 1865, he was in command of the post at Weldon, N. C., and the district thereabouts.

Colonel Wainwright was appointed 1st Sergeant October 3, 1861; 2d Lieutenant, January 10, 1862; Captain, November 1st, 1864; Captain and Major by brevet; Lieutenant-Colonel, January 15, 1865, and Colonel, June 1, 1865.

He was awarded the "Medal of Honor" by Act of Congress, for gallant and meritorious conduct, while in command of his regiment at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865, and was honorably mentioned in general orders for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Charles City, Cross Roads, October 7, 1864.

Colonel Wainwright was twice severely wounded; at James Island, S. C., June 12, 1862, and at Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.

Colonel Wainwright participated in the expedition to Port Royal, S. C., December, 1861; seige and capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga.; capture of Fort Church, Fernandino and Jacksonville, Fla.; occupation of Edisto Island and James Island, S. C., June 10 and 16, 1862; re-occupation of James Island, S. C.; siege of Forts Wagner, Gregg, Sumpter, Moultrie and Johnson; capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg in 1863; capture of Camps Cooper, Woodstock Mills and Kings Ferry in Florida; capture of Bermuda Hundred, City Point, Va.; battles of Swift Creek, Proctor's Creek, Fort Darling, Drewy's Bluff, Chester Station, Green Plains, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Heights, Cem-

etary Hill, explosion of mine, siege of Petersburg, siege of Richmond, Strawberry Plains, Charles City Road, Bottom Creek, Darlztown Road, Fort Fisher, Sugar Loaf Hill; capture of Fort Anderson, of Wilmington, N. C., battle of Bentonville, capture of Raleigh and surrender of Johnson in 1865.

Colonel Wainwright served in the Tenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps; in the Army of the South; Army of the James; Army of the Potomac and Army of the Ohio, in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

He has been a citizen of Wilmington, Del., since the close of the war, and has always taken an interest in military affairs and an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the original Smyth Post, Department of Delaware, and was Department Commander in 1882, an office to which he was unanimously elected; has served on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner and George Merrill.

Colonel Wainwright is also a member of Encampment 34, Union Veteran Legion, and also a member of the Washington Commandant, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Medal of Honor Legion. At the Municipal election held in the city of Wilmington, June 3, 1893, he was elected Councilman to represent the Fifth Ward of the city. At the present time he is the Senior Past Department Commander of Delaware.



DANIEL ROSS,

Past Department Commander, of Delaware, G. A. R.

Mr. Ross spent his early life in the central part of New York State, was educated at Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, N. Y., taught District schools for five years till the war of the rebellion broke out. He enlisted in Independent Company of Acting Engineers in Philadelphia, August 12th, 1862, passed through all the grades from private to quartermaster and orderly

sergeant of his company, which position he filled when discharged at the end of the war.

His time during the war was occupied with his company at Harper's Ferry and with the Army of the Potomac, except the summer of 1864, when he was on detached duty as assistant to Lieutenant Meigs, Chief Engineer of the Department of West Va., on General Sigel's staff, when he was defeated at the battle of New Market, and on General Hunter's staff on his raid to Lynchburg, and subsequent retreat over the mountains of West Virginia to Ohio.

He has been an active member of the G. A. R. since its first organization, was Commander of Post No. 79, of Pennsylvania in 1869, and Department Commander of Delaware in 1883. He has attended all the National Encampments of the G. A. R., including and since that held at Baltimore and was with the boys in Washington. He is a member of Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, of this State, and of Encampment 34, U. V. L.



PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER R. G. BUCKINGHAM OF DELAWARE G. A. R.

### Biography of R. G. Buckingham.

R. G. Buckingham was born August 1, 1841 in Pleasant Hill, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. He received a common school education and learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he was working when the war of the rebellion broke out. He enlisted as a private in Co. E, 4th Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, on August 11, 1862, and was appointed 2nd Sergeant of that company.

When the regiment went to Washington in November, 1862, he was made 1st Sergeant. He participated in all the various engagements with his regiment; was wounded in the face in front of Petersburg, when he was promoted sergeant-major. At the battle of White Oak Roads, on March 31, 1865, he was wounded in the ankle, which ball he carries to this day.

On May 3, 1865, Mr. Buckingham received a commission as First Lieutenant of Co. E, from Governor Saulsbury. He was mustered out of service at Wilmington, Del., on June 3, 1865, and returned to his native home and engaged in farming. Served 15 years as a member of the school board of his hundred and was elected a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county in 1890, which court met on February 3, 1891, when he was elected president of that body; and re-elected president in 1892.



PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER SAMUEL LEWIS.

### Biography of Samuel Lewis.

Samuel Lewis was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1843. He removed to Wilmington with his parents in March, 1849, and attended the public schools until 1858. He then applied himself to the brickmaking business until the breaking out of the war, 1861.

He enlisted the last day of May, 1861, in the First Delaware Regiment of three-months' men, serving his full time. He re-enlisted in the Fourth Delaware Regiment, Co. D, August 9, 1862, and was promoted to Second Sergeant. He participated in every battle with this regiment, save

one ; at Bethesda Church, before Petersburg, at Rowanty River, White Oak Roads, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House. He was mustered out of service June 3, 1865, at Arlington Heights by the reason of the expiration of his term.

Comrade Lewis again entered the business of brick-making and has been foreman for the J. H. Beggs & Co., brick makers for 25 years. He is a charter member of Thomas A. Smyth Post and among its most active members. He is also a member of Encampment 34, U. V. L.



PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER COL. A. J. WOODMAN.

### Autobiography of Past Commander A. J. Woodman.

Col. A. J. Woodman was born in Buxton, Maine, June 18, 1829. He comes from a family of soldiers ; his great-grandfather having been an officer in the Province Militia of Maine; his grandfather a private in the war of the Revolution, and his father was a lieutenant and Assistant Inspector-General in the war of 1812, and a Captain in the war with Mexico.

In 1861, Colonel Woodman was appointed, by the Governor of Maine, a recruiting officer, who also authorized him to assist in organizing the State militia. He was elected Captain of one of the companies.

Colonel Woodman entered the United States service as First Lieutenant

in the 2d Maine Veteran Cavalry and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 19th A. C.

After the Red River expedition he was sent with the regiment to Florida.

Colonel Woodman was appointed Commissary of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division of General Granger's special A. C., after which he was attached to the staff of Major-General Asboth, commanding the Department of West Florida, as aide-de-camp, in which capacity he acted until his muster out, December 21, 1865.

Colonel Woodman is a charter member and Past Vice President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Pennsylvania; of St. John Commandery K. T. of Wilmington, and of Phil. Sheridan Post No. 23, G. A. R., Wilmington, Del.



GEORGE W. STRADLEY,

Past Department Commander G. A. R., of Delaware.

### A Synopsis of the Autobiography of George W. Stradley.

He was born in the City of Baltimore, June 28th, 1844, and spent his boyhood days in that city. At the age of thirteen his parents moved to Bridgeville, Del., and he commenced the trade of boot and shoe making with his father and continued in that business until August 22, 1862. He then, being eighteen years of age, enlisted in the service of his country in Co. B, First Delaware Cavalry, under Captain William Cannon, to serve for three years. He went into his first camp at Camp Smithers, Wilmington, Del., under Major N. B. Knight, afterward Colonel Knight. From Camp Smithers they were ordered to Drummondtown, Va., to guard the telegraph line.

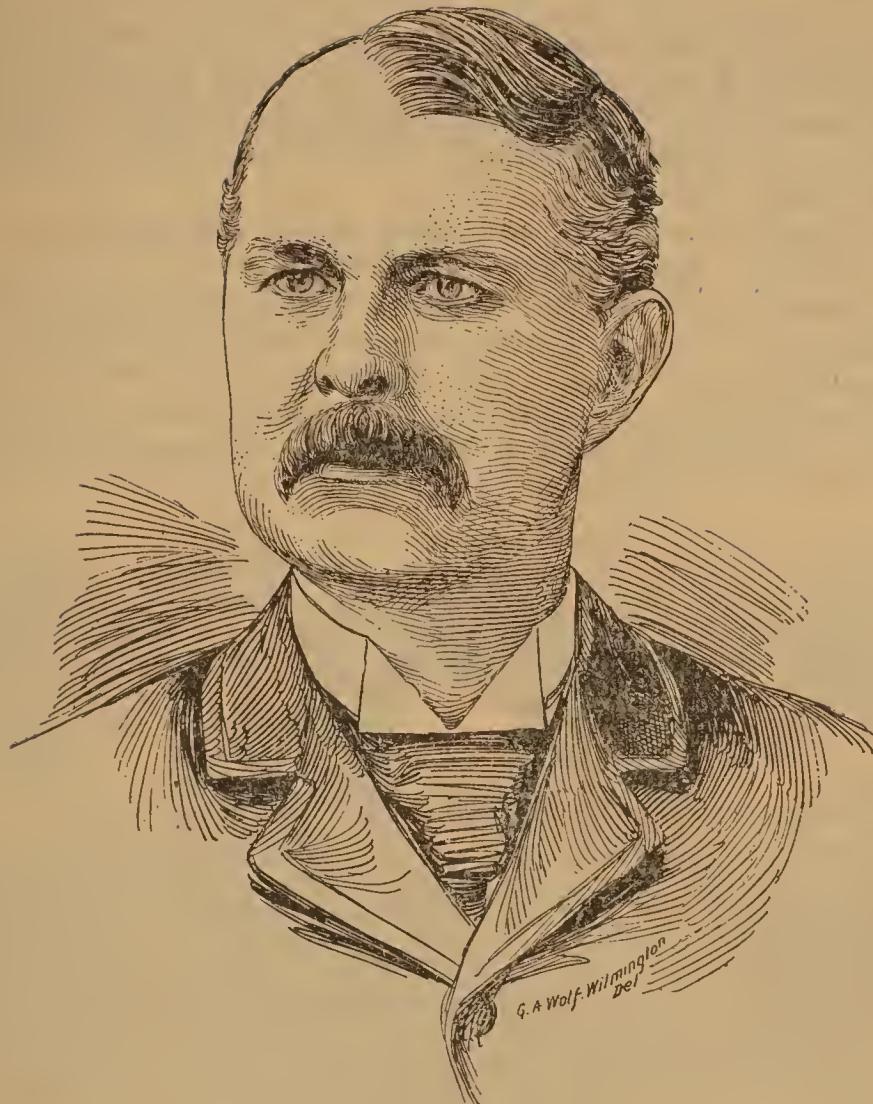
In the spring of 1863 they were started for Gettysburg. After a perilous march they came in contact with Stewart's cavalry at Westminster. After a sharp skirmish they retired, being out-numbered. They were afterward sent down along the Potomac to do guard duty and act as scouts.

In the spring of 1864 they were dismounted and sent as infantry in the first Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, and served that famous and perilous campaign of Cold Harbor and Petersburg. At that time he was detached from his company and was sent with the first Rhode Island Battery. After the campaign was over he was sent to Baltimore and remounted. He was again detached and sent to Gen. E. B. Taylor's headquarters at the Relay House and did duty there until the close of the war. He was sent to Wilmington, Del., and mustered out June 6th, 1865.

He then settled in Bridgeville, Del., and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. After a few years he commenced the culture of small fruits which was one of the leading industries in the State at that time (as well as now). Being of an enterprising nature, one of that kind of men that believes in push and is not willing to stand still nor yet to let others, he urged the feasibility and necessity of a fruit and vegetable packing house and finally succeeded in engaging H. P. and P. L. Cannon in the enterprise and is at this time with P. L. Cannon in one of the best equipped packing plants on the Peninsula.

Comrade Stradley married a very estimable lady, one of Delaware's fairest daughters and a consistent member of the Methodist Church at Bridgeville Delaware, where he resides. He also is a member of the same church and is highly respected in the community in which he lives and honored by the comrades of the G. A. R. of the Department of Delaware.

At the annual Encampment of the Department of Delaware held in Wilmiugton, Del., at the headquarters of U. S. Grant Post No. 13, 3rd and King Streets, February 18th, 1892, he received a handsome majority as a token of the esteem in which his fellow comrades held him. The session was one of great triumph and harmony prevailed throughout, making it decidedly one of the best encampments ever held by the department.



EDGAR A. FINLEY, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE, G. A. R.

### Biography of Edgar A. Finley.

Edgar A. Finley enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Fourth Delaware Regiment Volunteer Infantry in June, 1862. He participated in all the battles of this regiment and was discharged as Sergeant at the mustering out of the regiment at the close of the war, at Arlington Heights, June 3, 1865.

He returned to Wilmington; engaged as a book-keeper for a number of years; about 1875 he entered the iron and coach hardware business under the firm name of Finley, Garrett & Wilson, which firm was dissolved in 1890. He served as Assistant Postmaster in Wilmington, Del., for one year, and is now engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of Finley & Foulk.

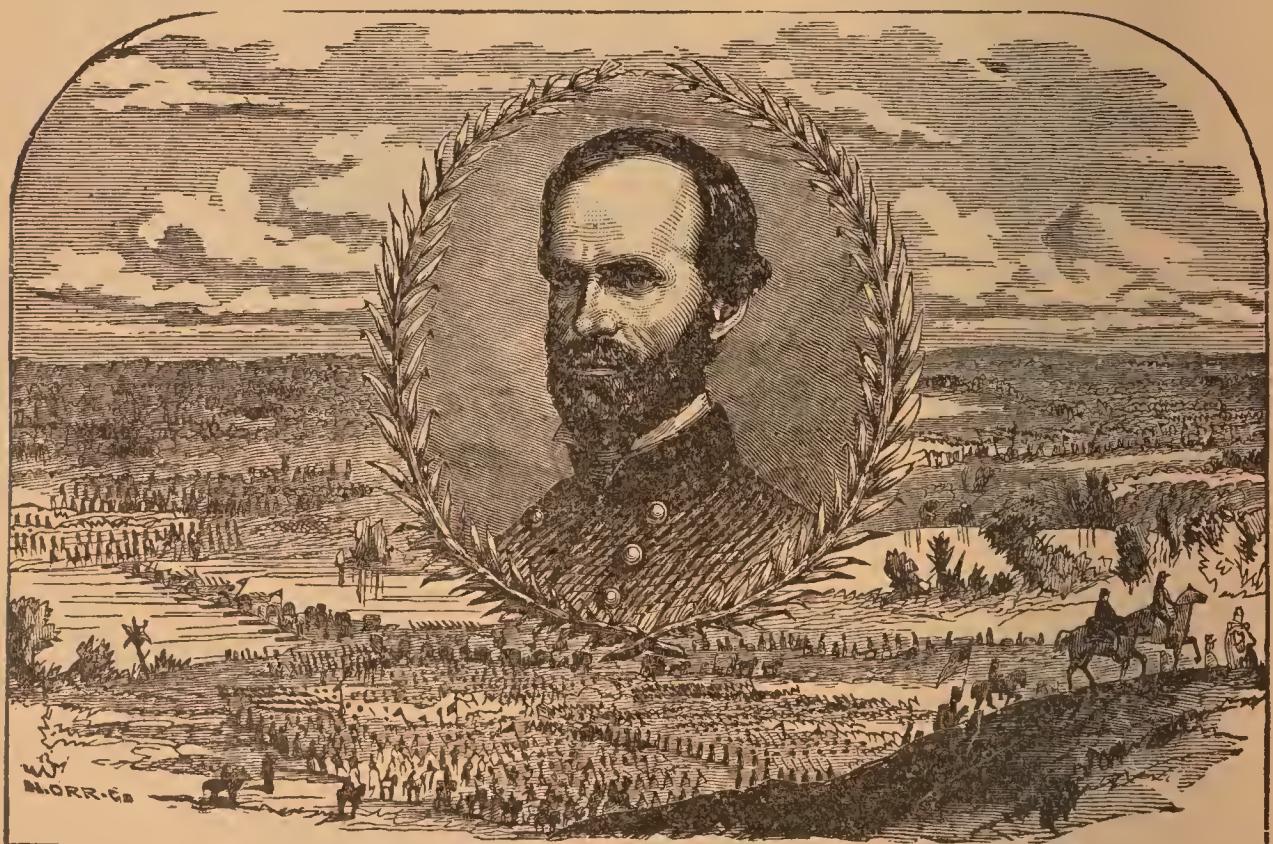
Mr. Finley is a member of Admiral S. F. DuPont Post, No. 2, Department of Delaware; has held many responsible offices and served on a number of important committees, and is now serving his second term as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Delaware. He is also a member of Encampment No. 34, U. V. L., of Wilmington, of which he has held many offices and served on committees of trust. He is the present Quartermaster of the Encampment.

## Eleventh Annual Encampment of the Department of Delaware.

The Eleventh Annual Encampment of the Department of Delaware was held in New Castle, February 19, 1891. The town was given over to the veterans who inspected the jail, public offices, the battery, armory and all places of interest. Lunch was served at the headquarters of Watson Post, No. 5, by the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

In the evening a camp fire was held in the Opera House. Past Department Commander Samuel Lewis presided.

Speeches were made by Department Chaplain McCoy, Senior Commander Walker and Past Department Commander McNair. Comrade Theodore Kendall sang a song. Past Department Commander Daniel Ross delivered an address on General William T. Sherman, who had been buried that day in St. Louis, and read a poem entitled "Sherman's March."



### Sherman's March to the Sea.

BY FRED EMERSON BROOKS.

Excuse a blind old soldier if too eager in his quest  
 To feel the copper button on the lappel of your breast,  
 I've been so blind I havn't seen a comrade since the war,  
 But know the grip of fellowship found in the G. A. R.  
 I know you are a hero, though you tell me not your name,  
 So I shall call you comrade, for the meaning's just the same,  
 I've come to see the General—he's here, I understand;  
 Now, comrade, lead me to him, for I'd like to shake his hand.

I know it is an honor,  
 But you'll tell this for me,  
 That I marched down with Sherman,  
 From Atlanta to the sea.

'Twas the march of all the ages—Atlanta to the sea,  
 Then up again to Richmond, one long march of Victory !  
 Three thousand miles of marching, with one hundred thousand men,  
 And a thousand banners flying—there was plenty fighting then;  
 For 'tis something more than marching, with the elements at play  
 And the swarthy storm-king flinging his battalions in the way.  
 It is something more than marching, when every step you go  
 You are forced to fight with nature and a still more stubborn foe.

I could tell you all about it  
 If you'd listen unto me,  
 For I marched down with Sherman  
 From Atlanta to the sea.

I could tell you all about it, and the reason why 'twas done ;  
 For oftentimes the greatest battle is with smallest carnage won.  
 Those great chieftains—Grant and Sherman, peerless military twain—  
 Planned to settle the rebellion in a double-fold campaign.  
 While Grant held Lee at Richmond, Sherman marching through the South,  
 Cut off hope and all resources save what's in the cannon's mouth,  
 When your enemy is helpless it is just the same, you know,  
 As when you've thrust a rapier through the vitals of a foe.

Yes, I'm a blind old veteran,  
 But proud as I can be,  
 That I marched down with Sherman  
 From Atlanta to the sea.

Lee well knew those marching thousands meant his final overthrow;  
 And to yield for greater courage than cause useless blood to flow,  
 Had those concentrated armies—veterans blue and veterans gray—  
 Sought to settle the rebellion in one final, fatal fray,  
 Fate's red history of battle would have held another page  
 With recital of a carnage never known in any age,  
 And the sunset of rebellion would have made the earth more red  
 With the blood of many thousands than the sunset overhead.

When I am dead, my comrade,  
 'Tis enough to say of me,  
 That I marched down with Sherman  
 From Atlanta to the sea.

Some gained their fame at Gettysburg, when fame was nearly lost!  
 At Fredericksburg, Antietam, too, 'twas learned what fame may cost!  
 One climbed to fame on Lookout, fighting far above the clouds!  
 At New Orleans one sailed to fame, lashed to the flagship shrouds!  
 One rode to fame at Winchester! At Appomattox town,  
 Upon a modest soldier glory laid a modest crown!  
 And howe'er so many battles owe success to Sherman's name,  
 As the Mighty Man of Marches he'll be always known to fame.

What? You were down in Georgia?  
 Then you must have marched with me,  
 When I marched down with Sherman  
 From Atlanta to the sea.

Let us give three cheers for Sherman : Hurrah ! hurrah ! hurrah !  
 Why are you silent, comrade ? Is there something in your craw ?  
 What ? Profess to be a comrade, and yet refuse to cheer  
 The grandest of all Generals ? What motive brings you here ?  
 Why come to these Reunions if you haven't any soul ?  
 There's a home for crippled soldiers, who are neither sound nor whole;  
 Why, you're more deserving pity, sir, and pension, too, I swan !  
 Than these poor shattered veterans, with arms and legs all gone !

If you won't cheer Uncle Billy—  
 Well, you can't shake hands with me ;  
 For I marched down with Sherman  
 From Atlanta to the sea.

Why, there's not another being in this Nation, I dare say,  
 Not even yon Confederate—brave enemy in gray—  
 On such a grand occasion would refuse to cheer, when bid,  
 The man who saved the Union, or led the men who did,  
 Uncle Billy loved the soldiers, for he had a heart within !  
 I heard him down in Georgia, shout above the battle din,  
 We were rather busy fighting, but this sentence I recall :  
 " You brave boys who do the fighting, you're the heroes after all ! "

What ! You are General Sherman ?  
 Then you'll have to cheer for me !  
 For I marched down behind you,  
 From Atlanta to the sea.

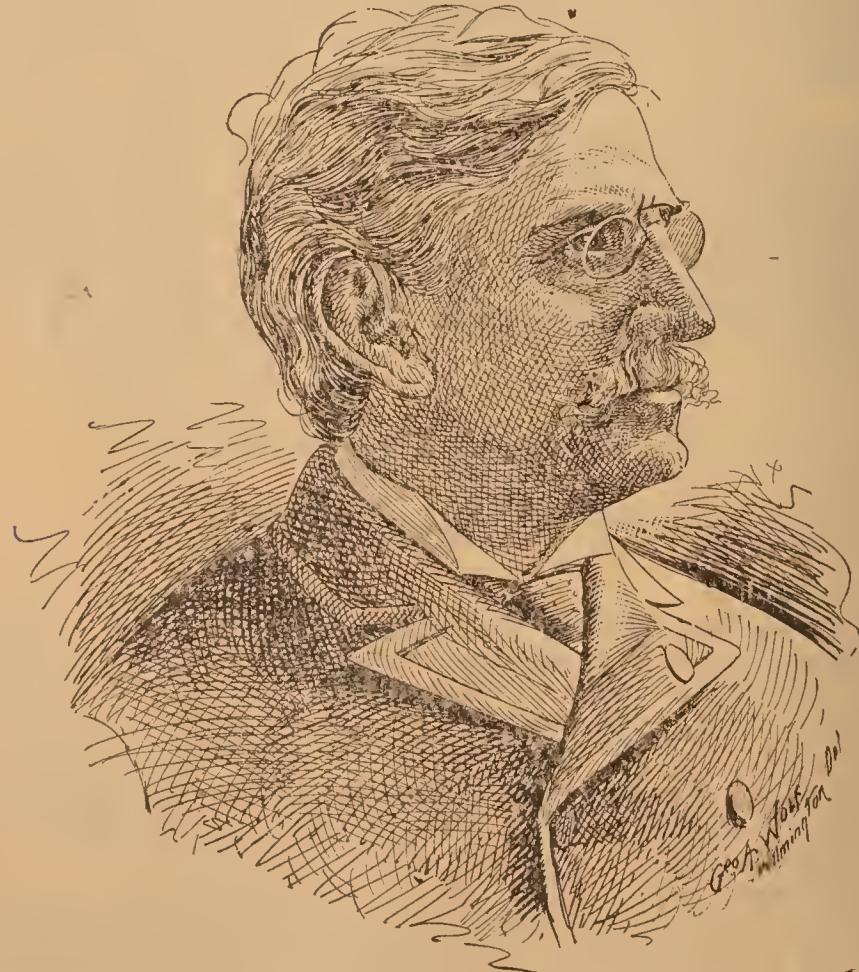
Other speeches were made by Judge Advocate Robert Fraim, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, and patriotic songs were sung by Comrade Vantine and Past Commander Z. Pickels.

The following officers were elected. They were installed by Past Department Commander Lewis :

Department Commander, Daniel Green, Newport.  
 Senior Vice-Commander, A. M. Hizar, New Castle.  
 Junior Vice-Commander, Isaac H. Fisher, Wilmington.  
 Department Chaplain, Rev. Jas. McCoy.

Medical Director, Fred. J. Owens, Harrington.

Daniel Green subsequently resigned as Department Commander by reason of ill-health, and the Council of Administration elected Col. A. J. Woodman in his stead.



CAPTAIN JOHN PALMER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

Captain John Palmer, of Albany, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., 1892, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., March 22, 1842, his parents subsequently removing to Albany, N. Y., where the father opened a paint shop. When the war broke out, both father and son enlisted, and the father was killed while the son was carried off the field before Petersburg, Va., for dead. Captain Palmer enlisted as a private in the Ninety-first regiment, in which he became a second lieutenant before the regiment left Albany. When mustered out in 1865, he was a first lieutenant with brevet of captain. He has always been active in Grand Army affairs and republican politics. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the National Encampment to visit President Cleveland and the heads of the departments in the interest of the veterans, and through whose exertions many veterans were retained in the public service. Palmer was one of the originators of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y. Through his efforts \$50,000 was subscribed in the face of bitter opposition, the home was established, the building erected, and finally turned over to the state. As a citizen Captain Palmer commands the respect of all who know him. During his 24 years' service in the Grand Army he has held nearly every office in it of prominence and trust.

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### Twelfth Annual Encampment, Department of Delaware, G. A. R.

The twelfth annual encampment of the Department of Delaware met in the headquarters of Grant Post, No. 13, corner of Third and King streets, Wilmington, February 18, 1892.

The retiring Department Commander, A. J. Woodman, presided. In presenting his annual report he spoke of the annual election, and expressed the wish that the newly-elected commander of the department should be the unanimous choice of the delegates and receive the undivided support of the posts forming the department. In regard to his own election and administration he said :

" My position to-day as department commander," he continued, " is somewhat peculiar, as I was not a candidate at the last encampment. Of the trouble that existed at that time I have nothing to say, except that I believe that both sides were sincere in their convictions and that each had the good of the Grand Army of the Republic at heart. I wish to thank all the comrades for the support they have given me, and I bespeak the same co-operation for my successor. It is my heart's desire that he may have a prosperous administration ; where I have failed may he succeed, where I have succeeded may he excel. If it has been my good fortune to retain the confidence and esteem of the comrades I am rich indeed, although a bankrupt in my ability to pay in kind a tittle of the generous hospitality that has been showered upon me by you during my administration. I have received many encouraging letters which I prize very highly, coming as they do from comrades with whom, at the time, I had not the honor of an acquaintance. I have been so cordially received in the post-rooms that I have felt as much at home there as I do at my own fireside. It is in the post-room that the general and the private, the millionaire and the laborer, can sit side by side as comrades, bound to each other by ties which, outside the family circle, are the tenderest and the most endearing of any in the world."

" It has been my aim," he added, " to treat all the comrades with the same degree of respect, regardless of nationality, sect or color. If I have failed to do so it has been an error of the head, not of the heart. I have had complaints from many of the Posts that some of the comrades do not pay their dues. That class, I trust is small. There are some who fall be-

hind for want of means. Cannot some way be devised to relieve this class, to lend the same helping hand to them now that you did to the unfortunates on the battlefield or on the march? While dealing justly with all let justice be tempered with mercy."

He called attention to existing orders in relation to honors to be paid to the National flag, and commended the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in this regard. In the matter of pensions he endorsed a liberal policy on the part of the general Government. He said that the soldiers who had suppressed the Rebellion had lost in aggregate \$507,636,068 while engaged in patriotic duty. The interest on this sum to date added to the principal would give a total of nearly \$5,000,000,000, or more than can be paid in pensions in the next 100 years.

He commended the auxiliary organizations of the Sons of Veterans and the Women's Relief Corps, and alluded feelingly to the deaths of Past Department Commanders W. S. McNair and John M. Dunn, and closed by thanking the members and officers for support during his administration.

The adjutant-general's and quartermaster's reports were read and adopted. The first of these showed that the department consisted of 26 posts and 1,362 members, being an increase of two posts and 100 members during the last year.

After the adoption of the reports the encampment adjourned until 2:30, when it reassembled. At 2:30 o'clock the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., General John Palmer, of New York City, visited the encampment. He was met at the depot by a committee composed of Colonel William B. Norton and Past Post Commander Moses Weil, Joseph Booth, Richard McClelland, D. R. Duncan and George W. Bull, accompanied by Colonels J. W. Agnew and P. J. Donnelly of the Commander-in-Chief's staff, who conducted him to the Clayton House, where the party, augmented by Department Commander Woodman and staff, took dinner and visited the encampment.

A reception was given the Commander-in-Chief, who made an address of about a half an hour's length.

The encampment then held an election of officers with the following result: George W. Stradley of Post No. 17, at Bridgeville, Department Commander; Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Post No. 13, of this city, Senior Vice-Commander; J. P. Boggs, Post No. 3, of Dover, Junior Vice-Commander; C. L. Jefferis, Post No. 23, of this city, Medical Director; James McCoy, Post No. 2, of this city, Chaplain; William Kelley, Post No. 2; Charles A. Foster, Post No. 1; George Hillsley; Post No. 13; H. S. Kyle, Post No. 23, and John Jolls, Post No. 22, members of the council of administration.

William Norton, Post No. 23, Delegate-at-Large, William P. Voshell, Post No. 2, Alternate; George King, Post No. 1, Delegate; Richard Williams, Post No. 8, alternate to the next National Encampment.

The officers-elect were then installed by Past Commander Daniel Ross, and the encampment adjourned.

Department Commander appointed E. A. Finley, A. A. General; M. B. Fowler, A. Q. M. General.

### Open Camp Fire and Supper.

An open camp-fire was held in the Institute Hall in the evening. Past Department Commander A. J. Woodman presided, and with him on the platform were seated Commander-in-Chief Palmer, new Department Commander and staff, Cols. Solomon Agnew and Foster, A. D. C. of the National Staff, Past Department Commanders, Wainwright, Ross, Buckingham, Mowbray, Litzenberg, Ayars, Lewis and all Past Commanders present, and members of the Council of Administration. Presiding Officer Woodman, in

introducing the guest of the Department, Commander-in-Chief Palmer, said he was the same man he had met in Paris, and had recognized him as a G. A. R. man by the button he wore.

General Palmer spoke for three-quarters of an hour. He had been to Paris and down the Rhine, but with all the grandeur of the Old World there was no country to compare with this. He visited Georgia recently. After he decided to go his wife and friends tried to persuade him not to do so. While in Washington friends there told him not to go. He was told that if he went to Georgia he would be brought home in a box. He decided, however, to take the risk. With an Irishman from the Treasury Department as his staff he went to Atlanta, Ga. When he reached his destination he found large crowds at the station. His staff said it looked like fight. But it was not fight.

General Palmer was received by a committee of nineteen Confederates and entertained by them. Every one of them, he said, outranked him. He told them that he came to Atlanta to visit the G. A. R. post there, and asked them why they still introduced the rebel flag on all occasions. They said they did it as a relic. He asked why new flags were made. They replied that the rising generation was interested because of the rebellion. General Palmer said that there was only one flag and should be only one, and its principles should be instilled in the hearts of the children. His entertainers told him those who did the most talking about the rebel flag were those who did the least fighting for it.

The speakers held the people who were their opponents in the war in high regard. Commander Palmer added that the Grand Army of the Republic would do anything to bring about harmony, but it could not do it when rebel flags were allowed to be carried in the parades.

Continuing his remarks to the audience General Palmer said there was no need of a standing army in this country. In time of need an army can be organized that would be surpassed by any. It was a good thing to keep up the memory of the late war, for it would show the need of loyalty. He was glad to have had the opportunity to visit Wilmington, had enjoyed his visit very much and wished peace and prosperity to all.

After closing his speech Commander-in-Chief Palmer presented a beautiful badge to Past Department Commander Woodman from his staff and friends, an elegant combination badge representing the latter's rank as Past Department Commander and his rank in the second division of the Nineteenth Army Corps. The badge is of solid gold and enamel and the two stars in the rank strap are set with diamonds. In accepting the gift Mr. Woodman made an appropriate address.

Mayor Stansbury J. Willey, in a brief speech, said he regarded the G. A. R. as the nursery of patriotism in the household of our country. It is for the preservation of liberty and eternal glory. The government rests upon the fundamental principle that to the people themselves is confided its guardianship and protection. He spoke for even better encampments in the future than those of the present.

The new Department Commander, George L. Stradley, was called to the floor. but bowed his acknowledgments to the applause, said he was no speech-maker, and sat down.

Past Department Commander Peter B. Ayars said no mistakes had been made in the leading points of American history, and when he referred to George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and General John Palmer enthusiastic applause was excited.

Remarks were made by Mayor Willey, Department Commander Stradley, Past Department Commanders Ayars, Lewis, Litzenberg and Ross, Colonel Norton, Chaplain McCoy, Colonel Foster, A. D. C., of National Staff, Judge Advocate-general Fraim, Moses Bullock and Assistant Adju-

tant-general Finley, and solos were sung by Comrades Joseph Vantine and Stephen Johnson.

About 9.30 o'clock the camp fire was concluded after short speeches and songs by several members. A dinner was given in the Clayton House in honor of Commander-in-Chief Palmer. Upward of 100 sat down. The room was decorated with flags. An orchestra of three pieces furnished the music. The menu cards were pretty and contained a picture of Past Department Commander Woodman.

Following was the menu :

Oysters on Shell.	
Extra Cadiz Sherry.	
Tenderloin Beef with Mushrooms.	
Potatoes Parisienne.	
Fried Oysters.	
St. Estephe Claret.	
Celery.	Cranberry Sauce.
Roast Turkey.	French Peas.
	Fruits.
Cakes.	Ice Cream.
	Coffee.

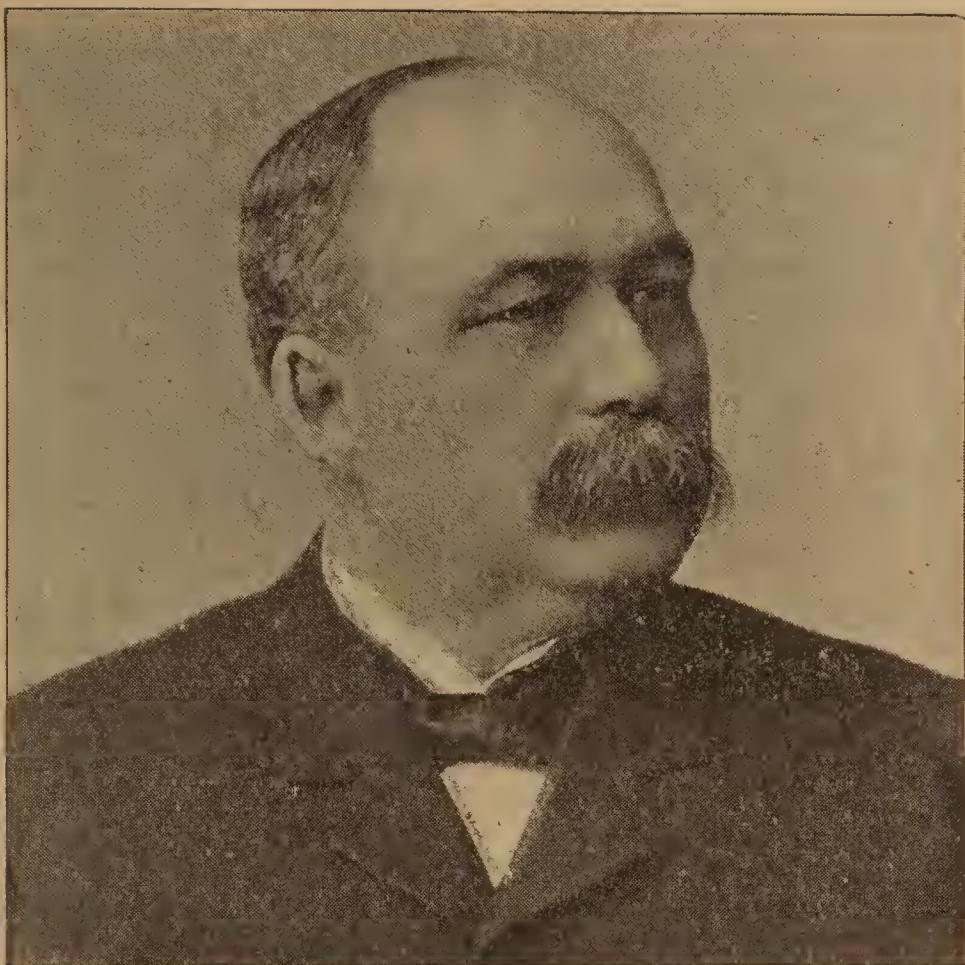
Menu concluded after 11 o'clock. Chairman Woodman introduced General Palmer, who told several army anecdotes, and said he was a politician in that great body of Americans that never held an office. He said one reason he never ran for an office was because his boys could read, and it would be hard to tell whether he was running for the post office or the penitentiary. In closing he said that but a remnant of the Union army remained and it showed signs of wear and tear. They are nearing the end of their journey. It was a pleasant thought for him that when he died he could leave as a legacy to his three sons a clean record as a soldier and an American citizen. This caused enthusiasm.

After Past Assistant Adjutant-General John Stradley had spoken briefly, thanking Past Department Commander Woodman for his appreciation of his services, the affair was concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

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Stansbury J. Willey was born in Sussex county, Delaware, March 19, 1845. Mr. Willey worked on the farm and attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He subsequently attended Newark Academy, Newark, Del.; took the usual course at Crittenden's Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa.; studied chemistry at Harvard University, and the classics and mathematics under private tutors. He taught in different public schools for some time, and was assistant in Mr. William A. Reynolds' Classical and Mathematical Institute in Wilmington, Del., of which he became vice principal. While occupying this latter position he was elected principal of the Boys' High School of Wilmington, in 1874. He received his degree from Delaware College. He resigned the principalship of the High School in 1882 to enter business. He is now (1893) vice president of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company and secretary of the Kartavert Manufacturing Company. In 1890 Mr. Willey was appointed Supervisor of the Census for the District of Delaware by President Harrison. He performed his duties so creditably that he was specially complimented by the Department and was made an exception so that his accounts were settled before the actual completion of his work. In 1891 he was elected Mayor of Wilmington for a term of two years.

He has always taken a keen interest in public education, and for four years subsequent to his resignation from the high school was a member of



MAYOR STANSBURY J. WILLEY.

the Board of Public Education of Wilmington, by unanimous election of his fellow citizens. Among his numerous addresses the one on the "School-master and the State" delivered at a commencement of Delaware College attracted marked attention throughout Delaware.

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**The Journal of Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Encampment, Department of Delaware, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wilmington, Delaware, Feb. 8th, 1893.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE, G. A. R.,

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 8th, 1893.

The Thirteenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Delaware, Grand Army of the Republic, was convened in Sheridan Post Room, Wilmington, Delaware, on this day at 10 A. M.

George W. Stradley, Department Commander, opened the encampment in due form, and announced the following appointments:

Officer of the Day, Wm. Kelley, Jr., Post No. 2; Officer of the Guard, C. Jefferis, Post No. 23; Inside Sentinel, J. M. Banthem, Post No. 13; Outside Sentinel, N. Moore, Post No. 1.

Prayer by James McCoy, Department Chaplain.

The Committee on Credentials made the following report.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 7th, 1893.

*To the Commander, Officers and Comrades of the Thirteenth Department Encampment:*

Your Committee on Credentials appointed by Section 7, General Order No. 7, dated Dec. 12, 1892, met pursuant to appointment, and find the credentials of the various Post correct, and corresponding with roll of the Thirteenth Encampment as furnished by the Assistant Adjutant General.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.

DANIEL ROSS,  
JOHN WAINWRIGHT,  
MOSES BULLOCK,  
ADAM J. SCHRACK,

*Committee.*

On motion the report was accepted and ordered placed on record. The Roll of the Encampment was then called and showed the following comrades present:

Department Commander, George W. Stradley; Senior Vice-Commander, E. G. Shortlidge; Dept. Chaplain, James McCoy; Med. Director, C. L. Jefferis; A. A. General, Edgar A. Finley; Asst. Quartermaster, M. B. Fowler; Judge Advocate, Robt. C. Fraim; Chief Mustering Officer, Sylvester Solomon.

Council of Administration—Chas. A. Foster, Post 1; Wm. Kelley, Jr., Post 2; Thos. Peters, Post 13; John Jolls, Post 22.

Past Department Commanders—John Wainwright, Daniel Ross, R. G. Buckingham, P. B. Ayars, Samuel Lewis, A. J. Woodman.

Gen. Thos. A. Smyth Post, No. 1—Post Commander, S. J. Wood; Past Post Commanders, R. Liddell, Jacob Slifer and Geo. W. King. Representatives, Post 1—C. E. Pierce, George Reuss, Jacob Lamplugh, Nathaniel Moore, John Irwin. Alternates, Post 1—T. S. E. Brown, J. E. Devnish, Samuel Spence, D. R. Myers, Jos. Honey.

Admiral S. F. DuPont Post, No. 2—Post Commanders Henry S. Stradley; Past Post Commanders, B. D. Bogia, W. P. Voshell, Jos. Duffy, Nathaniel Bayne, Jos. S. Booth. Representatives, Post 2—George Wonn, W. H. Johnson, Wm. Mendinhall, James Johnson, W. H. Millis. Alternates, Post No. 2—Jos. S. Wheeler, Jos. E. Miller, A. H. Mason, H. W. Zimmerman.

Gen. A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 3—Past Post Commander, E. F. Wood.

Chas. Sumner Post, No. 4—Post Commander, Allen Anderson; Past Post Commanders, L. F. Fisher, I. H. Fisher, Simeon Hood, Isaac Wilson, Nero Backus, Raymond Trusty, Andrew Gray, L. J. Dales. Representatives, Post No. 4—George Dumson.

Capt. E. S. Watson Post, No. 5—Post Commander, Aquilla M. Hizar; Past Post Commanders, Robt. S. Martin, John Kelley, Jos. E. Valentine, Ira Lunt.

Major W. F. Smith Post, No. 6—Post Commander, Wm. Jones; Past Post Commanders, Adam Wilson, Charles Patton. Delegate, Post No. 6—Henry Kellem.

D. L. Striker Post, No. 8—Post Commander, Wm. Gallaher; Past Post Commander, Daniel Green.

Thos. M. Reynolds, No. 9—Post Commander, Jas. Petitdemange; Past Post Commanders, Alban Buckingham, Jacob Moore, J. W. Worrall, W. H. Pennock, Samuel Worrall. Representative, Post No. 9—Lewis E. Collins.

Gen. U. S. Grant Post, No. 13—Post Commander, George Hillesley; Past Post Commanders, P. J. Donnelly, Moses Bullock. Representative—James Banthem.

Col. J. W. Andrews Post, No. 14—Past Post Commanders, M. Gremminger, W. Wellington Walker, W. Wesley Walker. Representative—L. V. Aspril.

P. J. Pettijohn Post, No. 16—Alternate, Robert S. Lawson.

Col. C. R. Layton Post, No. 18—Representative, A. H. Manship.

Capt. P. C. Carter Post, No. 19—Past Post Commanders, W. J. Richard, Wm. Tharp. Representatives—Elias Sapp, J. B. Simmons.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22—Post Commander, Jas. C. Wilson; Past Post Commanders, C. N. Dodd, C. M. Stanger. Representatives—Joseph B. Deakyne, A. S. Naudain.

Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23—Post Commander, Jas. W. Agnew: Past Post Commanders, W. A. Reilly, Wm. O'Connor, Wm. B. Norton, A. J. Schrack, Moses Weil. Representatives—John P. Donohue, J. L. French. Alternate—R. G. Turner.

Sherman Post, No. 27—Post Commander, Robt. Ellegood. Representative—Henry Carey.

Minutes of Twelfth Annual Encampment read, and the following corrections were made:

Comrade Daniel Ross was chairman of Committee on Resolutions on death of Past Dept. Commanders John M. Dunn and W. S. McNair, in place of Samuel Lewis, and a motion of Comrade Peter B. Ayars for order to be drawn for one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) was to pay the salaries of 1891 of Department officers, also the expenses of entertaining the Commander-in-Chief.

With above corrections minutes were approved.

Council of Administration made the following report, which on motion was received and laid over for new business to act on recommendations made.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 8th, 1893.

*Commander, Officers and Comrades, Thirteenth Department Encampment:*

COMRADES:—Your Council of Administration most respectfully submit the following report to date. From the very beginning of this administration they found themselves in debt when all bills were paid to the amount of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-seven cents (\$253.47), and the treasury bankrupt, and the books of the Asst. Quartermaster General in such confusion, that it took months of labor in all the spare hours of the Asst. Quartermaster General to balance them. The Council of Administration is most happy to state that the books and records are now in the best possible condition, with settlements up to date, all back outstanding debts of the last administration are paid, and also payment has been made in full for all debts created by the present administration, and there is a balance in cash in the hands of the Asst. Quartermaster General of thirty dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$30.87.)

The work of this administration is bringing the Department out of chaos, is deserving of the highest praise and commendation. The present Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General deserve special mention for the labor, economy and good judgment they have used in the administration of the affairs of their office. We find the chief aim of their official duty was accuracy, neatness and dispatch, and the finances honestly and economically administered. Therefore we most earnestly recommend that the next administration appoint them again.

We also recommend that the salary of the Asst. Quartermaster General be made thirty dollars (\$30) per annum from date for his services.

We further recommend that the fiscal year of the Department for closing its annual business accounts and reports be January 31st. All receipts and disbursements after that time being credited to the succeeding administration.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,

CHAS. A. FOSTER,  
WM. KELLEY, JR.,  
JOHN W. JOLLS,  
JAMES MCCOY.

The Commander then read his address:

COMRADES OF THE ENCAMPMENT:—At the last Department Encampment held in this city on the 18th of last February, 1892, you honored me with the highest position in your gift, and in accepting that trust I fully realized the fact that to fill the place as my honored predecessors have done, and to mete out to you and those you represent that full measure of service that would be expected of me, was no insignificant task, and whether or not I have performed that duty with credit, I will cheerfully abide by your verdict.

It was my good fortune to be surrounded and aided by a faithful corps of associates whose hearty co-operation has in a large measure lightened my official labors, and for their faithful and efficient assistance each and all of them have won my thanks and best personal wishes.

I have never called on any of the subordinate officers of the department for any assistance that they could conscientiously render that was not well and promptly done.

The report of the Assistant Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Inspector General, Chief Mustering Officer, Medical Director and Chaplain will cover the detailed work of the department during the year.

I am fully convinced of the fact that the future welfare of the order in this department will be better promoted by efforts in the way of adding to the membership of the posts already established rather than by the organization of new posts.

A year of experience as Department Commander convinces me fully of the fact that to have complete and permanent records, the fewer changes made in the office of Assistant Adjutant General the better. This officer has done splendid work during the past year.

One new post has been organized during the year and it appears to be in good active working order and is located in Bridgeville; it is safe to surmise that we are now at or have passed the meridian of our numerical strength; death is making rapid encroachments on our ranks during the past year; the death roll has been large; the department has buried 27 comrades by the State appropriation. It has been the aim of the present administration to encourage Loyalty, Fraternity and practice Charity. We have never intentionally been harsh in the discharge of our duties. It has been the policy during our term of office to extend every possible encouragement to the Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps, and in all matters requiring their co-operation the same has been extended in the fullest measure and for the many acts of assistance and courtesy coming from each of these auxiliary societies, I hereby extend my personal as well as official thanks, and heartily commend to my successor every encouragement possible to be extended to them.

It was my pleasure to attend the Twenty-sixth National Encampment at Washington last September, accompanied by the largest delegation this Department ever sent to a similar gathering; it was a great gathering of men who helped to preserve the country in her hour of trial; and I am sure no one came away feeling other than a sense of pride in the fact that he contributed his mite to successfully accomplish the great object for which the grandest army ever marshalled fought.

The next National Encampment will meet in Indianapolis next September, and I commend every one who can get a chance, to attend this, as no doubt it will be one of the great gatherings of old soldiers. A membership in this order is a living certificate of honorable service under our country's flag, and that is the strongest proof of any man's loyalty.

The objects of the Grand Army are :

First—To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

Second—To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

Third—To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to its constitution and law; to disown whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal right and justice to all men.

Comrades, we assemble to-day to give an account of our official stewardship, and to surrender our badge of authority to our successors. Again I thank you for the hearty and willing co-operation you have shown in the work during the past year.

Wishing for each of you health and happiness, and commanding you to the protection of an all-wise Providence through the years to come,

I remain, yours in F. C. and L.,  
GEORGE W. STRADLEY,

*Dept. Commander.*

Upon motion of Comrade Daniel Ross the address was referred to a Committee of three, consisting of Daniel Ross, George Hillsley and Robert C. Fraim.

WILMINGTON DEL., Feb. 8th, 1893.

*To the Officers and Comrades, Department of Delaware, G. A. R.*

COMRADES:—Your Committee to whom was referred the report of the Commander would respectfully recommend that the report be accepted and recorded and that a vote of thanks be tendered him, for the faithful manner he has performed the duties of his office.

DANIEL ROSS,  
ROBERT C. FRAIM.  
GEORGE HILLSLEY.

*Committee.*

The report of the Assistant Adjutant General was read, and on motion it was accepted and ordered recorded.

#### REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE, G. A. R.

WILMINGTON, DEL., February 8, 1893.

*Geo. W. Stradley, Commander Department of Delaware, G. A. R.*

COMRADE:—I have the honor to report the transactions of this office during the past year. The consolidated semi-annual reports with the per capita tax have been forwarded to National Headquarters promptly.

Seven General Orders with one circular letter have been issued and forwarded to the Commander of each post of the Department, and five (5)

special orders have been issued. All national orders and circular letters have been promptly forwarded to each post.

Abstract of returns made to National Headquarters for the year 1892.

Members in good standing December 31, 1891, . . . . .	1358
Gain during the year by muster, . . . . .	103
"    "    "    "    transfer, . . . . .	5
"    "    "    "    reinstatement, . . . . .	24
	— 132
	—
	1490
Losses during year by death, . . . . .	25
"    "    "    "    honorable discharge, . . . . .	4
"    "    "    "    transfer, . . . . .	8
"    "    "    "    suspension, . . . . .	251
"    "    "    "    delinquent reports, . . . . .	31
	— 319

Members in good standing December 31, 1892, . . . . . 1171  
showing a net loss during the year of 187 members.

One new Post has been mustered during the year, viz: Sherman Post, No. 27, Bridgeville, Del.

MEMBERSHIP OF POSTS DECEMBER 31ST, 1892.

Smyth, No. 1, . . . . .	217
DuPont, No. 2, . . . . .	190
Torbert, No. 3, . . . . .	48
Sumner, No. 4, . . . . .	75
Watson, No. 5, . . . . .	26
Smith, No. 6, . . . . .	29
Garfield, No. 7, . . . . .	41
Striker, No. 8, . . . . .	27
Reynolds, No. 9, . . . . .	27
Woodall, No. 11, . . . . .	8
Grant, No. 13, . . . . .	38
Andrews, No. 14, . . . . .	44
Logan, No. 15, . . . . .	Delinquent
Pettijohn, No. 16, . . . . .	40
Cannon, No. 17, . . . . .	48
Layton, No. 18, . . . . .	59
Carter, No. 19, . . . . .	51
Moore, No. 21, . . . . .	Delinquent
Jones, No. 22, . . . . .	42
Sheridan, No. 23, . . . . .	96
Lincoln, No. 24, . . . . .	Delinquent
Hydrick, No. 25, . . . . .	36
McColley, No. 26, . . . . .	17
Sherman, No. 27, . . . . .	12
	—
Total, . . . . .	1171

We were very seriously embarrassed in our early work in consequence of the financial condition of the Department when turned over to us.

A complete report of this matter will be made by our very efficient Assistant Quarter Master General M. B. Fowler.

I desire to thank the Department Officers, Officers of Posts and my Comrades for their encouragement and assistance so cheerfully given at all times.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

EDGAR A. FINLEY,

Asst. Adjutant General.

The report of Assistant Quartermaster General, M. B. Fowler, was read and on motion of Comrade John Wainwright, a rising vote of thanks was extended to him for the clear, concise and intelligent report he has furnished the Encampment. Adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT QUARtermaster GENERAL.

*Mr. George W. Stradley, Department Commander.*

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—Herewith I hand you my report for the term commencing Feb. 18th, 1892, and ending Feb. 8th, 1893.

Included in the disbursements during this term are the following items that should have been paid by our predecessors in office, namely:

Salaries of department officers for 1891, . . . . .	\$135 00
Supplies from the Quartermaster General in 1891, . .	81 77
Stationery and printing for 1891, . . . . .	49 95
Advertising and postage, . . . . .	9 90
Expenses entertaining Commander-in-Chief Palmer, . .	21 50
	<hr/>
	\$298 12

The thanks of the Department is due the Joint Committee to arrange for the attendance of the Department to the National Encampment at Washington, for the sum of \$73.00 which they so kindly and cheerfully donated to the Department, this enabled us to pay all bills against the Department and leave us a balance to turn over to our successors in office.

Following are detailed statements of the financial transactions of my office.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,

M. B. FOWLER,

*Asst. Q. M. General.*

#### RECEIPTS.

Received February 18th, 1892 from the outgoing officers, vouchers representing cash value of, . . . . .	\$ 121 50
1892. February, received for supplies sold, . . . . .	05
March, " " " . . . . .	9 98
" " per Cap. Tax for 1891, 15	<hr/>
	10 13
April, received for supplies sold, . . . . .	4 15
May, " " " . . . . .	8 00
" " per Cap. Tax 1891, . . . . .	2 75
" " from Artisans' Savings Bank, . .	38 79
	<hr/>
	49 54
June, " for supplies sold, . . . . .	6 70
July, " " " . . . . .	4 30
" " per Cap. Tax 1st term 1892, 123 10	<hr/>
	127 40
August, " supplies sold, . . . . .	1 20
Sept., " " " . . . . .	16 25
October, " " " . . . . .	6 63
" " from Joint Washington Com. . .	73 00
	<hr/>
	79 63
November, received for supplies sold, . . . . .	2 90
December, " " " . . . . .	7 00
1893. January, " " " . . . . .	22 69
" " charter Post 27, . . . .	10 00
" " per cap. tax, 2d term, 117 10	<hr/>
	149 79
Total, . . . . .	\$ 576 24

## RECAPITULATION.

Cash balance February 18th, 1892, . . . . .	\$ 121 50
Received from Artisans' Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$ 38 79
"    "    Joint Washington Committee, 73 00	
"    "    for per cap. tax, . . . . .	243 10
"    "    supplies sold, . . . . .	89 85
"    "    charter, . . . . .	10 00
	—————
	454 74
Total, . . . . .	\$ 576 24

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1892. February, salaries of officers 1891, . . . . .	\$ 100 00
"    "    expenses entertaining Com.-in-Chief, 21 50	—————
	\$ 121 50
May, stationery and printing 1891, . . . . .	49 95
"    "    advertising and postage, 1891, . . . . .	9 90
	—————
	59 85
July, supplies 1891, . . . . .	81 77
"    "    1892, . . . . .	15 57
"    "    per capita tax, 1st term, . . . . .	12 30
	—————
	109 64
August, supplies, . . . . .	9 30
September, postage, . . . . .	13 00
October, supplies, . . . . .	12 40
November, supplies, . . . . .	12 90
1893. January, postage, . . . . .	\$ 7 47
"    "    stationery and printing, . . . . .	52 60
"    "    salaries of officers, 1891, . . . . .	35 00
"    "    "    1892, . . . . .	100 00
"    "    per capita tax, 2d term, . . . . .	11 71
	—————
	\$ 206 78
Total, . . . . .	\$ 545 37

## RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries of officers, . . . . .	\$ 235 00
Expenses entertaining Commander-in-Chief, . . . . .	21 50
Postage, . . . . .	26 97
Stationery and printing, . . . . .	102 55
Advertising, . . . . .	3 40
Supplies, . . . . .	131 94
Per capita tax, . . . . .	24 01
	—————
Total, . . . . .	\$ 545 37

## SUMMARY.

Total receipts, general fund, . . . . .	\$ 576 24
"    "    burial fund, . . . . .	675 00
	—————
	\$ 1,251 24
Total disbursements, general fund, . . . . .	\$ 545 37
"    "    burial fund, . . . . .	675 00
	—————
	\$ 1,220 37
Cash on hand February 8, 1893, . . . . .	\$ 30 87

## STATEMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO BURIAL FUND.

DATE.	PAID THROUGH POST NO.	NAME OF COMRADE.	AMOUNT.
1892.			
March 16.	2	Robert Buck.....	\$25.00
" 25.	4	S. Parker.....	25.00
" 26.	7	A. Stevens.....	25.00
	7	A. J. Wilson.....	25.00
	7	R. W. Hurley.....	25.00
" 29.	5	E. McGlincey.....	25.00
April 2.	1	S. A. Gifford.....	25.00
" 4.	23	Thos. Gallagher.....	25.00
" 15.	1	W. F. Richards.....	25.00
" 26.	13	J. K. Vickers .....	25.00
May 16.	13	G. S. Benson.....	25.00
June 29.	2	W. L. Wilson.....	25.00
Aug. 18.	25	Jos. Osborne.....	25.00
	14	W. J. Marvil.....	25.00
" 19.	6	H. Chambers.....	25.00
" 22.	17	Edw. Anderson.....	25.00
Sept. 13.	18	D. B. Swain.....	25.00
" 13.	4	George Somers .....	25.00
" 17.	23	Jacob Trusty.....	22.00
	23	Warren Addick.....	25.00
Nov. 18.	4	Richard Taylor .....	25.00
" 21.	4	Henry Till.....	25.00
Dec. 6.	2	Chas. White .....	25.00
" 29.	15	Geo. W. Lukens.....	25.00
	4	Jno. R. Jackson.....	25.00
Jan. 31.	1	John Brown.....	25.00
		John Powell .....	25.00
Total 27 deaths, amounting to			\$675.00

## REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

Per capita tax, 1st term, . . . . .	\$123 10
" 2d " . . . . .	117 10
Charter for Post 27, . . . . .	10 00
Profit on supplies sold, . . . . .	29 50
	———— \$279 70

## EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

Salaries of officers, . . . . .	\$100 00
Stationery and printing, . . . . .	52 60
Postage, . . . . .	20 47
Per capita tax, . . . . .	24 01
	———— \$197 08

Net revenue for the year, . . . . . \$ 82 62

## BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. Post No. 11, . . . . .	\$ 15
" 14, . . . . .	2 85
" 16, . . . . .	5 34
" 21, . . . . .	7 75
Department property, . . . . .	62 62
John B. Stradley, . . . . .	215 79
Supplies, . . . . .	29 85
Cash, . . . . .	30 87
	———— \$355 22
Cr. Capital account, . . . . .	355 22

## STATEMENT OF SUPPLIES.

KIND OF SUPPLIES.	ON HAND 2d Mo. 18, '92		BOUGHT.		SOLD.		ON HAND 2d Mo. 8, '93.	
	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.
Rank straps.....	50	\$10 50	.....	.....	25	\$12 50	25	\$ 5 25
Ribbons.....	43	1 72	115	\$ 4 13	90	4 50	68	2 72
Buttons.....	14	1 16	164	9 84	160	13 78	18	1 08
Members badges.....	19	6 65	102	35 70	106	53 00	15	5 25
Blue books.....	3	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2 25
Leave of absence .....	39	59	.....	.....	13	65	26	39
Transfers .....	83	1 90	.....	.....	1	05	82	1 88
Discharges.....	22	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	46
Rules and regulations...	28	84	.....	.....	3	15	25	75
Applications .....	308	1 22	.....	.....	162	97	146	58
Rituals .....	14	3 50	.....	.....	2	100	12	3 00
Service books.....	14	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2 10
Medical descrip. books.	4	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2 00
Post descrip. books.....	3	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1 50
Odes.....	78	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	39
Charters .....	.....	.....	2	50	1	.....	1	25
Hat Cords.....	.....	.....	5	1 25	5	125	.....	.....
		\$36 78		\$51 42		\$87 85		\$29 85

Past Post Commander Weil announced that Sheridan Post had prepared a dinner for all guests and extended an invitation to the Encampment to partake of their hospitality.

Past Post Commander Bogia stated that Dupont Post No. 2 would be pleased to have the representatives take dinner with them, ample provision having been made for their entertainment.

T. B. Swain, Department Inspector, no report.

C. L. Jefferis, Medical Director, no report.

S. Solomon, Chief Mustering Officer, no report.

Jas. McCoy, Department Chaplain, stated he had visited each post in Wilmington and Sons of Veterans; believed the posts were in good condition.

Robert C. Fraim, Judge Advocate, stated his office the past year had been an easy one, no duties being required of him.

W. B. Norton, Delegate at Large, no report.

Geo. W. King, delegate, gave a very interesting verbal report.

W. P. Voshell, Com. on Soldier's Home, presented a report, which was accepted and ordered placed on record.

The report is as follows:

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 8th, 1893.

*George W. Stradley, Commander, Dept. Del. G. A. R.*

COMRADES:—Having been appointed by you as a committee to secure admission to the Soldiers' Home of disabled comrades, I beg leave to report the following named soldiers whose papers have been filled out, transportation secured, and the comrades sent to the Home at Hampton, Va.

Michael McManus, Wm. Baker, John Cooley, David M. Shaw, John W. Luke, Edward Ogden, John Fleming.

All applications have been granted that have applied during the year, and the applicants admitted.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

WM. P. VOSHELL.

On motion an order of Ten Dollars (\$10) was directed to be drawn in favor of Past Commander Aquilla M. Hizar, in payment for services of janitor at New Castle, at Encampment in 1891.

Comrade Daniel Green moved that Past Department Commanders be a standing committee to report on the death of any Past Department Commanders. Adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report :

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 8th, 1893.

*To the Commander, Officers and Comrades, Thirteenth Annual Encampment.*

COMRADES :—We, your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions on the death of our late comrade, Past Dept. Com. William S. McNair, would respectfully report the following for your consideration.

William S. McNair, born near Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., October 10th, 1844, died at Wilmington, Del., May 24th, 1891.

At an early age in life, as a mere boy, he entered the service of his country during the late civil war, in the celebrated Ringold Battery of Pennsylvania, whose history shines out brilliantly with deeds of honor and daring. Whatever there is of pride for Pennsylvania in their history, belongs equally to our late Comrade McNair with others.

As Commander of this Department he was zealous and untiring in his efforts to promote not only the interests of our beloved order, but of every individual ex-soldier.

We therefore mourn the sad loss of our comrade to the order, and shall miss him in our councils.

Submitted fraternally,

PETER B. AYARS,  
DANIEL ROSS,  
*Committee.*

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 8th, 1893.

*To the Commander, Officers and Comrades, Thirteenth Annual Encampment:*

COMRADES :—We, your committee, appointed to draft resolutions on the death of our late comrade, Past Department Commander, John M. Dunn, would respectfully report the following for your consideration :

John M. Dunn, born at Dublin, Ireland, March 1st, 1843, died at Wilmington, Del., September 19th, 1891.

At the age of nineteen years, May 1st, 1861, he answered the call of his imperiled country and entered the service in defense of its unity and integrity.

As a private soldier under the gallant and brave General Thomas A. Smyth of the First Delaware Infantry, he was prompt and courageous, he served with fidelity and distinction throughout the entire war, being wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1865. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant of Company K of the First Delaware Infantry, famous for its brilliant achievements, and whose history adds lustre to the military fame of our State of Delaware.

As commander of this department, he was active, industrious, kind and vigilant.

Truly, therefore, in the death of our comrade John M. Dunn, this department has lost one of its most valued members.

Submitted fraternally,

PETER B. AYARS,  
DANIEL ROSS,  
*Committee.*

Comrade Peter B. Ayars moved that a committee of seven be appointed to secure from the Park Commissioners permission to erect a monument to the memory of Major General Thomas A. Smyth, on the triangular plot of ground north side of Washington street bridge and adjoining the boulevard, or some other suitable site. This committee is empowered to solicit subscriptions and raise funds necessary for procuring monument. Adopted.

Peter B. Ayars, Daniel Ross, Samuel Lewis, Chas. A. Foster, Daniel Green, John W. Jolls, Edgar A. Finley, Committee.

On motion, the Encampment took a recess until 1.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Encampment convened at 1.30 p. m.

The Council of Administrations, recommendation that the salary of the Asst. Quartermaster General be Thirty dollars (\$30) per annum for the next year, was now taken up for action.

Comrade Samuel Lewis moved that the recommendation of the C of A be adopted, and that the Asst. Quartermaster General be allowed a salary of Thirty Dollars (\$30) in addition for his services during the past year. So ordered.

Comrade Voshell moved the adoption of the recommendation of Council of Administration that the fiscal year for the Department of Delaware end on Jan. 31st. Adopted.

Comrade Peter B. Ayars moved that the C. of A. be authorized to destroy all useless blanks and papers in the Asst. Adjutant General's and Asst. Quartermaster General's offices, including old rituals, etc. So ordered.

On motion of Comrade Daniel Ross the Encampment proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Comrade Wm. B. Norton moved that the votes be handed to teller, and by him deposited, and if more than one ballot is voted by any one comrade, the ballot be destroyed by the Department Commander, which was adopted.

The following nominations were made.

Department Commander—Benj. D. Bogia, Post 2; Moses Bullock, Post 13; Wm. B. Norton, Post 23.

Senior Vice Commander—Sylvester Solomon, Post 1; Jason B. Simmons, Post 19; C. M. Dodd, Post 22; J. L. French, Post 23.

Junior Vice-Commander—Samuel Worrall, Post No. 9; C. M. Dodd, Post No. 22; John A. Orr, Post No. 23.

Chaplain—Jacob Lamplugh, Post No. 1; William Haley, Post No. 2; Henry Whiteman, Post No. 9.

Medical Director—Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Post No. 13.

Council of Administration—J. M. Banthem, Post No. 13; John Devnish, Post No. 1; John W. Jolls, Post No. 22; John Donahoe, Post No. 23; Chas. Solloway, Post No. 2.

Delegates—Samuel J. Wood, Post No. 1; Joseph S. Booth, Post No. 2; Nathaniel Bayne, Post No. 2; Samuel Worrall, Post No. 9; Moses Bullock, Post No. 13; John W. Jolls, Post No. 22.

Comrade Daniel Ross moved that in voting for delegates, that each comrade vote for two comrades, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be Delegate at Large; next highest, Delegate; next highest, Alternate to Delegate at Large; next highest, Alternate to Delegate. Motion adopted.

The following is the result of the election :

Department Commander—Benj. D. Bogia, Post No. 2.

Senior Vice Commander—Jason B. Simmons, Post No. 19.

Junior Vice Commander—C. M. Dodd, Post No. 22.

Department Chaplain—Jacob Lamplugh, Post No. 1.

Medical Director—E. G. Shortlidge, Post No. 13.

Council of Administration—James M. Banthem, Post No. 13; Chas. W. Solloway, Post No. 2; John Devnish, Post No. 1; John W. Jolls, Post No. 22; John P. Donahoe, Post No. 23.

REPRESENTATIVES TO NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Delegate at Large—Samuel J. Wood, Post No. 1.

Alternate at Large—Moses Bullock, Post No. 13.

Delegate—John W. Jolls, Post No. 22.

Alternate—Joseph S. Booth, Post No. 2.

Dupont Post No. 2 offered the use of their rooms for holding the next Annual Encampment, which on motion was accepted.

On motion the following committee was appointed to have the names of the Delaware soldiers placed on the rolls at the Adjutant General's office, State of Delaware: John P. Donahoe, John Wainwright, William P. Voshell, Committee.

Past Department Commander Joshua Litzenberg moved that the per capita tax be same as last year, twenty cents per annum. Adopted.

Comrade James W. Agnew moved that the janitor of Post 23 be allowed ten dollars (\$10) for cleaning up room and work during Encampment. So ordered

Past Department Commander John Wainwright proceeded to install the officers elect

The newly elected Department Commander, Benj. D. Bogia, made a brief address. On motion adjourned.

Attest:

EDGAR A. FINLEY.

*Asst. Adjutant General.*

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## SLEEPING PATRIOTS.

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HONORED AS NEVER BEFORE IN MEMORIAL SERVICE  
AND PARADE.

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THE GRAVES OF ILLUSTRIOS DEAD STREWN WITH  
FLOWERS.

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THE MOST REMARKABLE DAY IN THE HISTORY OF DELA-  
WARE.

It is generally conceded that the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1891, exceeded anything of the kind known in the history of Delaware. The members of the G. A. R. assembled early to prepare for parade, and everywhere could be seen boys and girls, men and women, hurrying to the City Hall with baskets of bright flowers to be used for decorating the soldiers' graves. These donations were received by a committee consisting of Edwin Hirst, Henry S. Simpers, D. P. Boyd and W. Garagan, assisted by Mary S. Schaffer, Amelia A. French, Mary E. White, Mrs. G. D. Armstrong, Josephine A. Maguire, Mrs. A. M. Beatty and Carrie Claypoole.

The buildings all along the line were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags. The ladies showed their patriotism by wearing badges of National colors, and the boys decorated their hats with flags. The continual passing to and fro of detachments of soldiers, seemed to arouse the most enthusiastic patriotism, which was increased the more when the martial music of Company D's Philadelphia soldiers with a detachment of Troop B in veteran uniform, armed with improved rifles and with leggins and slouch hats, marched down Market street in attractive soldierly style.

An entirely new plan of decorating graves was adopted this year, and veterans and citizens in general praise the order of things. It has formerly been the custom to decorate all graves except those in the Wilmington and



GOVERNOR REYNOLDS.

Brandywine Cemetery and those in the old Cathedral Cemetery in the morning, and then in the afternoon for the entire parade to march into these cemeteries and decorate the graves there. Under the new arrangements there was no confusion and all passed off without trouble. All the decoration of graves was done in the morning and the salutes over the graves were fired at the same time. Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, G. A. R., decorated the graves in Old Swedes and Asbury cemeteries. DuPont Post, No. 2, Mt. Salem, Green Hill and St. Joseph's; Grant Post, No. 13, New Cathedral and Old Cathedral cemeteries; Sumner Post, No. 4, all the colored cemeteries. DuPont, Smyth and Sheridan posts decorated the Wilmington and Brandywine, and all except DuPont, Riverview cemetery. A hand-

some offering from the Board of Public Education was put on the grave of Dr. A. H. Grimshaw. A floral tribute from Col. Fred Taylor Post of Philadelphia was put on the grave of H. A. L. Pyle, by DuPont Post. It was a large iron easel bearing a floral offering  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, in the design of a past senior commander's badge.

Governor Reynolds and the members of his staff, who reside down the State, arrived in the city at noon, and were met by a delegation composed of Mayor Harrington, President of Council Farra, Colonel Milo W. Locke, Wm. B. Norton, by whom they were escorted to the Clayton House, the headquarters of the chief marshal, A. J. Woodman, who introduced the Governor to his staff. The Governor held a brief reception in honor of the State and military officers, city officials and the G. A. R. The party assembled, fifty in number, were then banqueted as guests of Col. Woodman. Two files of infantrymen stood in the corridor and outer door, and two ser-



ADJUTANT-GENERAL HART.

geants, in full uniform of cavalrymen, stood at the entrance to the dining hall and saluted the Governor as he passed in.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Harrington, response by the Governor. Col. Woodman was toastmaster and toasts were responded to by Senators Gray, Higgins and Donahoe, Judge Ball, Secretary of State Marvel, President of Council Farra, Register of Wills Bradford, Adjutant-General Hart, Judge Advocate General Cullen, Colonel Cooper, City Treasurer Griffith, Department Commander Green, Past Department Commander Lewis, C. B. Rhoads, Captains Rice, Mitchell and Gillespie, and Byron Reynolds, the Governor's son.

The parade formed at 2 o'clock and was reviewed by the Governor and chief marshal. All of the veterans that could march to the tap of a drum were in line. The order of parade was as follows.

Platoon of mounted police.

Chief Marshal.

Staff.

His Excellency, Robert J. Reynolds, Governor of Delaware.

Staff.

FIRST DIVISION:

General Daniel Ross, commanding.

First Regiment Fife and Drum Corps.

First Battalion, 1st Regt., N. G. D.

Co. A, Edmund Mitchell, Jr., captain commanding.

Co. F., William Condon, captain commanding.

Co. C., I. Pusey Wickersham, captain commanding.

Grand Army of the Republic.

General Daniel Green, Department Commander.

Staff.

Past Department Commanders.

State Fencibles Band.

General Thomas A. Smyth Post, Colonel R. McClellan, commander.

Hibernian Drum Corps.

Admiral S. F. DuPont Post, Colonel S. Booth, commander.

New Castle Cornet Band.

General U. S. Grant Post, Colonel M. Weil, commander.

Hyatt's Military Band.

General Phil Sheridan Post, Colonel William B. Norton, commanding.

Sons of Veterans.

James A. Garfield Camp, F. Anderson, captain commanding.

John A. Logan Camp, A. H. Davidson, captain commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. Wm. O'Connor, commanding.

Colonel Smith and staff of Third Regiment, N. G. P. (guests of Troop B.)

Troop B, N. G. D., E. L. Rice, Jr., captain commanding.

Co. D, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. W. Gillespie, captain commanding (guests of Troop B.)

Delaware Cadet Corps. George Shuster, major commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. J. K. Vickers, commanding.

First Regiment Band.

Order United American Mechanics.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Hopockohacking Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

## FOURTH DIVISION.

Major J. H. Floyd, commanding.  
Veterans in carriages.

His Honor Austin Harrington, Mayor of Wilmington.  
His Honor J. Frank Ball, Judge of the Municipal Court.

President J. C. Farra, President of City Council.

Members of Delaware State Government.  
Invalid Soldiers.

U. S. Senators.

Sons of the American Revolution.  
Board of Education.

Colonel A. J. Woodman was chief marshal, B. D. Bogia chief of staff. The staff were Syl. Solomon, Elwood Craig, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, Adam J. Schrack, L. W. Palmer, H. S Kyle and Charles A. Foster. The mounted police were Sergeant Blackburn and Patrolmen Scott, Logue, Raymond, Galloway, Rummel, Johnson, Derrickson and Peoples. R. J. Henry, Jr. was acting color sergeant on the Governor's staff. In the marching column there were fully 1,500 men.

The Governor and staff, with other guests, stood in front of the Court House, and on the lower steps on the terrace was an organ at which W. J. Parry presided, 600 children were grouped about it, each holding tiny flags in their hands and some dressed in national colors. Ex-Mayor Rhoads directed the singing and these children sang "America" as the parade passed in review, and when the soldiers massed they sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and waved their flags.

After an excellent address by His Excellency Governor Reynolds, "The Red, White and Blue" was sung, the parade broke ranks, each organization going to headquarters.

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### Memorial Day 1892.

Early on the morning of the 30th the citizens of Wilmington prepared for the observance of Memorial Day. Business places were closed and the buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and streamers and festoons of bunting. Everyone was imbued with the spirit of patriotism and wore the national colors and carried flowers to decorate the soldiers' graves.

At 8 o'clock A. M., Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, with the State Fencibles Band proceeded to Asbury M. E. Cemetery, under the command of Captain Zebley and George W. King, Commander, to fire the military salute and strew the accustomed flowers over the graves of their old comrades at Old Swedes, Riverview and Wilmington and Brandywine, over the graves of Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, Past Dept. W. S. McNair, Col. Grimshaw, Past Dept. Com. John N. Dunn, Comrade Jochen and others.

The duPont Post went to duPont's Banks and visited the tomb of Admiral duPont, in the duPont's private burying ground. Here the regular Memorial Day service was held. The Rev. Stephen Morgan, Jr., offered prayer, the ritual was read, the tomb was strewn with elegant floral emblems, a salute was fired and addresses were given by Mr. Morgan and Past Department Commander P. B. Ayars. Subsequently the veterans were conducted to the duPont clubhouse, where a collation was provided by the duPont family.

Post 4, Chas. Sumner, proceeded to Ezion and Union and decorated the graves of their comrades at the New Cathedral Cemetery. Phil Sheridan, Post No. 23, with Hyatt's Military Band went to the old Cathedral, Wilmington and Brandywine and Riverview. All the posts returned about the

middle of the day to their post rooms and partook of a handsome collation prepared by the auxiliaries of the posts.

The order of parade was as follows:

Platoon of mounted police.  
Chief Marshal and Staff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Past Department Commander Daniel Ross, commanding.

First Regiment Fife and Drum Corps.

First Battalion, 1st Regiment, N. G. D., Major E. Mitchell, Jr., commanding.

Company C, Captain I. Pusey Wickersham, commanding.

Company A, Captain Wm. Hanna, commanding.

Company F, Captain William Condon, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Past Department Commander Peter B. Ayars, commanding.

Department Commander George B. Stradley and staff, mounted.

Past Department Commanders, mounted.

State Fencibles Band.

General Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, George W. King, Commander.

Brandywine Flute Band.

Admiral S. F. duPont Post, No. 2, Moses B. Gist, commander.

Harding Brass Band.

Charles Sumner Post, No. 4, Andrew Gray, commander.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 13, Moses B. Bullock, commander.

Hyatt's Military Band.

General Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, A. J. Schrack, commander.

Disabled Veterans in coaches.

Sons of Veterans.

Garfield Camp, No. 2, A. W. Peters, captain commanding.

John A. Logan Camp, No. 4, J. W. Milliss, captain commanding.

U. S. Grant Camp, No. 3, William Holliss, captain commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Past Post Commander, William O'Connor, commanding.

Troop B, N. G. D., mounted, Captain E. L. Rice commanding.

Headquarters wagons.

First Regiment Band.

Uniform Rank, K. of P., Thomas Mullin, captain commanding.

Wesley Cadet Corps, Lewis J. Dewsop, captain commanding.

William Robinson Fife and Drum Corps.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camps Nos. 2, 3 and 5, with invited guests.

Order of Heptasophs, or S. W. M.

Senator Higgins, Mayor Willey, President and Members of City Council,

Board of Police Commissioners, Board of Public Education, Board

of Health, Street and Sewer Commissioners, Officers of

Municipal Court and other officials in carriages.

After returning from the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument the procession was halted in front of the Court House. On the lawn on the north side the space at the east end was roped off from the building line to a point midway the building line and the sidewalk. In this space about 1,500 school children were assembled. In front of them was a platform about 15 feet square, which had been erected for the use of those invited to deliver addresses. Mayor Willey presided. Speeches of a patriotic nature were given by Senator Higgins, Past Department Commander Ayars and Hugh C. Browne, Esq. The addresses were interspersed with singing by the

children. C. B. Rhoads was musical director and Wm. J. Parry, accompanist.

Grand Army Committee on Memorial Day comprised, Chairman Chas. A. Foster; Secretary, A. H. Mason; Treasurer, Wm. Haley, and five from each post in the city and the Sons of Veterans.

## SENATOR HIGGINS' SPEECH.

United States Senator Anthony Higgins began an eloquent address, by saying that it was an unexpected pleasure. He said that the great concourse of people made it a most evident that year by year the interest is growing deeper in those heroic men who gave up their lives that the country might live. The people met to strew flowers on their graves. All join to keep warm in our hearts the memory of those who endured so much for our sake.

In the country was early planted slavery, which was against its principles and afterward culminated in the bloodiest war of modern times. Such struggles have nowhere been seen as that, and for four years it waged with doubtful results, showing marvels of bravery, of heroism, that to-day fill one's heart with inspiration. God was on the side of the right, the victory was with the Union—that Union which Washington helped to found—that Union which Lincoln and Grant helped to save.

No one suffered death for treason, nor was one tried. Jefferson Davis died in his bed. When Lee's sword was offered to him, General Grant refused to accept it, and he told the soldiers to keep their side-arms and their horses. Now the country is united. There are no men so patriotic as the Confederates. The south has sprung forward in its industrial development as never before. None give more thanks to the victors than does the vanquished themselves.

There is to be no more war in this country. There is no place for the man on horseback, the country is not ruled by soldiery nor by an army, but the people are free. The country is now going on the peaceful paths of industry. It is no wonder the people remember the soldiers and pour out of the treasury libations of pensions, which has no parallel on the face of the earth. Senator Higgins closed with an appropriate quotation.

## Address of Hugh C. Browne, Esq.

"Again has the magic touch of spring transformed nature, apparently lifeless, into a living thing—the trees and plants have yielded forth their foliage, the tiny blades of grass have pushed through the crusts of winter; again are the emerald fields and meadows resplendent in their virgin beauty; once more has she painted the flowers with the beautiful tints borrowed from the arched bow of Heaven. The gloom of winter has melted away before the approaching spring, at whose call nature answers with bursting buds and blossoms.

" 'Tis in this season, plucking the sweet and fragrant harbingers of spring, we lay them upon the graves of the departed heroes of the nation. On this day all over the land assemble, with their loving friends, the surviving veterans of the grandest army of the grandest republic to pay their annual tribute to their fallen comrades—they who in the dark days of the civil strife stood with them shoulder to shoulder upon fields of victory and defeat, who shared the fortunes and reverses of army life; they who fell in the midst of war, and they who since have fallen defeated at the hands of that dread enemy, death.

"You who at your country's call responded so willingly, you who laid upon our alters the sacrifice of your very lives, with loving memories recall the days when side by side and shoulder to shoulder you marched to the defence of your country's flag. You the living who by their side fought on many a battlefield and with them shared the hardships of a soldier's life, you come to lay upon their graves the wreaths of undying remembrance of your comradeship.

"We who were born just as the echoes of the last cannon shot were dying away and had no part in that conflict, in veneration of you and your dead comrades, come to pay our tribute of respect.

"As the years go by and your ranks are thinned by the attacks of that dread foe against whom none can stand, those to whom will pass the heritage of the nation will, with each succeeding day of decoration, carry out this beautiful mission of strewing the graves of you and your comrades with flowers and recall with each passing anniversary your gallant deeds. Time may come and time may go, but the devotion of a grateful nation to its defenders will be exhibited at each succeeding Decoration Day while the republic stands.

"The associations of this day are hallowed. Sacred to you who pay this tribute to your fallen comrades and to us who hold it the greatest of privileges to join you in honoring the champions of the cause of the Union. To those who to-day by their sorrowful tears water the graves of departed fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and lovers—tears shed by those upon whom heavy fell the hand of sorrow and affliction—you women whose words of cheer and love dispelled the gloom of many of the darkest hours of that awful conflict, you whose tender care and nursing saved the life of many a boy in blue, you who in the sad memories of those bitter hours sit down with stricken hearts for the love of the past, let there come to you upon whom heaviest fell the cruelties of a merciless war the consciousness of gratitude of an entire Republic for the heroic sacrifice of all that was dearest on earth to you.

"Veterans, you and your dead comrades, esteeming the noble heritage of our glorious Republic as your very lives, came to the rescue of your suffering land, came that the Stars and Stripes should still continue to float as a symbol of freedom and national unity from the rushing torrent of Niagara to the warm waters of the gulf, from the blushing orchards of Delaware, to where the setting sun as it passes through the Golden Gate of the West kisses America its last good night; came that the integrity of the Union might be preserved in its entirety.

"The Almighty in His wise dispensation of Providence saw fit that America, bought by the blood of the noble patriots of the Revolution, should be preserved by the blood of the noble patriots of the Rebellion.

When the American of Americans, that noble Roman of them all, saw the threatening danger to the Government and called for defenders, the answer came back from all over the land: 'We are coming, Father Abraham, 100,000 strong.' They did come, and what an army was that? Side by side marched the minister of the Gospel and the mechanic, the college professor and the farmer, the student and the merchant, the lawyer and the laborer. No trained soldiery to claim command, but from their own ranks were their officers chosen. The citizen soldiery of America was the wonder of the world. Undaunted he faced the storm of shot and shell, but when the battle was over none were more prompt than he to bind up the wounds of the stricken enemy—none quicker than he to share with them his last morsel. Time has never presented such a spectacle. Those who, in the early days of '61, were pursuing their respective callings in life, in a few months were transformed into a magnificent army, equipped and ready for the awful conflict of civil war. The toilers of the land one day, the next,

the glorious defenders of the Nation. Every man in that mighty host loved his country as his life; loved the government that made him the peer of his fellowman, the government that bestowed upon him those inalienable rights which are denied in every land except where floats the Stars and Stripes.

“Equipped and trained, eager and ready, brave and courageous, the citizen soldiery of America went into the battle—victorious and triumphant they returned to their homes, returned that now the rattle of musketry had been supplanted by the hum of industry. Those who had been valiant in war enlisted in the grand army of America’s toilers, they beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning hooks.

“Merciless and cruel as that awful conflict was, yet it marked the beginning of an era in history the achievements of which have never been surpassed nor even equalled in all the annals of time. Such a period of development and material growth as seems almost impossible, and to day no section of the country reaps the benefit of a solidified Union than that section which endeavored to release itself from the Union. Thank Heaven where once the bonds of national unity seemed to be loosening, to-day are nowhere the States bound together more firmly than in the South, and where once was heard the clanking of the iron fetters of bondage, to-day is the roar of the furnace and the hum of the loom.

“The time was when the black clouds of internal conflict overhung the sky. The thunder crashes of civil strife could almost be heard, internal dissension had arisen. The sovereignty of the State was arrayed against the sovereignty of the Union. Which was to conquer? Was the Federal Union to be broken? Were the bonds of national confederation to be torn asunder? Were two flags to float in place of one? No, came the answer in thunderous tones. No, was the answer when at Appomattox Lee surrendered to Grant. Heaven to-day smiles upon a nation more compact than ever. Upon a Union more united than in its previous existence. Columbia, once tottering and reeling as her life blood poured from her wounded breast, to-day behold the States bound as by bonds of adamantine strength. The wound is healing. God grant that never may it be torn open again, but let the hands of the North and the South, clasped in tender grasp, hide from the world the nation’s sorrow.

“Laurels and roses,  
Lillies and cypress,  
Kissed by the starlight,  
Waked by the sun;  
Lay them, oh! tenderly,  
Over the heroes  
Of the cause that was lost,  
And the cause that was won.

Better than laurels,  
Sweeter than roses,  
Whiter than lillies,  
Purer than dew;  
Are the pledge of forgiveness,  
The hands clasped in friendship,  
The peace and the prayers  
O'er the Gray and the Blue!”

“While we live gratitude as well as duty demands this tribute to the defenders of the nation. We to our children, they to theirs, and so while the republic stands shall it be the duty of each succeeding generation to hand down to its posterity the Union in its integrity. All coming time shall sing on your valor and your deeds. As the strains of the songs of your heroism reverberate through the ages they shall serve as an inspiration to preserve the trust which has been bestowed upon them. Future ages will

owe to you a debt of gratitude which can be repaid only by a strict adherence to those principles of freedom, liberty and patriotism which inspired you when you took up arms to defend your country in her hours of distress.

"And now by the last bugle call, by the dying reverberations of the last cannon shot, by the final shouts of victory and the groans of defeat, by a flag triumphant, by a government vindicated are we called together on this sacred Memorial day to do homage to the honored dead.

"May the republic never forget its defenders, never may the day come when it shall be said of America she fails in her duty to her preservers. But once a year let us turn aside from our daily walks of life and with loving hands and tender memories lay upon their graves the newly-blossoming flowers of love and the immortelles of gratitude."

## Memorial Day 1893.

The observance of Memorial Day, just past, was very quiet. A number of the veterans, accompanied by some of the public school boys marched to the cemeteries in the morning and decorated the graves of the fallen heroes with bright flowers.

In the afternoon the parade was formed at 2.30 o'clock. All along the line of parade was decorated with bunting, flags, etc. It moved in the following order :

Platoon of Police.

Chief Marshal Jacob Slifer and staff.

Department Commander and staff.

Past Department Commanders.

Smyth Post Band.

Smyth Post, No. 1, Samuel J. Wood, commander.

Dupont Post Drum Corps.

Dupont Post, No. 2, Henry Stradley, commander.

Garfield Camp, Sons of Veterans, Geo. J. Adams, commander.

Drum Corps.

High School boys and lads from schools Nos. 1, 4, and 5 and others numerically in line, Past Post commander Joseph Duffy, marshal, and Lewis B. Wright, aid.

City Officers.

Mayor and Council, Board of Education, in carriages.

After passing over the route announced, the procession halted in front of the stand in Eighth Street Park.

An immense crowd had gathered at the Eighth Street Park when the veterans arrived, and an animated scene was presented. Junior Vice-Commander Peter B. Ayars presided. The school children, led by J. T. Clymer, director of music, sang "America," followed by prayer by the Rev. S. M. Morgan, Jr., of Mt. Salem M. E. Church. The children then sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and when finished Chief Justice Charles B. Lore was introduced and delivered an oration.

### A SYNOPSIS OF THE ORATION.

Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, your General Order No. 4 styles this Memorial Day as the "day of flowers and sadness, of memory and hope."

Flowers you have already strewn upon the graves of the veteran dead. If in the spirit world they can look down upon you to-day, what a thrill of joy and gladness must be theirs, at this act of homage rendered by the last fading remnant of the old guard, and by a loving people, to the memory of those who fell in battle, or were swept away by war's scourges, wounds and

disease. Tenderly you have trodden over their graves; lovingly you have laid upon those graves bouquets, wreaths and chaplets of flowers plucked from mother earth in this her spring time. Flowers which are nature's spring promises of autumn's fruit and abundance, and which are the earthly expression of divine perfection.

Most wonderful of all in the page of human history, you have strewn those flowers impartially upon the graves of Union and of Confederate dead, Those who wore the blue and the gray alike have been the recipients of your bounty. In the city of the dead you have banished the memory of all faults and cherished only virtues. The choicest flower of human virtue, charity, has bloomed this day in all its fullness, while as representatives of a united people you have decorated the graves of the nation's dead. Then indeed it has been a day of flowers, the promises of God's love and forgiveness to fallen men.

It has also been a day of sadness. The flowers, the wreaths, the chaplets, all these tokens of your love have been laid upon graves; laid over the dust of the dead, in burial places where the dwellers have lost the power of speech and are silent in death. They represent many a desolate home, many a widow, many an orphan, many a home in which the light went out and the strong arm of support and protection was broken, when the dead warrior was laid in his now decorated grave. It is sad to remember that the strong man has fallen; that broken hearts and darkened homes, and long years of struggle and agony cluster mayhap about each little mound in the grave-yard. It is a day of sadness, but we remember that they were brave and true, and that they now live in the memory of the people.

In speaking of the surrender of General Lee and his army he said; "This day carries us back twenty-eight years to the 9th day of April, 1865, when at Appomattox Court House the most gigantic war of modern times ended in the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. At daybreak on that memorable day, pressed by the cavalry of Sheridan in front, by the infantry of General Grant in the rear, surrounded by the Union army, the 20,000 half starved Confederates, who had eaten little or nothing since the morning of April 1st, saw General Lee ride out of the Confederate camp in his best uniform, begirt with his sword, to ask for mercy at the hands of the conquering Grant. As he came back again from the interview with the terms of surrender, an eye witness says:

"Whole lines of battle rushed up to their beloved old chief, and choking with emotion, broke ranks and struggled with each other to wring him once more by the hand. Men who had fought through the war, and knew what the agony and humiliation of that moment must be to him, strove with a refinement of unselfishness and tenderness which he alone could fully appreciate, to lighten his burden and to mitigate his pain. With tears pouring down his cheeks, General Lee at length commanded voice enough to say: "Men, we have fought throughout the war together; I have done the best I could for you."

"Not an eye that looked on that scene was dry," and yet they were "rough and rugged men, familiar with hardships, dangers and death in a thousand shapes." It is said, "there is no passage in the history of this war, which for years to come will be more honorably mentioned and gratefully remembered than the demeanor on the 9th day of April, 1865, of General Grant to General Lee." His bearing and that of the officers about him, was the perfection of delicate courtesy and real greatness to a fallen foe. Some of you veterans, perchance, were there that day, eye witnesses of that surrender. To such this day of memory will bring back fully the scene.

To all of you this day brings the memory of the days in camp or on the march; by the cheerful bivouac fire or on the lonely and fearsome picket

post; the fearful horror before the battle, then the reckless dash through storms of shot and shell. How you stood Union and Confederate on either side of the line, shot each at the other in cold blood, then forgetting war in a common brotherhood, called a truce and swapped coffee and sugar for tobacco, gently calling each other "Fed," and "Reb."

Referring to the results and lessons of the great conflict he said;

"It wiped out the one blot on the nation's escutcheon, human slavery.

It taught both sections, north and south, that manhood knew no sectional lines, but was a common product of these young people; this unique blending of the blood of the best nation of the old world. It taught us to respect each other.

It taught us that these sister states, born in the forest, cradled in the hardest struggles of pioneer life, nursed of liberty and chosen of God, in the bond of Union were to be the leaders of nations; not sundered in warring fragments, but cemented in the enduring bonds of national life.

It taught all our people to revere anew the flag of our country and all it symbolizes—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness with the least possible abatement of individual rights—no flag ever floated over ship, citadel or hearthstone that meant so much, and expressed such possibilities of human hope in its continuance as the stars and stripes, our national emblem. Drake fitly paints it in these words:

Flag of the free heart's hope and home !  
By angel hands to valor given ;  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.

The war has crystallized devotion to the flag into national virtue.

We have not only raised it at the mast-head of our vessels in every sea, and over every military encampment, but it now floats over every school house in the land, and the nation with renewed ardor has caught up Drake's refrain :

Forever float that standard sheet !  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

If the war had only revived an undying love for the flag of our country, it would be much; when we look at the results just detailed, we realize that we have been purified as with fire and have had a new national birth.

The storm purifies and sweetens the air we breathe. The wreckage left behind marks its path and power. From this great national storm has emerged a more heroic American manhood. Its wreckage invokes this day of flowers, sadness and memory. Its grand results light up the future with hope's greatest fruitage of national greatness and possibilities. Who shall measure the strides of the young giant, thus stripped of every weight and moving on the line of human hope unfettered, clothed with the power of freedom, and aiming at the highest human development.

Your work is nearly done. Every year your thinner ranks mark the approaching end of your earthly labor; but remember, those labors have made this day the day of the nation's hope. These boys and girls, young men and young women who have joined you in this memorial service, will take up the thread of life and the work of national development where you have left it, and will cherish in the years to come the hope of human triumph which your lives have made possible. They will see to it that the United States are ever in the van of the nations of the earth. In their keeping it may be sung of America as Campbell did of Britannia:

America needs no bulwark,  
No towers along the steep,  
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,  
Her home is on the deep.

Leading all people in the arts of peace, her mission will not be ended until the nation forget war and learn peace:

Till danger's troubled night depart,  
And the star of peace return.

When the Chief Justice had concluded the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the Rev. L. E. Barrett delivered the following address:

I am glad to be here to-day, with my face toward the future, as represented by these boys from our public schools. With the precious memories of the past that cluster about me as I look at these "boys in blue," with their gray beards and bronzed faces, indicating the exposure and hardship of the battlefield, with the inspiring music of these bands, and with the eloquent and warm-hearted words of the Chief Justice of our State, ringing through the chambers of my soul.

Of the noted days in our national calendar, this, to me, is full of significance and precious memories. The Fourth of July commemorates the birth of this republic—it is the anniversary of that glad day when the bell of Independence Hall rang out the glad tidings that the colonies were determined to be free from the galling yoke of oppression, and that body of brave men, taking their lives in their hands, affixed their signatures to a document that rendered their names and fame immortal. The 22d of February is the anniversary of the birth of him who, leaning upon the arm of the God of battles, and trusting in the justice of the cause, led the colonial troops through a long warfare to ultimate victory, and who, as the first President of the young republic, laid down principles and precedents that have become the unwritten law of the land. But this 30th day of May calls up events as important and as far-reaching as any that mark the annals of our country.

He spoke of the gratitude and respect shown the soldiers in the general suspension of business, and of the greatness and boundless resources of the country for which they fought.

Continuing he said:

"Our gratitude will be the deeper and more lasting when we consider that certain great facts and principles were emphasized and forever settled by the issue of the conflict through which these veterans passed.

1. The Character and Stability of the Union—Our fathers bequeathed to us a form of government and constitution which, it was believed, would insure us perpetuity, prosperity and happiness. The Federal government was the sun, around which the States were to revolve in harmony, each State being held in position by the centripetal or attractive force of the central government. The plan was beautiful and well conceived. Statesmen from across the water pointed their jeweled fingers at us and declared that such a system could not and would not stand—that men could not govern themselves, but there must be a sceptre and a crown before the people would yield obedience.

A large party in the southern part of the Union took alarm because of what they conceived to be Federal encroachment upon reserved rights. They honestly believed their rights and property to be in danger, and to preserve these they proposed and carried out as far as they could, withdrawal from the Union, and the setting up of an independent and separate confederacy. If this be allowed the sacrifices of the past were unavailing, the system of government a mockery. This course was resisted by the Federal

government and civil war ensued. The surrender at Appomattox forever settled this question and we all rejoice in the decision. We are not a confederacy of States, but a Union, abiding and indestructible.

2. Human Liberty.—When our fathers left us the Constitution, with all its wisdom and conservatism, we found in it a cancerous affection eating its way towards the vitals of the republic. The right of property in human beings was recognized and protected. Some have found fault with our fathers for this fatal defect, but let us not be too harsh in our judgment. The recognition of slavery in the Constitution was the result of compromise. It was either to tolerate slavery or have no Constitution at all. Great institutions are often based on compromise, not a mean and craven sentiment, as some think, but a spirit of conciliation and magnanimity, without which there can be no union or stability. The English and Roman constitutions were the results of compromise and concession.

But the spirit of liberty was growing in the minds and hearts of the American people, and slavery being antagonistic to that spirit was doomed. Every gun fired during this war was a shaft that struck the manacles of the slave, and every sword thrust was a cutting of the Gordian knot. And now throughout the length and breadth of this land—from the great lakes of the north to the gulf of the south; from our eastern seaboard, where the Atlantic dashes its crested waves upon the shore, to the Pacific, where California shakes her golden tresses in the sunlight, there is not heard the clanking of the fetters of the slave—the flag of a united country which to-day kisses the breeze from tree top and valley, literally waves over “the land of the free.”

3. Human equality.—Jefferson set forth this great principle in the Declaration of Independence, but only during the past quarter of a century has it been a living reality. Like the wheat seed held in the hand of the Egyptian mummy, this principle could not grow until placed in proper soil. It is now a thrifty plant, and is yielding a bountiful harvest. Avenues of industry, honor and emolument are open to all classes and conditions. Our glorious public school system, the pride and security of our nation, affords educational privilege to all, thus fitting them to step into any position and to attain any height. There is, in this country, no royal road to success.

4. Loyalty to the Republic.—The great apostle found it convenient upon a certain occasion, to claim loyalty to Rome. What true American does not rejoice to say, “I am an American citizen.” He is loyal to his whole country—not only to Massachusetts, but to South Carolina—he loves every foot of soil in every State of the Union.

Boys, when asked the meaning of Decoration Day, I want you to be able to answer that it means an indissoluble union, human liberty and equality and whole hearted loyalty. These men that you see here to-day, dressed in blue; some with armless sleeves, others bearing wounds upon their bodies, all going toward the sunset, are the men who secured these blessings for us—who periled their lives that we might enjoy the rich heritage. When you think of these things and study the history of the civil war, let your young hearts warm towards those who fought for you and your country. After a while you will be men and occupy positions of trust and responsibility. Never forget the debt of gratitude you owe to the soldier, and you can pay this debt by being true, as I believe you will, to the principles of American liberty.

Soldiers of the G. A. R., I hail you upon this glad day. Your ranks are growing less as the days go by. The last tattoo will soon beat, and you retire to the sleep of the grave. May you all, after having “fought the good fight of faith lay hold upon eternal life” and be marshaled at last upon the plains of glory. This Republic will not, cannot forget you, but when you

pass from our sight your graves will receive the flowers, the emblems of a nation's love and gratitude.

The park fairly rung with applause as this talented orator took his seat, and it seemed as though he had touched a chord in every heart.

The exercises were concluded with a song by the children, the singing of the doxology and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Morgan.

The Grand Army committee on arrangements for Memorial Day exercises consisted of: Chairman, P. B. Ayars; Secretary, John Orr; Treasurer, Elwood Craig.

### “Columbus Day.”

October 21st, 1892, was set apart by a proclamation of President Harrison as a national holiday, in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, to be known as “Columbus Day.”

A general order was issued by General Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, that the Grand Army participate in the celebration of that day with the public schools throughout the country. Everywhere patriotic services were held, the Grand Army and the school children having the most prominent part.

In Wilmington, details of the posts of G. A. R. attended the flag raising at the different schools, and made patriotic speeches. In the afternoon pupils of the schools, dressed in red, white and blue, were arranged to represent the flag on a platform which was erected before the Court House.

Posts 1, 2, 4, 13 and 23 were in the parade, and they presented a fine appearance. The Chief Marshal of the parade was Col. Wm. B. Norton, of Post 23, G. A. R. His aids, Peter B. Ayars, of Post 2, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and Daniel Ross, of Post 1, Past Department Commander, were division officers. Dr. Jas. H. Morgan was Chief of Staff.

In the parade were public school boys, clad in red, white and blue; fraternal and religious orders, bands of music and carriages containing prominent officials and citizens. The commercial interests of the city were represented by floats of various kinds. It was one of the largest parades the city has ever known.

### Sketch of the Life of Gen. Thomas A. Smyth.

Gen. Thos. A. Smyth was born December 25, 1832, in Ballyhooly, county of Cork, Ireland, and received a limited education. He came to America in August, 1854, and settled in Philadelphia as a wood-carver. He served with General Walker in Nicaragua, and in 1858 came to Wilmington, where he married Miss Amanda M. Ponder.

In April, 1861, he raised the first company for the three months service, numbering about eighty men, who went to Philadelphia in May, and joined the Twenty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the mustering out of the regiment Captain Smyth returned to Wilmington, where, on October 22d, he was elected major of the First Delaware Regiment. He was in charge of this regiment at Antietam, September 17, 1862; at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; at the battles of Chancellorsville, May 1 to 4, 1863; battles of Auburn and Bristoe Station, Va., October 14th; at Locust Grove, November 27th; Mine Run, November 30th, 1863, and Stony Mountain, Va., on February 4, 1864.



GENERAL THOMAS A. SMYTH.

In April, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Irish brigade, and fought with it in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. At the battle of High Bridge, April 7th, when Gen. Smith was riding in advance with his staff on the skirmish line, he was mortally wounded by a confederate sharp-shooter. He died on the day of Lee's surrender, two days afterward, and, it is said, was the last general officer on the Union side killed in the war.

His body was embalmed and brought to Delaware, where it was interred with appropriate honors. He was one of the bravest officers in the army, self-made and thoroughly reliable, and reached the position which he occupied without political influence, and through his own indomitable pluck and courage. Commissioned major, October 10, 1861; he was promoted lieutenant-colonel December 18, 1862; colonel, February 23, 1863, and brigadier general, October 1, 1864.

### A Poem Did It.

#### WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE PROMOTION OF A GALLANT UNION OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

For some time in the fall of 1863 and spring of 1864, Col. Smyth commanded the Irish brigade and second division, second army corp, and the whole army wondered why he was not promoted. His reputation as a

masterly soldier was of the highest, but he was no politician, and in spite of every effort of his friends his claims were unnoticed, until in sheer desperation old "Lara Reynolds," surgeon, Irish brigade, wrote the inclosed. A copy falling into the hands of Gen. Grant he was then immediately promoted, thus showing how small a thing will sometimes produce results the most strenuous efforts failed to accomplish. Gen. Smyth was the last general officer killed in our civil war. He had three horses shot under him and his clothing cut several times, went through thirty-five engagements and fell the morning Lee surrendered. If you deem it worthy of publication it would no doubt prove very interesting to many of the survivors of the old second army corps, all of whom knew him.

Respectfully,

C. B. TANNER,  
Late A. D. C., 2d div., 2d A. C.,  
Army of the Potomac.

### "There's Not a Star for You, Tom Smyth."

(A song addressed to the brave Col. Thos. A. Smyth of Wilmington, first regiment of Delaware volunteers, by Laurence Reynolds, surgeon Sixty-Third Regiment New York volunteers, Irish brigade.)

Though stars are falling very thick,  
On many a curious spot ;  
And warriors rising very quick,  
Who never heard a shot.  
Still, though you periled limb and life,  
And many a fight went through,  
And laurels won in every strife,  
There's not a star for you, Tom Smyth,  
There's not a star for you.

'Tis true, when close the hostile lines,  
The headlong charge you lead,  
And your sword, glory's beacon, shines,  
In front of your brigade ;  
But you can't like a courtier grin,  
No little work can do,  
So you perchance a ball may win ;  
But there's no star for you, Tom Smyth,  
There's not star for you.

Whene'er you tread the crimson sod,  
Your form and soul expand ;  
In olden times you'd seem a god,  
Not Hancock's self more grand,  
But then your sword, a wily tongue,  
Far greater deeds can do ;  
For while stars grace the gabby throng,  
There's not a star for you, Tom Smyth,  
There's not a star for you.

No coward in the ranks is seen,  
When gallant Smyth appears.  
Men kindle at his voice and mien,  
And move on with gay cheers.  
Smyth's spirit moves the glowing mass,  
Deeds past their power to do ;  
Yet while such things you bring to pass,  
There's not a star for you, Tom Smyth,  
There's not a star for you.

But by you for no selfish cause  
 Is battle's flag unfurled,  
 You fight to save our glorious laws,  
 To bless the future world.  
 Brave Hancock owns you're skilled and brave,  
 The army own it too  
 Then the proud feeling you must have  
 Is rank and a star for you, Tom Smyth,  
 Is rank and a star for you !

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## History of Gen. Thos. A. Smyth Post, No. 1, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Wilmington, Del.

The Gen. Thos. A. Smyth Post, No. 1, was organized April 14, 1880, with Gen. Louis E. Wagner, of Philadelphia, Department Commander of Pennsylvania, and Adjutant General Robert B. Beath, of the Department of Pennsylvania, as mustering officers.

The charter members are Robert C. Fraim, Geo. W. King, Henry Manlove, John Devnish, Andrew R. Stewart, Wm. Heal, Jas. H. Wrightington, Edward Jochen, Oliver Bliss, Wm. S. McNair, Ferdinand Chairs, Daniel Ross, Robert Liddell, Alexander Burleigh, Richard Heritage, Thomas Turner, Joseph Mancil, Jacob Lamplugh, Joshua Wainwright, Lewis Hahn, Andrew J. Thompson, Charles C. Stout, James Kennedy, Ezra Sullivan.

Others were mustered in the same night.

Within a few days after the mustering in of the Post, Commander Robert C. Fraim received his commission as Provisional Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Delaware, and appointed the following staff officers :

Senior Vice Commander, Comrade John Wainwright, Junior Vice Commander, Comrade J. S. Valentine; Assistant Adjutant General, Comrade Wm. S. McNair; Quartermaster General, Comrade Wm. Y. Swiggett.

Past Post Commanders.—James McDowell, Thomas J. Keables, Zachariah Pickels, Jas. H. Wrightington, Andrew J. Thompson, Oliver Bliss, Robert Liddell, Alex. Burleigh, Jacob Slifer, Samuel Lewis, Sylvester Solomon, Richard McClellan, Geo. W. King.

Present Officers.—Post Commander, Comrade Samuel J. Wood; Senior Vice Commander, Comrade Chas. N. Pierce; Junior Vice Commander, Comrade John Devnish; Chaplain, Comrade Lewis Hahn; Officer of the Day, Comrade Wm. Baker; Officer of the Guard, Comrade Daniel Lysinger; Quartermaster, Comrade Samuel Lewis; Adjutant, Comrade Sylvester Solomon; Sergeant Major, Comrade Joseph B. Brower; Quartermaster Sergeant, Comrade Henry Manlove; Inner Sentinel, Comrade Geo. Wood; Outer Sentinel, Comrade Joseph Honey.

Trustees, Samuel J. Wood, Charles N. Peirce, George Ruess.

During the past thirteen years the post was honored five times; five Department Commanders being chosen from its membership, viz:—Wm. S. McNair, Daniel Ross, John M. Dunn, Robert C. Fraim and Samuel Lewis. Of these Comrades McNair and John M. Dunn have been mustered out of our ranks by death, also Past Post Commanders James H. Wrightington and Andrew J. Thompson.

Past Post Commander Oliver Bliss was transferred to the Department of Massachusetts; Zachariah Pickels to the Department of the Potomac, Thos. T. Keables to Post 2, Department of Delaware.

Value of property, \$1,500; expended for charity since organization, \$7,000; during last year, \$300. Memorial Day is always observed by the

post taking active part in decorating the graves and firing salutes. The pupils of Public Schools Nos. 12, 17 and 20 marched with the Post to River-view, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1893, and assisted in the work of strewing flowers over the departed heroes.

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### Camp Fire.

The monthly camp fire of the Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, G. A. R., was held on February 23, 1891. After a brief business meeting the doors were opened to the public. Comrade George King presided, and a brief speech was made by Col. Norton, of Post 23, and Comrade Kendall, of the same post, sang a popular song.

Comrade Foster, of Post 1, made a brief speech and read a poem, "The Grand Old Army Boys."

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### The Old Grand Army Boys.

You may talk about the Masons,  
And the Odd Fellows, and such;  
You may call them so fraternal  
As to fairly beat the Dutch.  
You may praise them if you choose to  
With their mystic rites and noise,  
But they cannot hold a candle  
To the Old Grand Army Boys.

For a man that has the money  
Can learn all about the craft,  
He can get degrees and pass words,  
That would make a funeral laugh,  
And be loaded down with symbols,  
But for true fraternal joys,  
They can never hold a candle  
To the Old Grand Army Boys.

You may talk about your badges,  
But the one that has the call,  
Is the star and flag and eagle,  
That is far above them all.  
It was won when cannon thundered  
Mid the battle's smoke and noise,  
So there's nothing holds a candle  
To the Old Grand Army Boys.

Why, they fought and bled together,  
And they shared the prison pen,  
And they faced the front in battle  
With the elbow touch in men,  
Then the compact was cemented,  
'Mid the conflict's crash and noise,  
So there's nothing holds a candle  
To the Old Grand Army Boys.

They fraternal? Well, I reckon,  
And their charity's all right.  
Are they loyal? They have proved it,  
For they left their homes to fight,  
And the nation owes them homage  
For the peace it now enjoys,  
For there's nothing holds a candle  
To the Old Grand Army Boys.

Songs were sung by a jubilee quartette. Other speeches were made by Past Department Commander Lewis, Post Commander Solomon of Post 1, Commander Nat. Bayne of Post 2, and by Commander Weil. Lunch of bean soup, coffee and crackers was served.

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## Celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the G. A. R.

Exercises commemorating the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Grand Army were held in the post room of Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, Wilmington, on Monday evening, April 6th, 1891. Past Department Commander Lewis presided.

The following address was made by Judge Advocate General R. C. Fraim.

*Mr. Chairman, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The theme of my address to you this evening will be The Grand Army of the Republic, of whom it is composed, and its object and aim.

In all nations of the earth, from time immemorial, the citizens thereof have formed themselves into various associations, for the advancement of arts and science, and also for social intercourse, as well as for the building up and establishing objects of benevolence and charity, and for bettering the condition of mankind generally.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a fraternal and charitable institution. Its corner stone of Fraternity is laid in the cement of Charity, and it is sealed with the Seal of Loyalty. We are convened together on the present occasion to celebrate the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of this great, grand and noble institution. It is true that we cannot boast about our great antiquity, and it is also a great truth, that in a few decades hence, this organization will cease to exist. A quarter of a century ago, this order was instituted and organized under the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the city of Springfield, in the State of Illinois. But the Grand Army was in fact, brought into existence in April, 1861, when the Southern Rebel Traitors fired on the Star Spangled Banner at Fort Sumter. These men whom I see around me here to-night, clad in blue, and wearing the insignia of our order, are a portion of the grand old army, who when treason stalked broadcast through this fair land, who, when traitors were seeking to overthrow this great Republic, and trample our free institutions, and our national ensign beneath their feet, rose up in mass, at their country's call, to suppress and overturn the slave holders rebellion, the most gigantic rebellion of modern ages.

At the first call for volunteers, made by that great, good, noble, sainted man, Abraham Lincoln, for 75,000 men, the response came back to him from all over the great North, East and West, "all right, Father Abraham, we are coming," and in a few days 75,000 of loyal patriotic men were marching to Washington at their country's call.

But when the magnitude of the rebellion became known to President Lincoln, he, without delay, issued a call for 300,000 more volunteers and the response came back speedily from all over the hill tops and valleys of the great North, East and West, "we are coming, father Abraham, 300,000 more." And instantly recruiting stations were formed, and in a very short space of time 300,000 more men were armed and equipped, marching to the front to battle, to bleed, and if need be die, defending the old flag, the emblem of Constitutional American liberty, which had for 85 years proudly floated in the breeze, as the National ensign of the United States of America, the greatest, noblest, grandest land upon which the sunlight of heaven had ever shone. And for nearly four years, those brave, loyal, patriotic men

who at their country's call, left loving wives, mothers, sisters and infant children behind them (many of them without means of support) and met those rebel traitors on Southern battle fields, enduring sufferings untold and inexpressible, not only on the bloody field of battle, but on long fatiguing marches, and as prisoners in filthy rebel prison pens, many of them there starving to death for the want of food, but notwithstanding the hardship and privations they had to undergo, far away from their homes and loved ones, they were undismayed. Knowing the justice and righteousness of the cause in which they were engaged they pressed steadily on to meet the traitor foes; and hundreds of thousands of those noble men sacrificed their lives in this great struggle, that this great nation might live, and thank God, through their courage, valor and patriotism, this great nation still lives, as one individual country.

Previous to the outbreak of the slave-holder's rebellion, we long had boasted of this land of freedom, which was not true in fact, for at that time 4,000,000 of people living therein were held as slaves, and were sold like horses and mules in an auction market. Husbands and wives were sold apart from each other, and innocent children were torn from the embrace of their parents and sold like beasts of burden.

This dark spot on the escutcheon of our country, disgraced us at home and abroad, and because the people of the North, East and West, by an overwhelming majority, declared that African slavery should not be extended over any of the free territory of the United States; the Southern slave-holders determined by force and arms to destroy the Federal union by secession, and establish on its ruins a government of which the right to hold slaves should be the chief corner stone. For some time after the outbreak of the war, an effort was made to overthrow the rebellion without any attempt to wipe out slavery in the states where it existed previous to the attempted secession of the Southern states. So long as the government of the United States attempted to do this, they met with reverses and defeat on the battle field. But just as soon as that great and good man Abraham Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, which struck off the shackles of 4,000,000 of bond men and bond women and made them free, victory perched upon the banners of the Federal troops, and victory after victory was achieved. Meade routed the rebel chieftain Lee at Gettysburg; Grant captured the rebel stronghold at Vicksburg, with thousands of prisoners and all their military stores and implements of war. The back bone of the rebellion was broken by those two great victories; other signal victories over the rebels quickly followed on land and sea, which culminated when Grant marched up his army at Petersburg in front of Richmond and Sherman with his hosts marched triumphantly through Georgia from Atlanta to the sea, and the men whom you see here to-night, clothed with the insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic, are a remnant of that grand old army who still survive.

The order of the Grand Army of the Republic is composed exclusively of men who volunteered in defense of their country in the hour of National pent, from 1861 to 1865, and were honorably discharged from the service at the expiration of the term of their enlistment or at the close of the war. Consequently no man upon whom the stain of treason rests, can become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. As a national consequence, this grand, noble, patriotic association will soon cease to exist. About 26 years have elapsed since Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. Out of the vast number of veterans who survived at the date of this surrender, many thousands of them to-day are silent in death. They have answered their last roll call on earth and they have gone to render an account of their stewardship with the Grand Commander of the Universe. The great body of the men who enlisted during the war, were men comparative young in

years. For a few years after the close of the war, the deaths of the survivors thereof were not very great. They then stepped off the stage of action by squads, still later by sections and companies, and they are now annually following out by regiments. Our ranks hereafter will very rapidly diminish. Twenty years hence, but a very small remnant of the present veterans will then be living. The object of forming the veterans after the war into Grand Army Posts, was to fraternally unite them together whilst any two of them survived, for mutual aid and benefit, to see that none of them should suffer for the want of the common necessities of life, and that they should be comfortably cared for, through sickness and old age, and that their remains should not be placed in a pauper's grave, and that they should be buried with the honors of war, and that their widows should be aided and assisted by their late husband's former comrades in arms, so far as it was possible for them to do so. This is our object and aim. Those comrades who have died were our brothers in arms, they with us, gave themselves to the defense of our country, and it is our duty to faithfully stand up for and protect them when they cannot protect themselves, and give them a respectable burial when they die. This we have heretofore done, and shall continue to do, so long as it is possible to be done by the posts, and we are fully assured that the Sons of Veterans, who must soon entirely take the place of the old veterans, will not allow an honorably discharged Union soldier to suffer for maintenance and support, or allow his remains to fill a pauper's grave. I have the utmost confidence in the sons of those worthy sires, who enlisted at their country's call to overthrow treason and rebellion, and I believe we can safely intrust the future welfare of this great country in their hands, and in the hands of the loyal daughters of the old veterans who as highly prize the services rendered by their fathers in their country's defense, as do their brothers. During the great struggle of 1861 and 1865, pen cannot indite, or pencil portray, the sufferings and privations many of the veterans' wives and daughters endured whilst their husbands and fathers were for many months and years away from their homes, as soldiers, fighting for the overthrow of the rebellion and the prosperity of this Republic. Thousands of women sacrificed their health, and even their lives as nurses in the hospitals, as well as upon the field, in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. With tender care they bound up his wounds, and staunched the flow of his heart's blood with lint and bandage, with sweet smiles they wiped the great drops of sweat from the brows of dying comrades, and when the spark of life had fled, they softly and quietly laid them down in their last sleep, and prepared their remains for the sepulchre, and with patriotic tears moistened the clay which hid the soldiers' remains from human view. Sons and daughters of veterans ever cherish the memory of those patriotic women, who in your father's and brother's last hours, ministered peace, joy and consolation to them when far from their own friends and firesides.

If there is any one body of men that should more closely cling together than another, whilst any two of them survive, it is the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, side by side you stood on the battle field amidst blood and gore, amidst the rifle's sharp crack, and the cannon's terrific roar, with comrades falling, bleeding, groaning, dying, all around you, you stood side by side defending each other, and defending your country; and whilst life remains comrades should stand firmly by each other until they answer their last roll call on earth, which will be but a few years hence.

In my vision I contrast the appearance of those of my comrades here with us to-night, with what their appearance was nearly thirty years ago when they entered the army, then they were strong, robust, healthy and vigorous, the bloom of youth was upon their cheeks, and their eyes

sparkled like diamonds, their steps were firm, quick, elastic, their heads were covered thickly with hair of black and brown and auburn hues; to-day, most of you plainly show that you are rapidly passing down the last slope of the mountain-into the valley; out of which you never emerge again; those bald heads, those whitened locks, those sunken eyes, those furrowed brows, those stooping forms, and faltering footsteps, and halting limbs, indicate my comrades, that our race is almost run. It is scarcely possible that all of the comrades here with us to-night on this 25th anniversary of our order, will ever meet together in one body on earth again.

As comrades in the army, you faithfully discharged your several duties, your patriotism, valor, and courage, through the aid of Divine Providence, enabled you to subdue treason, overthrow the rebellion, and leave this one undivided country, as a heritage to your children and your children's children through coming ages. God grant that this American Republic shall stand whilst time endures, and may it ever be said of it, "It is the land of the free, and the home of the brave." Comrades, I thank you for your kind attention, and I trust that if we never all meet in a Grand Army Post again on earth, that we will all finally meet and dwell forever together, in the home of the Supreme Commander, when time on earth shall be no longer.

By order of Commander-in-Chief Judge Veasey, a general order was read by Adjutant S. Solomon, of Post 1, and a fac-simile of the first charter granted the encampment at Springfield, Ill., 25 years before, was shown.

Speeches were delivered by Dept. Commander Green, Comrade W. R. Long and Dept. Chaplain McCoy. Music, singing and recitations completed the program.

### Fraternal Visit of Thomas A. Smyth Post to Pennsgrove, N. J.

On September 12, 1891, the comrades of Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, of Wilmington, with a number of friends paid a fraternal visit to Acton Post, No. 33, Department of New Jersey, at their post room in Pennsgrove.

An open camp fire was held. Commander McClelland, of Post 1, presided. Speeches were made by Commander A. J. Woodman, A. A. General Stradley, Department Chaplain McCoy, Sylvester Solomon, Comrade Hyatt and Past Com. "De Groff" of Post No. 33. Ice cream and cake were served. They returned in the wee sma' hours of the morning.

### A Fraternal Visit.

On the evening of November 10th, 1891, about one hundred comrades of Thomas A. Smyth Post, and of Posts 2, 4, 13 and 23, paid a fraternal visit to Wilde Post, No. 25, G. A. R., the Department of Pennsylvania, at their post room in Chester, Pa.

Commander James Tonge, of Wilde Post, delivered the address of welcome. Dr. Samuel Starr presided over the open camp fire. An address was made by Dr. D. W. Jefferies.

Speeches were made by Past Department Commander P. B. Ayars, Past Department Commander Samuel Lewis, Commander A. J. Woodman, Col. Wainwright, Benjamin F. Bogia, Chief of Staff. Department Chaplain James McCoy, Aid-de-Camp Chas. A. Foster, and editor of the Muster Roll, all of Delaware, and by Capt. Isaac Johnson, of Media, Pa.

A portion of a speech of Abraham Lincoln printed on a large card was presented by the Wilde Post to the Thomas A. Smyth Post. Lunch was served by the Wilde Post.



REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL F. DUPONT.

## Biographical Sketch of Rear-Admiral DuPont.

50 YEARS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

A LONG AND HONORABLE CAREER.

COMMANDER OF THE PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION AND SOUTH  
ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

By COMRADE WILLIAM SIMMONS, Post 400, Department  
of Penna., G. A. R.

Samuel Francis DuPont was born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27, 1803, and at the age of twelve years was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, promoted to Lieutenant, April 26, 1826; to Commander, October 28, 1842; to Captain, September 14, 1845; to Rear Admiral, July 16, 1862, and died in the service at Philadelphia, June 23, 1865.

In 1845 he commanded the U. S. Ship "Congress," then on the Pacific Station, and rendered important service. His next command was the U. S. Ship "Cazone," in which he participated in the Mexican war and assisted in the occupation of Mazalatan, in the month of November, 1847. In February, 1848, he landed at San Jose with a small force of sailors and marines, and defeated a large body of Mexican troops, one of the events which led to the successful termination of that conflict. Shortly afterwards he assisted materially in organizing the United States Naval Academy now located at Annapolis, Maryland. He is the author of an interesting and valuable work on coast defenses and floating batteries.

His most important service, however, was rendered while in command of the South Atlantic Squadron in the late war and the important victory achieved under his leadership at Port Royal, South Carolina, up to which

time the prospect of crushing a most gigantic and uncalled for Rebellion seemed very remote indeed. For it must be admitted that up to that time our forces, especially those on land service, had encountered a series of reverses of a somewhat discouraging character.

Admiral DuPont was a naval officer of superior intelligence, of a fine personal appearance and unquestioned loyalty, appreciated by his superiors, and popular among his associates in the service, in addition to which he possessed all the requisites of a great commander. As flag-officer, in command of the Port Royal expedition, he won for himself and associates a national reputation, the thanks of Congress, and the gratitude of the nation.

#### THE PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION.

The vessels of war which constituted this important expedition, were concentrated at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in the month of October, 1861, and went South on the 29th of that month under command of flag officer Samuel F. DuPont. His flag ship was the splendid frigate "Wabash," of 3,200 tons, carrying 40 guns and a crew of about 400 men.

For the proper maintenance and a more strict enforcement of the blockade, it was deemed essentially requisite to secure, if possible, a harbor on the Atlantic Coast, as a coaling, supply and repair station. For this purpose the seizure of several places was contemplated. Port Royal, however, in the opinion of the navy department, presented advantages not possessed by any other locality on account of its magnificent harbor. It was also desirable to again plant the Union colors on the soil of rebellious South Carolina, and establish a base of operations for aggressive hostilities against the enemy.

The following are the vessels and the number of guns carried by each, and name of their respective commanders which constituted the expedition, and whose brilliant achievement won the grateful plaudits of the Loyal North :

VESSELS OF THE PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION, NUMBER OF GUNS AND NAME OF COMMANDERS.

Vessels.	Guns.	Commander.
Wabash, . . . . .	40 . . . . .	C. R. P. Rodgers.
Susquehanna, . . . . .	23 . . . . .	J. L. Lardner.
Bienville, . . . . .	10 . . . . .	Chas. Steadman.
Mohican, . . . . .	8 . . . . .	S. W. Godon.
Vandalia, . . . . .	8 . . . . .	F. S. Haggerty.
Augusta, . . . . .	8 . . . . .	E. G. Perrott.
Penguin, . . . . .	6 . . . . .	T. A. Budd.
Pocahontas, . . . . .	5 . . . . .	Percival Drayton.
Curlew, . . . . .	5 . . . . .	P. G. Watmough.
Seminole, . . . . .	4 . . . . .	J. P. Gillis.
Pawnee, . . . . .	4 . . . . .	R. H. Wyman.
Unadilla, . . . . .	4 . . . . .	Napoleon Collins.
Ottawa, . . . . .	4 . . . . .	T. H. Stevens.
Pauline, . . . . .	4 . . . . .	J. T. Bankhead.
Seneca, . . . . .	4 . . . . .	Daniel Ammen.
Isaac Smith, . . . . .	9 . . . . .	F. S. Conover.

The expedition, as already stated, sailed from Hampton Roads on Oct. 29th, and about Nov. 1st, reaching the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, encountered a storm of great severity in which some of the vessels were severely handled. One of them, the transport steamer, "Governor," was wrecked. This vessel carried a battalion of about seven hundred marines, commanded by Col. J. G. Reynolds, and were detached from the marine barracks at

Washington to accompany the expedition and occupy the forts whose capture was contemplated.

Fortunately for the marines, the United States frigate, "Sabine," bore in sight in time to save a great many of them from a watery grave. Their rescue at sea and during the prevalence of a fearful gale was indeed a perilous undertaking, for which Captain Ringgold of the "Sabine," his officers and crew, received from Congress a resolution of thanks, on recommendation of the President of the United States.

The expedition reached its destination on Nov. 5th, and made preparations for action. Port Royal is situated on the coast of South Carolina, and about midway between Charleston and Savannah. Its defenses consisted of two well armed and rapidly constructed forts commanding the entrance to the harbor and situated about three miles apart. Fort Walker, situated on Hilton Head, mounted 23 guns; Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, 18 guns: and a garrison of about three thousand men under command of Gen. Thomas F. Drayton.

This constituted the land forces of the enemy, in addition to which Commodore Josiah Tatnall, of the rebel navy, was ordered from Savannah to assist General Drayton. His force consisted of the following armed steamers, viz:

"Lady Davis," commander, J. Rutledge; "Sampson," commander, J. Kennard; "Resolute," commander, J. P. Jones; "Savannah," commander, J. N. Moffit.

This flotilla in the early stage of the action took quite a prominent part, but as the engagement progressed and the result became apparent, they ingloriously retreated, seeking safety in Skull creek, a small stream in the rear of Hilton Head, leaving General Drayton and his troops to the mercy of our shells. Some of these vessels were captured shortly afterwards by DuPont's fleet.

The importance of Port Royal was full recognized by the enemy and they made preparations to resist the contemplated attack. Several circumstances prevented DuPont from commencing the attack immediately on his arrival, but on the morning of the 7th, signal was made to get under way and form line of battle. About 9 a. m. firing commenced, each vessel pushing up about midway between the forts, firing from port and starboard battery, while the movements of the fleet were reduced to a speed just sufficient to maintain the line of battle as previously agreed upon.

On nearing the forts and at a distance of about 800 yards our shells burst with great regularity inside the works. The enemy for a time fired quite briskly, but as we moved in closer they evidently became discouraged and their fire was slackened, but they stood by their guns as well as could be expected under the circumstances. It soon became evident as the engagement progressed that every gun in the forts would be dismounted and every man killed who remained at his post. About noon firing from the enemy entirely ceased and they began to retreat in such a hasty manner that they did not take time to say "good-bye." So rapidly did they go that they seemed to have important business elsewhere, and were in a hurry to get beyond range of our shells. We were then distant about six hundred yards and signal was made to "cease firing." Commander Rodgers was sent on shore at Fort Walker, and raised the Union flag. The same interesting ceremony took place at Fort Beauregard, and Port Royal was ours. Eight men were killed and twenty-three wounded on board the vessels of our fleet.

The capture of Port Royal was an event of unusual importance, ably planned and skillfully executed. It was exclusively a naval victory from its conception until its final consummation. It was a ray of sunshine bursting through the dark clouds that enveloped the Union horizon. It

planted again the starry banner on the soil of South Carolina. In increased the value of our securities, stimulated enlistments and was a notice to domestic traitors and their foreign allies, that the United States navy had lost none of its former prestige.

The escape of the garrison was an unfortunate event which could not be guarded against, as our vessels were not intended for service on shore duty.

Some of the enemies' dead were found in Fort Walker, but their actual loss could not be definitely learned.

REPORT OF FLAG OFFICER DUPONT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, November 8, 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the enemies' batteries on Bay Point and Hilton Head (Forts Beauregard and Walker) and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hour's duration, and driving away the squadron of rebel steamers under Captain Tatnall. The reconnaissance of yesterday made us acquainted with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my especial efforts, engaging it at a distance of first eight and then six hundred yards, but the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time.

The action was begun on my part at twenty-six minutes after nine, and at half past two, the American ensign was hoisted on the flag staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on that of Fort Beauregard.

The defeat of the enemy terminated in utter rout and confusion, their quarters and encampments were abandoned without an attempt to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with arms of private soldiers, and officers retired in too much haste to submit to the encumbrance of their swords.

Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted grounds and held the fort on Hilton Head till the arrival of General Sherman, to whom I had the honor to transfer its occupation. We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre and of the most improved description.

The bearer of these dispatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags and two small brass field pieces lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which are sent home as suitable trophies of the day. I enclose herewith a copy of general order to be read in the fleet to-morrow morning at muster. A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,

*Flag Officer Commanding.*

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

When our forces were firmly established at Fort Royal, DuPont's energies were displayed to advantage in capturing other places along the coast, St. Helena Sound and Tybee Island being the first to demand his attention, after which an expedition was filled out for the capture of St. John's, St. Augustine and Fernandina, Florida. The expedition to the latter place in March, 1862, consisted of the following vessels:

Ottawa, Captain Stevens; Seneca, Captain Ammen; Huron, Captain Downes; Pembina, Captain Bankhead; Isaac Smith, Captain Nicholson;

Penguin, Captain Budd; Potomska, Captain Watmough; Henrietta, Captain Bennett; the Transport Steamer McClelland and Boston having on board a battalion of marines under Colonel Reynolds and the 97th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Guss. A detachment of sailors and marines from DuPont's fleet assisted in the capture of Fort Pulaski early in 1862, and the Department Commander, General Hunter, spoke very creditably of their services, in his official report of that important victory.

On the night of January 31, 1863, an attempt was made by the Confederate iron clads to sink or destroy the blockading squadron off Charleston. DuPont being then at Port Royal hastened to the scene, and additional vessels having been placed at his disposal, the blockade instead of being destroyed was afterwards more strictly enforced. In this attack on our vessels twenty men were killed on the gun boat "Keystone State," and four men on the gunboat "Mercedita."

Flag officer DuPont, in his official report of this affair, concludes as follows: "The new ironclads, Powhattan and Canandaigua, form part of the force stationed off Charleston, and that port is now more stringently blockaded than previous to the raid of the iron clads."

The memorable attack on Fort Sumpter, which took place April 7, 1863, was under the personal leadership of DuPont, and in which the following vessels participated, viz: Weehauken, Passaic, Montank, Patapsco, New Ironsides, Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant, Keokuk, Canandaigua, Housatonic, Huron, Unadilla and Wissahickon.

A very brilliant and creditable affair was the capture of the confederate ram "Atlanta," by vessels of DuPont's fleet in Warsaw Sound, June 17, 1863. This vessel was a formidable affair, carrying four guns and a crew of 165 persons. Its appraised value was \$350,829.26. It was bought in by the Government and fitted up at Philadelphia Navy yard, and afterwards rendered effective service in the North Atlantic Squadron under Captain T. J. Woodward, a distinguished Naval officer, now residing at New Orleans.

Flag Officer DuPont received from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy a congratulatory letter on the capture of the "Atlanta," of which the following is a copy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1863.

SIR:—The Department has received your several dispatches announcing the capture of the rebel ironclad steamer, "Fingal," alias "Atlanta," and enclosing detailed reports of Captain John Rodgers and Commander John Downes, of the affair.

I take occasion to express the Department's appreciation of your prompt measures to prepare for the expected appearance of the rebel ironclads, by sending off Savannah two of our own ably commanded, and congratulate you on the acquisition of so powerful a vessel which promises to be of important service in the future.

To your ceaseless vigilance and that of the officers under your command were we indebted some months since for the destruction of the notorious steamer "Nashville," which the enemy had armed and fruitlessly endeavored to send out to destroy our commerce, and now to your efficient measures and means provided, do we owe the capture of one of the most powerful ironclads afloat. A vessel prepared after months of toil and great expenditure of money, and sent forth with confidence to disperse our blockading fleet and overcome our monitors.

You may well regard this, and we may with pleasure look upon it as a

brilliant termination of a command gallantly commenced and conducted for two years with industry, energy and ability.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

To Flag Officer, S. F. DuPont, commanding  
South Atlantic blockading Squadron.

The Squadron then commanded by Admiral DuPont, embraced all the vessels in commission on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and eastern part of Florida, covering a distance of over three hundred miles, and was established Oct. 1, 1861.

The numerical strength of the Squadron each year of the war as indicated by official records was as follows:

From October 1, to December 31, 1861, 31 vessels, 5,693 men.

From January '62, to December 31, 1862, 52 vessels, 5,722 men.

From January '63, to December 31, 1863, 61 vessels, 7,006 men.

From January '64, to December 31, 1864, 68 vessels, 6,735 men.

From January '65, to June 30, 1865, 81 vessels, 6,498 men.

COPY OF GENERAL ORDER REFERRED TO.

FLAGSHIP WABASH,

PORT ROYAL BAY, Nov. 8, 1861.

It is the grateful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make a public acknowledgment of his entire commendation of the coolness, discipline, skill and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command, in the capture of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point, after an action of four hour's duration.

The Flag Officer fully sympathizes with the officers and men of the Squadron in the satisfaction they must feel at seeing the ensign of the Union flying once more in the State of South Carolina, which has been the chief promoter of the wicked and unprovoked rebellion they have been called upon to suppress.

S. F. DUPONT.

*Flag Officer Commanding.*

In grateful recognition of DuPont's services, Congress, on recommendation of the President, passed the following resolution of thanks:

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Samuel F. DuPont and officers, petty officers, seamen and marines under his command, for the victory at Port Royal.

That the thanks of Congress be and are hereby tendered to Captain Samuel F. DuPont, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the squadron under his command for the decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal on the seventh day of November last.

*Approved Feb. 22, 1862.*

The State of South Carolina was the first to secede from the Union, having passed the ordinance of secession December 20, 1860, and seduced other States to join with her in an assault on the national government, unjustifiable and uncalled for. Now, the flag of the union again floats over its territory, planted there by the courage of the Union Navy, to wave on and on from generation to generation, until time shall be no more, not a stripe dimmed, not a single star obliterated from its field of azure blue. The arduous duties and responsibilities of the position told severely on the health of Admiral DuPont, and by his own request he was relieved from

command July 6, 1863. His successor was Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

In a quiet rural cemetery just on the outskirts of Wilmington, Delaware, the grave of Admiral DuPont is visited each Memorial Day and strewn with flowers by a G. A. R. Post, whose honored name they bear, also by DuPont Post of Philadelphia, Pa. Long may this beautiful custom prevail in grateful recognition of illustrious heroes, whose names should be written in letters of gold on the pages of our country's history, and handed down to posterity as worthy of everlasting remembrance.

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## History of Admiral S. F. DuPont Post, No. 2, Department of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.

A meeting of the charter members to organize DuPont Post, No. 2, G. A. R., was held in the Brotherhood of the Union Hall, 605 Market Street, on February 14th, 1880, with Post Commander Dr. Joseph Ferguson of Winfield Scott Post, No. 114, of Philadelphia, Pa., in the chair.

The roll of the charter members was called and the following comrades were present:

Dr. J. P. Wales, Col. S. A. Macallister, J. R. Holt, G. H. Conner, S. S. Johnson, G. W. Jackson, Jas. L. Hawkins, D. F. Stewart, J. E. Frock, J. S. Wheeler, H. W. Hancock, A. P. Osmond, J. W. Luke, W. B. Adams, Thos R. Curlett, Chas. Zerby, Wm. P. Voshell, C. E. Evans, Wm. McCrea, Henry McCrea, Jas. Garvine, P. B. Ayars, Jos. Rigby, H. Massey, J. A. Parsons, Jacob Smith, Jas. Brown, S. R. Smith, J. H. Coulson, Saml. File, John Myers, Jas. T. Haddock, B. F. Smeltz, L. D. Campbell, J. R. Gallaher, Dr. L. Smith, A. H. Mason, Jos. Duffy, J. B. Dunbar, Wm. O'Conner, M. Macklem, J. H. Glatts, E. H. Gregg, Isaac Weaver, W. J. Blackburn, Wm. Hall, L. C. Grubb.

These comrades were duly mustered in and the post was regularly instituted and the following officers were then regularly installed into their respective offices by Commander Ferguson, assisted by the other officers of Winfield Scott Post, No. 114, of Philadelphia:

Post Commander, Dr. J. P. Wales; Senior Vice-Commander, S. R. Smith; Junior Vice-Commander, C. E. Evans; Adjutant, S. S. Johnson; Quartermaster, E. H. Gregg; Surgeon, Dr. L. Smith; Chaplain, J. W. Luke; Officer of Day, Wm. McCrea; Officer of Guard, Wm. O'Conner; Sergeant Major, Jas. L. Hawkins; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. R. Gallaher; Inside Sentinel, W. J. Blackburn; Outside Sentinel, G. H. Conner.

The first regular meeting of the post was held in the rooms of W. S. McNair, Institute Building, on February 17, 1880.

On March 2d, 1880, the post moved into the Maris Building at Sixth and Shipley streets, where they met regularly until Nov. 9, 1880, when they moved into room No. 18 in third story of McClary building, which they had rented and fitted up and furnished for themselves. Here they met regularly until the room became too small. They then leased the third and fourth floor of the Harkness Building, refitted and furnished the same, and held their first meeting there on March 25, 1886, and they still continue to meet there.

They have mustered in 519 comrades, lost 62 by death, and now number 218 comrades. They own over \$3,000 worth of property of various kinds, and have about \$460 in their treasury. Expended for charity, \$5,700.

Past Commanders—Dr. J. P. Wales, 1880; E. H. Gregg, 1881; S. S. Johnson, 1882; J. S. Litzenberg, 1883; J. T. Haddock, 1884; W. J. Blackburn, 1885; P. B. Ayars, 1886; W. P. Voshell, 1887; B. D. Bogia, 1888;

J. Duffy, 1889; N. Bayne, 1890; J. S. Booth, 1891; M. B. Gist, 1892, and is still ably presided over by H. S. Stradley, as the fourteenth commander.

Past Department Commanders—John Wainwright, 1882; J. L. Litzenberg, 1885; P. B. Ayars, 1889.

### The Memorial Service of Post No. 2, G. A. R.

A memoir from the DuPont family was presented on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11th, 1890, at the Board of Trade rooms, Market street, Wilmington. Past. Dept. Commander J. L. Litzenberg presided. The choir of Epworth League, under the management of Prof. H. McDaniel, of U. M. E. church, took charge of the singing. Hon. Edward W. Bradford presented to the DuPont Post, G. A. R., on behalf of the DuPont family, two neatly bound volumes of records and memorial memorandum, and were received from them on behalf of the Post by Past Dept. Commander P. B. Ayars, in a fitting speech.

Bishop Coleman, of the P. E. church, spoke in glowing terms of Admiral DuPont, for whom the Post was named. His honor, Mayor Harrington, humorously spoke of his membership by adoption of Post 2, being too young to participate in the war.

### Gen. A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 3, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Dover, Del.

Commander, Comrade James G. Boggs.

Adjutant, Comrade Edwin F. Wood.

Quartermaster, Comrade A. B. Conard.

Meets every Monday evening.

Past Commanders—George V. Massey, Esq., H. J. Enwright, J. H. Klinger, John S. Rowan, A. B. Moore, E. F. Wood, A. B. Conard, Jas. H. Peterson, Casper Miller.

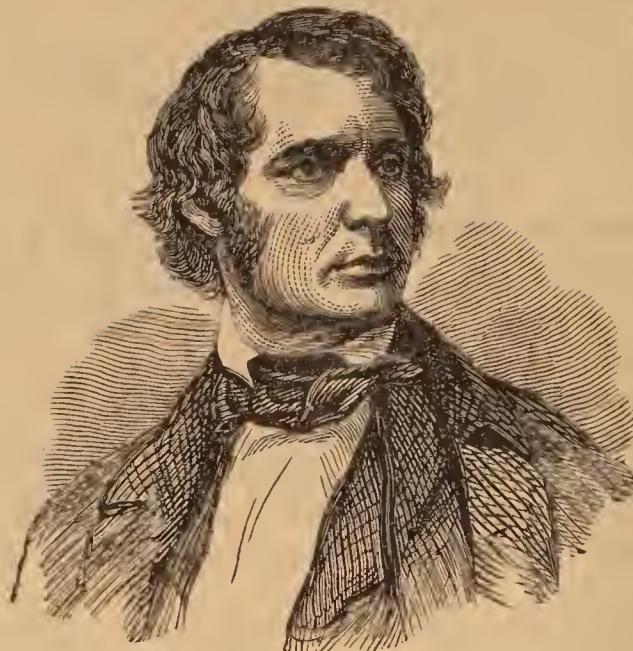
The Post meets on Memorial Day and pays tribute to the deceased comrades, and observes all the national holidays. The members have rendered financial service to their needy comrades, and have spent several hundred dollars for their relief since organization. Among its members that have been honored in the Department are the Hon. George V. Massey, John E. Mowbray and James Boggs.

A letter from Adjutant Wood stated that it was impossible to furnish a full history of the Post at this time. They have expended for charitable purposes \$500, and their property is valued at \$50.00.

### History of Charles Sumner Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Department of Delaware.

Charles Sumner Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Department of Delaware, was mustered in October 11, 1880, by the Provisional Department Commander, R. C. Fraim, with the assistance of Assistant Adjutant General, W. S. McNair and Quartermaster General, Wm. J. Swiggett, who examined the qualifications of the charter members. The following were found to be eligible for membership:

Philip H. Burton, Lawrence F. Fisher, Simeon Hood, Wm. H. Johnson, Wm. Miles, James Miles, Wm. E. Rain, George M. Johnson, George Cathel, Nero Backus, James Trippet, George Crosby, Raymond Trusty, Edward Hogan, Kennard Alston, John Wiggins, Thomas Chambers, George



HON. CHARLES SUMNER.  
[For whom the Post is named.]

Collins, John Simons, Samuel B. Dill, Elijah Williams, Peter S. Kenton, Nathan Pratt.

All of them responded to their names and were duly obligated and admitted as comrades in good standing in the Grand Army of the Republic. The applications of R. H. Smith, James White and Asbury Sterling were referred to the Post with instruction to examine their qualifications before mustering them in.

Prov. Dept. Commander Fraim then detailed the following to hold a regular muster: Commander, James McDowell, of Post 1; Senior Vice-Commander, John C. Frock, Post 2; Junior Vice-Commander, Joshua Wainwright, Post 1; Assistant Adjutant General, W. S. McNair; Quartermaster, General, Wm. Y. Swiggett; Officer of Day, Daniel Ross, Post 1; Officer of Guard, Charles R. Stout, Post 1; Chaplain, John Luke, Post 2; Surgeon, Oliver Bliss, Post 1; Sentinel, Ezra Sullivan, Post 1.

The Post was then opened in due form.

The commander called for new business, and upon motion the Post went into a nomination of officers, which resulted as follows:

Post Commander, Lawrence F. Fisher; Senior Vice-Commander, Simeon Hood; Junior Vice-Commander, Nero Backus; Quartermaster Edward Hogan; Surgeon, John Wiggins; Chaplain, Thomas Chambers; Officer of the Day, Philip H. Burton; Officer of the Guard, Wm. C. Rain. They were elected in due form.

The Provisional Commander then detailed Asst. Adjutant General, Wm. S. McNair mustering officer, and he installed the officers elected. Comrade Raymond Trusty was appointed and installed as Adjutant, Comrade Samuel B. Dill was appointed Sentry at the outpost, and Comrade Kennard Alston as Inside Sentinel.

Addresses were delivered by Prov. Dept. Commander Fraim, Commander McDowell, of Post 1; Asst. Adjutant General, W. S. McNair, Surgeon Wiggins, Post 4; Commander Ross, Post 1, and by others.

Upon motion of Junior Vice-Commander Backus, a vote of thanks was extended to the Department Officers and Posts 1 and 2, who were in attendance to muster in the Post. The Post was closed in due form.

Since its organization this Post has progressed favorably.

Past Commanders—L. F. Fisher, 1881; Simeon Hood, 1882; I. H. Fisher, 1883; Nero Backus, 1884; P. H. Burton, 1885; P. H. Boyd, 1886;

Raymond Trusty, 1887; W. Hayes, 1888; Isaac Wilson, 1889; L. I. Dale, 1890; D. R. Duncan, 1891; A. Gray, 1892.

The present officers of the Post are:

Commander, Allen A. Anderson; Senior Vice-Commander, Noah C. Gray; Junior Vice-Commander, David Murray; Adjutant, L. I. Fisher; Quartermaster, I. H. Fisher; Chaplain, Wm. Thomas; Officer of the Day, Isaac Wilson; Officer of the Guard, Andrew Ralston; Surgeon, George Reddin; Quartermaster Sergeant, Simeon Hood; Sergeant Major, Alexander Hollis; Trustees, John R. Walker, George Dumpson, John E. Johnson.

Number of members in good standing, 80; present value of Post property, \$250; amount for relief and other sources since organization, \$2,500.

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### History of Captain Evan S. Watson Post No. 5, G. A. R., New Castle, Del.

The Captain Evan S. Watson Post, No. 5, G. A. R., was organized December 20, 1881, with twenty-five charter members, under the administration of Department Commander W. S. McNair.

Past Post Commanders—James A. Price, Wm. Walls, Robt. S. Martin, Geo. M. Riley, Theo. Atkinson, Wm. T. Lovell, Geo. W. Bull, Jos. E. Valentine, Ira Lunt, James P. Lane, John J. Gormley, (deceased).

Number mustered in, 73; present membership, 26.

Present Officers—Commander, Comrade A. M. Hizar; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade G. W. Bull; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade Wm. Wilson; Officer of the Day, Comrade R. S. Martin; Officer of the Guard, Comrade John Kelly; Chaplain, Comrade Wm. T. Lovell; Surgeon, Comrade H. Hamilton; Quartermaster, Comrade Edward Dalby; Adjutant, Comrade Jos. E. Valentine; Trustees, R. S. Martin, J. Kelly.

The Post observes Memorial Day in taking care of the honor of the dead, and also observe all the national holidays. It has expended several hundred of dollars towards the relief of needy comrades. Value of property, \$100.

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### Major W. F. Smith Post, No. 6, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Dover, Del.

Commander, Comrade Wm. Jones; Adjutant, Comrade Chas. G. Patton; Quartermaster, Comrade Noah Sharp. Meets every Thursday evening.

Past Commanders—Peter Griffin, Wm. Jones, John D. Hayes, Adam Wilson, Allen Reed, James Rias, Noah Sharp, Chas. Patton.

This post observes Memorial Day and celebrates the national holidays. The members have expended for the relief of needy comrades and their families \$250.00.

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### History of Gen. James A. Garfield Post, No. 7, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Milford, Del.

The Gen. James A. Garfield Post, No. 7, was organized on Feb. 4, 1881, during the administration of Department Commander W. S. McNair.

The charter members are:

Jas. R. Lofland, J. Leroy Campbell, Joseph Ritchter, Wm. P. Corsa, Wm. H. Harris, W. E. Hopkins, S. R. Ennis, Jas. Harding, Wm. T. Pretty-

man, Jos. H. S. Ward, John S. Bailey, A. B. Moore, John O. Pierce, M. D., G. W. Joseph, L. F. Cubbage, John H. Johnson, H. W. McColley, Jno Dickerson, John Wilkins, Geo. W. Wilkins, F. O. Wiswell, S. J. Williams, B. T. Collins.

First Officers—Post Commander, Comrade Jas. R. Lofland; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade A. B. Moore; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade J. Leroy Campbell; Surgeon, Comrade John O. Pierce, M. D.; Officer of the Day, Comrade Joseph Richter; Officer of the Guard, Comrade L. F. Cubbage; Quartermaster, Comrade G. W. Joseph; Adjutant, Comrade Wm. P. Corsa; Sergeant Major, Comrade William H. Harris; Quartermaster Sergeant, Comrade John H. Johnson; Chaplain, Comrade W. E. Hopkins.

Past Commanders—J. R. Lofland, 1881; J. R. Lofland, 1882; J. Leroy Campbell, 1883; John Wilkins, 1884; F. S. Wiswell, 1885, W. E. Hopkins, 1886; G. W. Joseph, 1887; B. F. Collins, 1888; Wm. H. Patterson, 1889; Geo. W. Pitcher, 1890; Wm. A. Truitt, 1891; J. S. Bradley, 1892.

Present Officers—Post Commander, Comrade James H. Truitt; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade C. G. Macklin; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade S. J. Williams; Adjutant, Comrade Wm. A. Truitt; Sergeant-Major, Comrade J. S. Bradley; Quartermaster, Comrade Wm. E. Hopkins; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Comrade M. Van Leuvan; Chaplain, Comrade H. L. Bustein; Officer of the Day, Comrade G. W. Joseph; Officer of the Guard, Comrade J. H. Marvel; Surgeon, Comrade B. B. Deputy.

The Post is in good condition, observes Memorial Day and the national holidays. It has expended \$500 for the relief of needy comrades and their families since its organization. Value of property, \$75.

## History of D. L. Striker Post, No. 8, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Newport, Del.

### BIOGRAPHY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. L. STRIKER.

Lieutenant-Colonel David L. Striker was a native of Dover, Del. At the breaking out of the war he organized Company A, Second Delaware, which was the first company of three years' men formed in Delaware. They were mustered in on June 12, 1861. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel the latter part of 1862. He was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, while leading the 145th Pennsylvania into the fight. His remains were brought home to Dover for burial. He was a brave, valiant soldier, well beloved by all his men.

### History of the Post.

The David L. Striker Post, No. 8, was organized at Newport, Del., on March 10, 1883, by Department Commander Daniel Ross.

The charter members are:—Simeon S. Myers, Dutton Peters, Luther Kiscaden, R. Harry Williams, M. A. Booth, Wm. M. Porter, Walter Himsworth, John T. Young, Alex. F. Crozier, Daniel Green, Geo. W. Davis, Wm. Pierce, James Melvin, Wm. Elliott, Benj. T. Bellew, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Wilmot, Andrew J. Williams, Lewis R. Cooper, Ira Kennedy, Benj. Willis, Edward Hamilton.

First Officers:—Post Commander, Comrade Simeon S. Myers; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade Dutton Peters; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade Lewis K. Cooper; Quartermaster, Comrade James Melvin; Chaplain, Comrade John T. Young; Surgeon, Comrade Matthew A. Booth; Officer of the Day, Comrade Richard H. Williams; Officer of the Guard, Comrade Luther Kiscaden; Adjutant, Comrade Daniel Green; Sergeant-Major, Comrade Walter Himsworth; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Comrade Ira Kennedy.

Past Commanders—S. S. Myers, 1883; Dutton Peters, 1884; G. W. Davis, 1885; R. H. Williams, 1886; John McCullen, 1887; Daniel Green, 1888; Wm. N. Johns, 1889; Albert D. Sheldon, 1890; G. H. Rue, 1891; Alex. T. Crozier, 1892.

Number mustered since organization, 56; number transferred, 3; number having died, 3; dropped from the roll, 20.

The members reside in three different states and the District of Columbia. Comrade Daniel Green, who was elected Department Commander for 1891, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health.

Post Commander, Comrade W. T. Gallaher; Adjutant, Comrade Geo. W. Davis; Quartermaster, Comrade Daniel Green.

They have expended for relief since organization, \$550, and value of property, \$100.

### Biography of Captain Thos. M. Reynolds.

Capt. Thos. M. Reynolds was a resident of Camden, Delaware, prior to his enlistment, and at that time a law student under Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers, of Dover.

Scarcely 20 years of age, a young man of great promise, he went forth to battle for his country with Co. H, 4th Regiment, Delaware Volunteers. While engaged in the famous charge on the 18th of June, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va., he fell, mortally wounded, and died on board the hospital boat en route to Washington, on the 19th of June. His remains were buried at Camden, Del.

### History of Captain T. M. Reynolds Post, No. 9, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Pleasant Hill, Del.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Captain T. M. Reynolds Post, No. 9, G. A. R., Department of Delaware, was organized on the evening of the 26th of February 1881, by Department Commander W. S. McNair and staff. The charter members are as follows:

Samuel Worrell, Henry M. Whiteman, Richard G. Buckingham, Lewis Negendank, James Stafford, Wm. H. Pennock, Levi McCormick, John W. Worrell, Joseph Petitdemange, James Harkness, Jacob B. Moore, Lewis E. Collins, Joseph H. Chambers, Alban Buckingham.

First officers—Post Commander, Comrade R. G. Buckingham; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade Wm. H. Pennock; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade John W. Worrell; Chaplain, Comrade James Harkness; Officer of the Day, Comrade Henry M. Whiteman; Officer of the Guard, Comrade Jacob B. Moore; Quartermaster, Comrade Jos. Petitdemange; Surgeon, Comrade Levi McCormick; Adjutant, Comrade W. W. Vansant.

The Post is located in a rural district near Pleasant Hill, New Castle Co., Delaware, with no small towns to draw its members from. The comrades that meet regularly bespeak well for the kind of material of which it is composed.

The post decided to meet alternately.

Past Post Commanders—Henry M. Whiteman, James Harkness, Levi McCormick, John W. Worrell, Joseph Petitdemange, William W. Vansant, Alban Buckingham, Jacob B. Moore, Samuel Worrell, Wm. H. Pennock.

The present officers are:—Commander, Henry Jacobs; Senior Vice-Commander, Jacob B. Moore; Junior Vice-Commander, John A. Herbener; Chaplain, B. F. Mitchner; Officer of the Day, Joseph Petitdemange; Sur-

geon, Levi McCormick; Quartermaster, John W. Worrell; Officer of the Guard, Joseph Underwood; Adjutant, Lewis E. Collins.

The Post is located in a rural district at Newark and Fairview, but after some three years' trial abandoned Newark and moved their headquarters or place of meeting to a hall erected by Comrade John W. Worrell, where they meet regularly once a month with an average of sixteen comrades present, out of a membership of thirty.

Since organization they have lost one by death, that of Comrade Jno. F. Williamson, of Newark. He had been elected Post Chaplain on several occasions, also Department Chaplain, which positions he filled with great credit to himself and comrades. Under his directions, before the post was organized, he was pleased to gather a few of his friends together on Memorial Day, and with flags and flowers would decorate the graves of deceased comrades, who were buried at Newark.

The comrades of this post, on Memorial Day, by previous appointments of committees, decorate the graves of fallen comrades in various cemeteries, in the morning of the 30th of May, while in the afternoon they gather as a post at Newark, Del. At this place there are two cemeteries, one at each end of the town. The Delaware College Cadets have, for the last few years, acted as an escort to the post on parade through the town, also in firing salutes over the graves of departed heroes. It is most gratifying to remark that the displaying of the "dear old flag" has become more frequent in the last few years, which speaks more than words to the comrades.

Then at the cemeteries gather the fellow townsmen; the old, who remember well the strife; the young come eagerly to lend a helping hand in the great and good work, in which they shall soon be the leading ones, and who will tell the heroic deeds of this great army, who so bravely laid down their lives that this country might live and prosper.

This Post does not carry a relief fund, but whenever a soldier is in need of assistance, whether a comrade of the Post or not, the boys respond promptly to his aid, and by this method over \$500 has been spent as a relief fund, which fully exemplifies the principles of "Fraternity and Charity." Value of property, \$100.

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### General Daniel Woodal Post, No. 11, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Wyoming, Del.

Post Commander, Comrade A. C. Mensch; Quartermaster, Comrade James Montague. Meets every Wednesday evening.

Past Commanders—Thos. Boyles, James Montague, Darling Johnson, John T. Benson, James P. Roe.

This Post meets on Memorial Day and pays tribute to the deceased comrades, and observes all national holidays; and are ever ready to assist needy comrades and their families. Three hundred dollars have been expended since organization.

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### History of Grant Post, No. 13, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., of Wilmington, Del.

On July 16th, 1885, in the Adams Building, Wilmington, Del., a meeting of soldiers and sailors was held, and Gen. U. S. Grant Post, No. 23, was organized with the following charter members:



GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Col. A. H. Grimshaw, G. B. Underwood, Anton Hentze, Wm. G. Robelen, A. V. Gaynor, J. H. Derrickson, George D. Farra, Wm. H. Blake, Chas. Reynolds, P. J. Donnelly, Francis McCloskey, Patrick Neary, J. W. Farra, John Murray, Joseph McCloskey.

Wm. Emmons was elected president and James Brown secretary. The charter was granted October 2, 1885.

At a meeting on October 22, 1885, the following officers were elected: Commander, A. H. Grimshaw; Senior Vice-Commander, P. J. Donnelly; Junior Vice Commander, Patrick Neary; Chaplain, A. V. Gaynor; Surgeon, J. W. Farra; Quartermaster, Wm. G. Robelen; Adjutant, Francis McCloskey, Officer of the Day, John Derrickson; Officer of the Guard, John Murray.

The Post was instituted by Past Department Commander J. S. Litzenburg.

Past Post Commanders—Col. A. H. Grimshaw, P. J. Donnelly, Wm. O'Conner, James Brown, E. L. Smith, Jos. K. Vickers, Moses Weil, Moses Bullock.

The deceased members are Anton Hentze, Chas. Reynolds, A. H. Grimshaw, M. D., Jos. K. Vickers, John H. Dickerson.

Present Officers—Commander, Comrade Geo. Hillsley; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade James Banthem, Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade Thomas Peters; Chaplain, Comrade L. Dawson; Surgeon, Comrade Dr. E. G. Shortlidge; Quartermaster, Comrade A. M. Blair; Adjutant, Comrade James Brown; Officer of the Day, Comrade J. McLaughlin; Officer of the Guard, Comrade James Aldred; Inside Sentinel, Comrade Alfred Hunter.

One of the remarkable events in the history of this post was a lecture by Father Wm. J. Birmingham at the Academy of Music on "The Valor of the American Soldiers." The proceeds of this lecture relieved their de-



REV. MOSES BULLOCK.

pleted treasury which had been drained to the last penny for the relief of needy comrades. They have spent since their organization \$1,000 for beneficence.

### Installation and Camp Fire.

On the first meeting night in January, 1892, U. S. Grant Post, No. 13, held a camp fire and installation of officers. Post Commander Dr. Grimshaw installed the officers that had been elected at a previous meeting, viz:

Commander, Moses Weil; S. V. C., Dr. E. G. Shortridge; J. V. L., John Shultz; Q. M., A. M. Blair; Surgeon, David Ford; Chaplain, P. G. Donolly; O. of D., James M. Banthem; O. of G., Henry Simpers; Trustees, Wm. O. Connor, Edward Smith, P. J. Donolly. Delegates to Department Encampment, A. M. Blair, L. W. Palmer, James M. Banthem; Alternates, Henry Simpers, John Shultz, J. Bradley.

After installation speeches were made by Department Commander Lewis, Col. Hyatt, Past Commander Solomon, Dr. Shortridge, Assistant Adjutant General Stradley, Aid-de-Camp Chas. A. Foster and other comrades.

Newly installed Commander Weil delivered the following address:

"COMRADES: I have not words to express to you the gratitude of my heart for the great honor you saw fit to bestow on me, and I do believe there is not one comrade here in this post who will regret it during the year.

Comrades, this is Grant Post, named after General U. S. Grant, the greatest general of history. As a loyal man, soldier and general, judged by his achievements, he has never had a superior. I am proud of that name. As long as I live I shall protect this post and my comrades, and preserve its



PAST POST COMMANDER M. WEIL.

prestige. I shall do my duty as a commandant and as a comrade, and deal with all comrades in the most kindly feeling. All I ask in return is that my comrades will treat me likewise, stand by my side this year, and give me a helping hand.

If any comrade in my Post has a prejudice feeling against any other one, I implore him to bury it in that 'bourne whence no traveler has ever returned.'

We have no right to such a feeling in the Grand Army. You have sworn on this alter to protect all comrades, and, in a comrade's affliction, to give him a willing hand.

To build up this post will require a great deal. We, in the first place, require a new home, where we can meet and enjoy the few days which we have to live on earth. When we march out we want the public to know that Grant Post is coming.

To accomplish all this requires nothing but harmony and the same enthusiasm we had when we stood shoulder to shoulder on the fields of battle.

Let us have a little more kind feeling one toward another in the post and out. Let us visit one another more in the different post rooms and not have any selfish feeling. I think a comrade is a comrade, and that it makes no difference what post he belongs to or whether he served three

years or three months. Where you follow this rule the Grand Army will be in harmony and the whole world will respect the Grand Army and the Star Spangled Banner. As a commandant, and as a comrade, I will be always with my comrades in joy and in distress and do my duty.

Comrades, you can spare every week a few hours to visit your post and strengthen it. You cannot expect a few men to do the work of seventy.

Thanking you, my comrades, for the kind attention with which you have listened to my remarks, and profoundly for the high honor you have conferred upon me, I trust every man of you has the grit and pluck to stand by me.

Comrades, as you have elected me your commandant, if God spares my life and health for the coming year, I will fill the office and build up Grant Post, or it shall not be my fault."

After the speech of Commander Weil the Woman's Relief Committee, who was admitted to witness the installation, filed out and prepared an excellent lunch, and served with willing hands the boys of the G. A. R. an abundance of refreshments.

### Sketch of the Life of Col. A. H. Grimshaw.

Col. Arthur Grimshaw was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on January 16, 1824. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1843, in which year he came to Delaware and engaged in the practice of his profession at DuPonts powder mills.

Before settling in this State he was the resident physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary and physician of the Friends' Orphan Asylum for Colored Children; also served as resident physician of the Philadelphia Almshouse.

After three years spent at DuPont's he removed to Wilmington in January, 1848, and engaged in a large and useful practice in which he continued until 1861, when he was appointed Postmaster by President Abraham Lincoln. On June 2, 1862, he was commissioned colonel and appointed mustering officer, and recruited the Fourth Delaware Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded twice in the shoulder by a fragment of a shell and in the right arm by a minnie ball.

In civil life he served in positions of honor. He was for three years a member of the City Council for Wilmington, a member of the Board of Education from its formation up to 1882, and at one time its president. He succeeded the Hon. Willard Hall as Superintendent of Public Schools of New Castle county, and very wisely served the people in the several relations in the community in which he lived.

Dr. Grimshaw by his superior endowments and culture, served the best interests of education by writing two prize essays, one, "The Use of Tobacco," the other, "Juvenile Delinquency." He was a great friend to the poor, and rendered good medical service to the community in which he lived, so long known and remembered.

Col. Grimshaw was the first man mustered into the Grand Army of Delaware, and was the Past Commander of Post No. 13, G. A. R. of Delaware; a charter member of Encampment No. 34, Union Veteran Legion; a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Delaware Medical and Historical Societies.

Col. Grimshaw died on May 24, 1891, and was buried on the 27th with military honors. His funeral was a large one, attended by his comrades, by city officials and citizens, and those who knew him as their physician.

A guard of honor from Grant Post, G. A. R., of which the deceased was



COLONEL ARTHUR HARPER GRIMSHAW.

a member, stood guard over the remains previous to the funeral and surrounded the hearse during the procession to the grave.

The religious ceremonies at the house and at the grave were conducted by the Rev. T. G. Littell, D. D., of St. John's and the Rev. Charles E. Murray, of St. Andrew's P. E. Churches.

The funeral procession was composed as follows:

Hyatt's Military Band,  
 Fourth Delaware Regt. Association,  
 Union Veteran Legion,  
 Grant Post, G. A. R.,  
 Clergymen,  
 Honorary Pall Bearers of the Sons  
 of the Revolution,  
 Hearse,

Carriers and Guard of Honor from the Fourth Delaware Regiment  
and Grant Post, G. A. R.

Carriages containing relatives of the deceased, representatives of the Delaware Medical Society, Historical Society of Delaware, Sons of the Revolution, Board of Education, Executive Department of the city and the State courts.

The procession moved very slowly. The solemn dirge effectively played by Hyatt's Military Band, the soldiers with reversed arms, the torn and crape-wrapped battle-flags and the solemn tramp of the veteran soldiers made an impressive scene.

Of the Fourth Delaware Regiment Association there were about sixty men under the command of Colonel M. B. Gist; of the Union Veteran Legion twenty men under the command of H. A. Sheetz, and of Grant Post, G. A. R., fifty-three men under command of Post Commander Moses Weil.

The flags carried at the head of the line were the battle flags of the Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteers under which the regiment fought in the Army of the Potomac. They were carried by members of the old color guard of the regiment, H. W. Perkins of D Company, and Joseph Duffy of B Company.

A large crowd of people had gathered at the cemetery and around the grave, and it was with some difficulty, yet very quietly, that the soldiers marched around the grave. The services here were very simple and solemn.

The religious services were conducted by the Episcopal church and the Grand Army service by the officers of U. S. Grant Post, No. 13. The salute in honor of the dead was fired by members of Grant Post, G. A. R.; the colonel's brigade bugler, James W. Agnew, sounded taps over his old commander's grave, and the brave soldier, the skillful physician and loyal friend of his friends, Arthur Harper Grimshaw, was buried.

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### **Col. J. W. Andrews Post, No. 14, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Odessa, Del.**

Post Commander, Comrade G. W. Naudain; Adjutant, Comrade J. H. Enos; Quartermaster, Comrade W. W. Walker.

Post meets every third Wednesday of the month.

Past Commanders—W. U. Hamilton, M. Gremminger, D. W. Corbett, Jos. H. Enos, W. Wellington Walker, Jos. A. Rhodes, W. Wesley Walker.

Memorial Day is appropriately observed by this Post, and national holidays are duly celebrated. The comrades are ever ready to assist needy comrades.

\$250 has been expended for charitable purpose and special relief since organization.

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### **Gen. John A. Logan Post, No. 15, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., of Magnolia, Del.**

Post Commander, Comrade W. E. Spayd; Adjutant, Comrade Thos. E. Lodge; Quartermaster, Comrade W. J. Shannon.

Past Commanders—John Anderson, Wm. Moore, T. E. Lodge, W. J. Shannon, W. E. Spayd.

This Post observes Memorial Day and other national holidays, and renders financial aid to needy comrades. About \$256 have been expended for relief since organization.

## History of P. J. Pettijohn Post, No. 16, G. A. R., Department of Delaware, Millsboro', Del.

### SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF P. J. PETTIJOHN.

P. J. Pettijohn was born in Millsboro', Sussex county, Delaware. He was engaged as a merchant when the war opened. He enlisted in the Third Regiment, Delaware Infantry Volunteers, of which he was made an adjutant. He fought in several battles and was killed at Cold Harbor.

### History of the Post.

The P. J. Pettijohn Post, No. 16, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., of Millsboro, was organized December 9, 1887, under the administration of Department Commander John E. Mowbray and Assistant Adjutant General H. J. Enwright. The charter members are as follows:

Henry B. Mitchell, Charles R. Hastings, Seth W. Baker, John Long, Robert T. Lawson, Jacob R. Godwin, George W. Doney, Wm. P. Carey, Edward M. Downs, John Bailey, Elisha G. Truitt, John Lawson, Mathias B. Hobbs, James E. Pusey.

The first officers were:

Post Commander, Comrade Henry B. Mitchell; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade Jacob R. Godwin; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade John W. Hickman; Chaplain, Comrade James S. Donoway; Officer of the Day, Comrade Elisha G. Truitt; Quartermaster, Comrade Wm. P. Cary; Quartermaster Sergeant, Comrade Edward M. Downs; Sergeant of the Guard, Comrade Jehu Lawson; Sergeant Major, Comrade John T. Long; Surgeon, Comrade, David H. Coffin.

Past Post Commanders—Henry B. Mitchell, Nathan C. Messick.

The present officers are as follows:

Post Commander, Comrade Joseph B. Betts; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade John Dukes; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade Ebenezer G. Collins; Adjutant, Comrade Wm. E. Prettyman; Quartermaster, Comrade Wm. P. Carey; Surgeon, Comrade Robert T. Lawson; Chaplain, Comrade Henry B. Mitchell; Officer of the Day, Comrade Jas. E. Conaway; Officer of the Guard, Comrade Jehu Lawson, Sergeant Major, Comrade Edward C. Pusey; Quartermaster Sergeant, Comrade Peter Hitchens.

The present membership of the Post number 40, some of whom live ten and fifteen miles from Millsboro'. The Post usually unites with Post 18, of Georgetown, on Decoration Day, in the observance of that day.

The Post celebrated Columbus Day, saluted the flag floating over the public school at Millsboro', and in the evening held an open camp fire, when patriotic speeches were made.

Sixty-four persons have been mustered into this Post since its organization, five of whom have died, namely, Stockley West, Henry Simpler, William Mariner, James C. Short and John T. Long. The post has expended for charitable purposes \$360.

### Unfurl the Star Spangled Banner.

Written by Joseph E. Betts, Commander of P. J. Pettijohn Post, No. 16, Millsboro, Del., for 1893.

Unfurl the Star Spangled Banner  
And let it float in the breeze,  
For all nations shall honor it  
Far, far beyond the broad seas.  
Americans do honor it,  
For its blessings they all share,  
No Star shines brighter in its field  
Than our little Delaware.

And away back in the sixties,  
 Say some thirty years ago,  
 Then the rebels did assault it,  
 But they did not overthrow.  
 Now the reason, I will tell you,  
 Surely what I say is true,  
 It was because the G. A. R's,  
 Went soldiering in their blue.

With the rifle and the musket  
 And some other weapons too,  
 Then the G. A. R's met the Johnny grays,  
 But they were dressed in blue.  
 They fought on many battle fields  
 Beneath the Union Flag,  
 And to the Stars and Stripes were true  
 They were never known to lag.

And away down South in Dixey,  
 Far in Bobby Lee's own land,  
 Right there, the G. A. R's did concentrate,  
 At General Grant's command.  
 And there they closed the matter out,  
 They flogged the Rebel horde,  
 Now don't you know the G. A. R. was glad  
 When poor Bob gave up his sword.

About that time old Jeff did skip,  
 He tried the trick of roaming,  
 Dressed himself in female skirts  
 And tried to be a woman.  
 Alas, alas, that would not do  
 And ere he'd gone very far,  
 Don't be surprised, if I should say,  
 That he was caught by the G. A. R.

General Sherman took a tramp  
 Down in Old Georgiana,  
 With the G. A. R. he speedily took  
 The city of Savannah.  
 Thence he did take a northward course  
 Across the two Carolinas,  
 Until he met General Grant  
 Way down in Old Virginia.

The G. A. R. through all the war  
 Fought to save the Union,  
 And they did save our dear old Flag  
 Likewise, the Constitution.  
 The boys in blue will soon be through  
 Their earthly tribulations,  
 But all can say, that it were they  
 That once did save the Nation.

The G. A. R. did close the war,  
 Never more through blood to roam,  
 With wives and sweethearts, now you see  
 They are safely at their homes.  
 Now let disloyals fight and rage  
 To this I call attention,  
 Its just because old Uncle Sam  
 Now gives his boys a pension.

### Biography of Capt. W. L. Cannon.

Captain W. L. Cannon, for whom the Post was named, was the eldest son of William Cannon, the war Governor. He was a graduate of Dickenson College and was trained in a military school.

He was occupying a position in Washington when the call came for him to return home and take command of Company B of the First Delaware Cavalry. This was a company of picked men from Sussex county. He was a good officer and was beloved by all his men.

He was thrown from a horse into a stream of water; contracted typhoid fever and died at Bellair, Hartford County, Md., 1863.

### History of Captain Wm. L. Cannon Post, No. 17, G. A. R. Department of Delaware, Bridgeville, Del.

The Captain Wm. L. Cannon Post, No. 17, G. A. R. was organized January 20, 1888, with eleven charter members.

The charter members are:

T. B. Swain, D. D. Palmer, R. P. Swain, W. C. Robson, W. Patton, W. B. Hallowell, G. W. Stradley, E. M. Hill, W. W. Needham, R. M. Hues, Henry Zull.

The charter members are still living.

Past Commanders—G. W. Stradley, J. Milman, T. B. Swain, E. M. Hill, R. P. Swain.

The present commander is W. C. Robson. Present membership 48; lost by death 2.

This Post placed a handsome memorial window in the M. E. Church of Bridgeville, in honor of Captain Wm. L. Cannon, the hero for whom they take their name, and have expended for beneficial purposes \$550.

### History of Col. C. R. Layton Post, No. 18, Department of Delaware, G. A. R.

The Col. C. R. Layton Post, No. 18, was organized at Georgetown, Del., on January 28, 1888, by Department Commander John C. Mowbray, with the following charter members:

John W. Messick, Wm. H. Torbert, Geo. W. Bennum, A. T. Layton, Jos. R. Layton, M. D., Jacob E. Faucett, Chas. H. Windsor, Alfred P. Pepper, Wm. T. Chance, Geo. R. Evans, Richard Coulter.

The first officers were:

Post Commander, Comrade John W. Messick; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade Wm. T. Chance; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade J. E. Faucett; Adjutant, Comrade Geo. W. Bennum; Quartermaster, Comrade A. T. Layton; Surgeon, Comrade Jos. R. Layton; Chaplain, Comrade Wm. H. Torbert; Officer of the Day, Comrade Richard Coulter; Officer of the Guard, Comrade C. H. Windsor; Sergeant-Major, Comrade George R. Evans, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Comrade A. P. Pepper.

Past Commanders—John W. Messick, J. E. Faucett, R. C. Coulter, Jos. W. Willard.

This Post has never failed to meet on Memorial Day and pay tribute to the dead. They purchased a number of lots in the Union Cemetery, which is reserved as a burying ground for all soldiers who die within the jurisdiction of the Post, that no brave soldier may have to be laid away in the Potter's Field, but to rest under the sod laid by the loyal hands of free and patriotic countrymen. Amount expended for relief and other sources \$516.13.

Present Officers—Post Commander, John C. Short; Senior Vice-Commander, Wm. H. Torbert; Junior Vice-Commander, C. H. Windsor; Adjutant, Geo. W. Bennum; Quartermaster, J. W. Messick; Surgeon, J. R. Layton; Chaplain, Harrison Rogers; Officer of the Day, Richard Coulter; Officer of the Guard, Jessie B. Littleton; Sergeant Major, O. Williams; Quartermaster Sergeant, John S. Littleton.

## Sketch of the Life of Captain Philemon C. Carter.

Captain Philemon C. Carter, for whom Post 19, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Harrington, Del., was named, was born in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Del.

After reaching manhood he pursued farming until the rebellion broke out, when he recruited the Sixth Regiment of Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Captain of Company H. As captain of said company he did duty at Gunpowder river, at the time when Henry Gilmore, with his rebel command threatened the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; and whenever ordered was willing and ready to perform his duties as a soldier. After the war he was engaged in mercantile business. He died in 1888.

## History of Philemon C. Carter Post, No. 19, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Harrington, Del.

Capt. Philemon C. Carter Post, No. 19, Department of Delaware, was organized at Harrington, Del., February 2, 1888, by Department Commander John Mowbray. The following are the charter members:

Frederick J. Owens, Wm. J. Richards, J. W. Smith, D. Gordon, Edw. Wilson, Charles Rickards, Wm. H. Murphy, W. Calloway, Robert Atkinson, J. G. Peckham, J. B. Simmons, Alexander Simpson, Samuel L. Shaw, R. H. Thomas, Levi Bowen, George Cain, Alexander Harrington, Elias Sapp, Matthew Goslin, Giles Foot, John Rickards.

The first officers were:

Commander, Fred. J. Owens; Senior Vice-Commander, W. J. Richards; Junior Vice-Commander, J. B. Simmons; Quartermaster, S. L. Shaw; Adjutant, Demorest Gordon; Chaplain, J. W. Smith; Surgeon, Alex. Simpson; Officer of the Day, J. G. Peckham; Officer of the Guard, Alex. Harrington.

Past Commanders—Thos. J. Owens, 1888-9; W. J. Richards, 1890; Wm. Tharp, 1891; John W. Rickards, 1892.

Fifty-eight comrades have been mustered in; of these three have died; two have been transferred to other posts, and one dropped from the roll.

The present membership in good standing is fifty-two.

The present officers are:

Commander, Robert S. Downs; Senior Vice-Commander, J. G. Peckham; Junior Vice-Commander, James T. Simpson; Quartermaster, Elias Sapp; Chaplain, J. W. Smith; Surgeon, Thomas H. George; Adjutant, Alex. Simpson; Officer of the Day, James Saunders; Officer of the Guard, Wm. T. Simpson; Sergeant-Major, John Rickards; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Curtis Sapp.

The Post has assisted sick comrades and aided the needy families of the comrades whenever it was in their power to do so. Since its organization it has expended the sum of \$500 dollars in the good cause. Value of property, \$50.00.

### Camp Fires.

The first camp fire held by Post 19, was in February, 1889, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Harrington. An oration on the "Life and Character of James A. Garfield" by the Rev. Frank Howes, was followed by an address on "The Rise and Progress of the Order" by Comrade W. J. Richards. Recitations were given by Dr. J. F. Owens, Miss Hazel Foot and Miss Nattilla P. Owens. Patriotic music was rendered. Beans and hard tack were served.

The next camp fire was held on November, 1890, in the M. E. Church, while it was undergoing repairs. Music and singing were furnished by the

church choir. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Jonathan S. Willis and Past Department Commander P. B. Ayars. Recitations were given by Miss Nattilla P. Owens, Mrs. Howes and Miss Flossie Richards. Charles Stradley sang a solo. Beans and hard tack were served.

The third camp fire was held in the Post room in February, 1891. An address on the "Rise and Progress of the Country" was delivered by the Rev. Frank Howe. Martial music was rendered by Comrades Gordon and Wm. Franklin, and patriotic songs were sung. Cake, hard tack and beans were served.

In 1888, the Post joined Gen. J. A. Garfield Post, No. 7, at Milford in commemorating Memorial Day; in 1889, A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 3, of Dover; in 1890, Capt. C. A. Layton Post, No. 18, of Georgetown; in 1891, Posts 3, 7, 11, 16, 17, 18 and 21, joined Post 19 at Harrington, and in 1892, Post No. 19 joined the W.L. Cannon Post, No. 17, of Bridgeville, in the observance of that day.

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### Col. Jacob Moore Post, No. 21, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Frankford, Del.

Post Commander, Comrade John Ryan; Adjutant, Comrade J. J. Hastings; Quartermaster, Comrade Robert Davis.

Meets every second and fourth Saturday of the month.

The members meet and pay tribute to their deceased comrades on Memorial Day, and observe the national holidays. They look after and assist their needy comrades. Have expended \$150 for relief. Value of property \$30.

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### Biography of Major John Jones.

Major John Jones was a native of New Castle county, Del. His parents were of Revolutionary fame. He volunteered in defence of his country at Philadelphia in 1814. After this he turned his attention to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and was mostly engaged on government contracts. He was elected vice-president of the United States Agricultural Society, and was regarded as an authority as a statistical writer.

The Governor commissioned him as Major of the Militia, and it was through his efforts the Delaware block was placed in the national monument at Washington. In his 74th year he was the first man who crossed Mason and Dixon's line in defence of the Capitol, and was mustered into Cassius M. Clay's Battalion, and did guard duty day and night. His interment took place on September 17, 1869, at the First Presbyterian Cemetery, near Middletown.

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### History of the Major John Jones Post, No. 22, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Middletown, Del.

The Major John Jones Post, No. 22, was mustered in at Middletown on May 29, 1889, by Department Commander Peter B. Ayars and Adjutant-General W. P. Voshell.

The charter members are as follows:

A. S. Naudain, Jos. B. Deakyne, C. W. Jones, W. W. Wilson, J. C. Wilson, D. L. Dunning, Wm. N. Wilson, C. T. Hall, Wm. D. King, John L. Wilson, J. L. Parsons, R. I. Lockwood, L. B. Lee, Isaac T. Wilson, John W. Dickerson, Jacob Hamilton, Joseph Dulaney.

Past Commanders—D. L. Dunning, 1889; Thos. W. Buck, 1890; C. N. Dodd, 1891; C. M. Stanger, 1892.

Present Officers—Commander, Comrade J. C. Wilson; Senior Vice-Commander, Comrade W. T. Stewart; Junior Vice-Commander, Comrade Geo. Echahof; Quartermaster, Comrade Jos. B. Deakyne; Adjutant, Comrade A. S. Naudain; Chaplain, Comrade D. L. Dunning; Officer of the Day, Comrade C. M. Stanger; Officer of the Guard, Comrade J. L. Wilson; Sergeant Major, Comrade J. W. Jolls; Quartermaster Sergeant, Comrade R. B. McKee, M. D.

The Post has been very active in all patriotic demonstrations and rendered much assistance to needy comrades when opportunity presented itself. They have expended since their organization about \$350, and value of their property is \$60.

The Great Commander above has mustered out of service two comrades who were called to the haven of rest within the last two years, viz:—Comrades Wm. N. Wilson and Wm. T. Sharp.

As a Post they have labored in the spirit of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, while they have on roll about 30. They have kept up the organization always with a fair average attendance. Memorial service has been observed on each Decoration Day. While they have no charity fund yet their hearts and hands have been opened for distressed comrades and their widows.

Much might be said that would be of interest, but feel in their comradeship that it is better felt than expressed, and have resolved that Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty shall be the watchword until the last summons shall come to call all to the great camping grounds above, where wars and rumors of wars are not known.



GENERAL PHIL. SHERIDAN.

### History of Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Wilmington, Del.

After the charter members had held a number of preliminary meetings

they met in the Smyth Post room, Third and King streets, June 4, 1890, to form a permanent organization.

The following officers were nominated, elected and installed, under the administration of Department Commander J. S. Litzenburg :

Post Commander, Robert McCaulley ; Senior Vice-Commander, L. P. Roderick ; Junior Vice-Commander, Theo. Kendall ; Chaplain, C. K. Gilmore ; Officer of the Day, C. A. W. Frishmuth ; Officer of the Guard, J. C. Hillsburg ; Quartermaster, E. F. Huber ; Surgeon, Asbury McDonnell.

Trustees—Robt. G. Turner, Thos. Gallagher, Wm. B. Norton.

Past Commanders—Robert McCaulley, Wm. B. Norton, A. J. Schrack.

Present Officers—Post Commander, James W. Agnew; Senior Vice-Commander, John A. Orr; Junior Vice-Commander, Caleb Woodrow; Officer of the Day, Wm. B. Norton ; Officer of the Guard, Uriah Berry ; Adjutant, Lewis B. Roderick; Surgeon, Moses Weil; Quartermaster, Wm. Riley; Sergeant-Major, James Engle; Quartermaster-Sergeant, A. J. Schrack; Sentinel, Alex. Hudson; Chaplain, John Guthrie.

Trustees—J. L. French, C. L. Jefferies, A. T. Hyatt.

Have expended for relief \$500 since organization. Value of property, \$650.

### G. A. R. Officers Elected and Installed.

The following officers of Phil. Sheridan Post, G. A. R., were installed by Assistant Adjutant General John B. Stradley, of the Department of Delaware, to serve during the year 1891 :

Commander, William B. Norton ; Senior Vice-Commander, George C. Maris ; Junior Vice-Commander, Jonathan French ; Chaplain, John D. Woodward ; Officer of the Day, C. A. W. Frishmuth ; Officer of the Guard, John C. Hilberg ; Surgeon, Thomas Freese ; Quartermaster, Edwin F. Uber ; Trustee, William Clavey, Delegates to the Department Encampment, C. L. Jefferis, Caleb Churchman, A. T. Hyatt, John A. Orr ; Alternates, Isaac A. Righter, Thos. Freese, William Clavey, James W. Agnew ; Captain of the Firing Party, James W. Agnew ; Lieutenant, Theo. Kendall.

After installation Col. Stradley, at the request of an unknown comrade, presented to Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, a beautiful Bible, which was received on behalf of the Post by Col. Norton.

### An Interesting Entertainment.

Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, held an interesting entertainment on March 9, 1892, at the Opera House. Col. A. J. Woodman, showed some fine stereoptican views of places he had visited while in Europe.

A camp fire was held, Col. A. T. Hyatt presiding. A speech was made by Post Commander Wm. Norton.

Colonel Hyatt, on behalf of the Past Department Commander, presented to the Post a picture of the Washington Committee, twenty-three in number. On behalf of the Post, Commander Adam Schrack received it. Chairman Hyatt also presented Commander Schrack with a very fine looking cake, nicely decorated with ornaments and flags.

After a speech by Commander Weil, refreshments were served and the camp fire closed.

### Initial Camp Fire.

Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, Wilmington, held its first camp fire on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1892. On the stage was erected an arch trimmed

with flags and decorated with badges. In the background was a portrait of Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

The camp fire opened at 8 o'clock, Col. A. T. Hyatt, presiding. Address of welcome was delivered by Col. Norton. Patriotic speeches were made by Col. A. J. Woodman, Past Commander Solomon, of Snyth Post, No. 1, Judge Advocate Robert Fraim, Department Chaplain McCoy, Past Department Commander Ayars, Col. Samuel Macallister, Col. Gormley, of Post No. 5, Dr. Shortlidge and Senator John P. Donahoe. Patriotic songs were sung by P. Commander Vantine and J. J. Gormley, Adjutant of Post No. 5.

### Post No. 24.

Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 24, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Frankford, Del., was organized on Saturday, January 31, 1890, with 18 charter members.

Amos Brown has been Commander since its organization.

Commander for 1893, Amos Brown; Adjutant, Albert Welden; Quartermaster, Geo. W. Moore.

This Post observes Memorial Day and the other national holidays.

The members look after the needy comrades and their families and render them financial aid. Value of property, \$25.

### Post No. 25.

Capt. Hydrick Post, No. 25, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Seaford, Del., organized in 1891, under the administration of Department Commander A. J. Woodman, with Commander, George P. Cullen; Adjutant, Henry C. Parker; Quartermaster, E. H. Spicer.

Present Officers—Commander, Comrade Geo. P. Cullen; Adjutant, Comrade H. C. Twilley; Quartermaster, Comrade E. H. Spicer.

Expended \$100 for various purposes of charity. Met with a loss of all their property in the school house fire, where they held their meetings then.

### Post No. 26.

H. W. McColley Post, No. 26, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Milford, Del., organized in 1891, under the administration of Department Commander A. J. Woodman. Post Commander, Comrade Geo. Adams; Adjutant, Comrade Henry Parker; Quartermaster, Comrade Henry Caulk.

Meets first and third Thursday. Past Commanders, W. H. Sorden, John W. Truitt.

### Post No. 27.

Sherman Post, No. 27, Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Bridgeville, Del. Organized in 1892, under the administration of Department Commander Geo. W. Stradley.

Post Commander, Comrade Robt. Elegood; Adjutant, Comrade James Brumel; Quartermaster, Comrade P. Perkins. Meets every Thursday evening.

### History of the First G. A. R. Post in U. S. A.

Dr. B. F. Stephenson has the credit of organizing the first camp fire Post at Decatur, Ill., in April, 1866, from which the present organization of the Grand Army of the Republic originated.

There were only forty-three union soldiers in the village of Decatur, but they eagerly responded to Dr. Stephenson's plan to organize a Post. So successful was this Post and its popularity spread so rapidly that before six months had passed Dr. Stephenson had, in response to invitations, organized over forty other Posts in the State.

Realizing the need of central organization and general regulations, a convention of the Posts of Illinois was held in Springfield, in July. Dr. Stephenson was elected Provisional Commander-in-Chief and headquarters were established at Springfield, Ill.

The growth of the order was so rapid in adjoining States, and the Posts became so numerous, that on October 31, 1866, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief issued a call for representatives from the several States to form a national organization.

The convention met in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 20th of November, 1866, and Posts were represented from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

At that meeting plans were adopted for the organization of Posts, State Departments and a National Encampment, as they exist now.

A committee was appointed to prepare a ritual and laws for the government of the organization. F. C. and L. was adopted as a motto. None but honorably discharged soldiers and sailors could be initiated into its ranks; no man who had been disloyal to his country or his flag could become a member.

At this convention the political feature was entirely discountenanced by the adoption of the following law:

"No officer or comrade of the G. A. R. shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

The Second National Encampment met in Philadelphia, on January 15, 1868, and in addition to the State Departments represented at the first encampment were the Departments of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee and Louisiana.

### The First Post in Delaware.

On February 11, 1867, a Grand Army Post was instituted in Wilmington, Del., with the following charter members:

Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, E. C. Alexander, D. H. Kent, J. M. Pennington, E. C. Jeffries, J. L. McDaniel, S. J. Stevenson, Frank A. Taylor, S. S. Southard, Jr., A. D. O'Meara, John Carroll, Joseph E. Booth, Wm. R. Postles, Geo. Thompson, Chas. P. Bonney, James Lewis, Wm. H. Brady, Thos. H. C. Challenger, Wm. Green, J. S. Valentine, A. S. Wooley, J. J. Toner, M. W. Macklin, E. P. Grubb, Wm. H. Cloward, John M. Dunn, Sylvester Solomon, E. C. Stotsenberg, Jr., Wm. Bowen, R. E. Hayes.

The following officers were elected and installed:

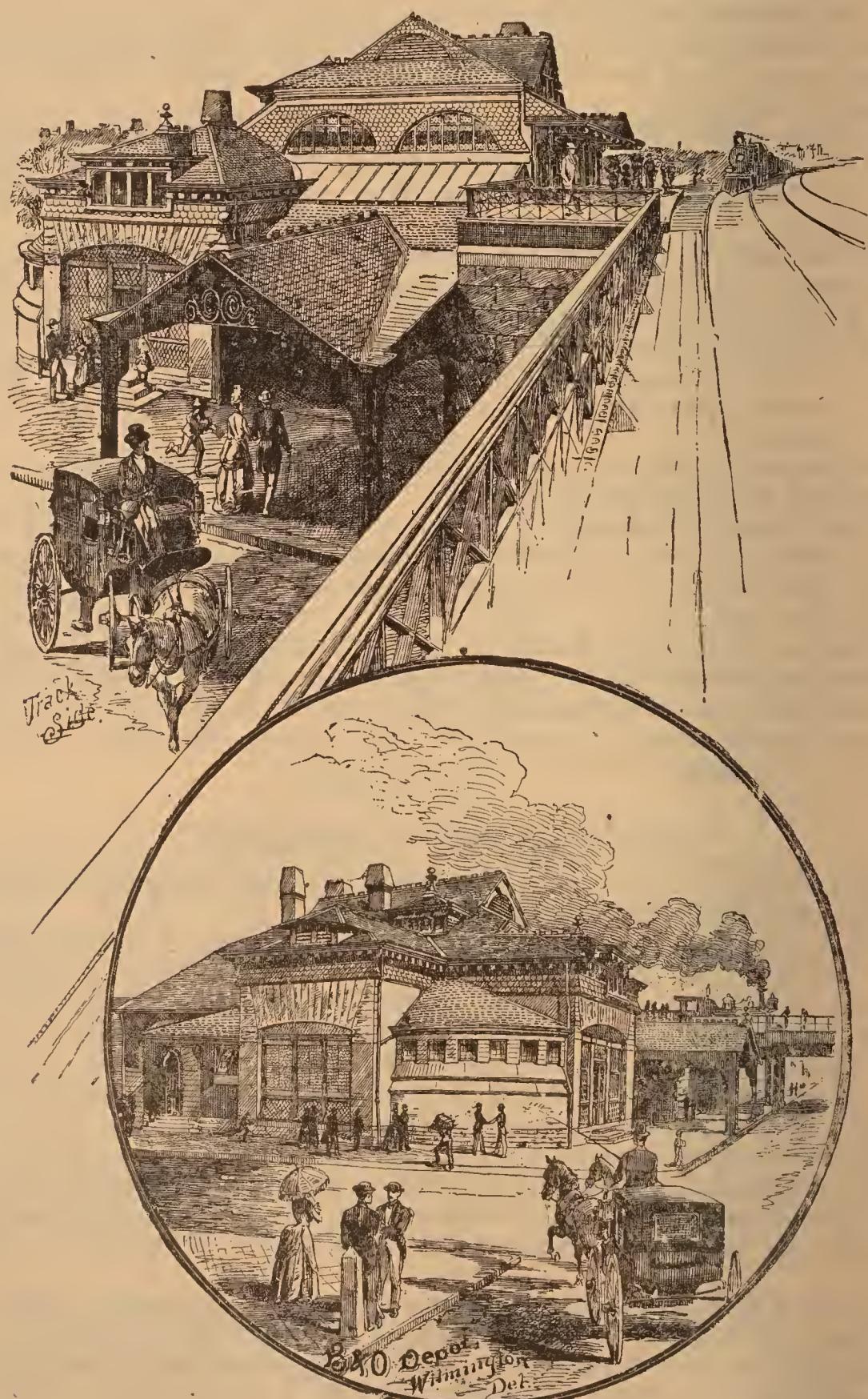
Post Commander, James Lewis; Senior Vice-Commander, D. H. Kent; Junior Vice-Commander, E. C. Jeffries; Adjutant, Frank A. Taylor; Quartermaster, R. E. Hayes; Surgeon, A. D. O'Meara; Chaplain, Joseph E. Booth.

Past Post Commanders—James Lewis, Thomas Challenger, 1867; J. S. Valentine, J. M. Williamson, 1868; John P. Wales, Frank Nolen, 1869.

This Post worked under the name of Encampment No. 1, until July 19, 1869, when the name Thos. A. Smyth Post, No. 1, was adopted. This Post struggled along until the fall of 1871, when it was disbanded.

Dr. A. H. Grimshaw was the first man to bring the G. A. R. work into the State of Delaware, he having been initiated into the Order at Chicago, Ill., by Dr. B. F. Stephenson.

The Post (or encampment as then called), was instituted in the office of Dr. Grimshaw in the second story of No. 302 Market street, and several meetings were held there, until a room was secured in the second story of the Wilmington Institute Building, over the store at the corner of Eighth and Market streets.



B. & O. STATION, DELAWARE AVENUE.

## The Veterans' Western Trip on the Famous and Picturesque B. & O. R. R., to the 25th National Encampment.

The trip to Detroit by the Delaware delegation was attended by about 81 in all. It left here at 8.47 August 2, 1891, in the morning, with a day coach and a sleeper provided by our esteemed citizen, H. M. Miller, the B. & O.'s polite and attentive agent. In order to insure our success and comfort he accompanied us to Washington. At Baltimore he was joined by Mr. B. F. Bond, the genial and obliging agent of the passenger and ticket department, to complete the arrangements for all the specials leaving the Capitol City for Detroit. We joined the Department of the Potomac and went on our way rejoicing. Mr. S. B. Hege, city passenger agent B. & O. R. R., accompanied us, and with polite attention made the entire trip an exceedingly pleasant one. The entire department speaks in the loudest praise of the attention of the B. & O. and its officials for their kind attention.

As our beloved city of Wilmington receded from our view, we beheld attractive scenery, rich and fertile lands, ripened grain, and trees loaded with their precious fruitage. Deep ravines and swelling creeks were spanned by magnificent masonry or gigantic structures of iron. Those of Brandywine and the noble Susquehanna are numbered among some of the wonders of mechanism and genius of the 19th century. In passing over the Susquehanna river on the famous bridge, you ride higher than trees and passengers exclaim, "Oh! how lovely the scenery is!" For as far as the eye can carry you north the little business town of Port Deposit, and the ranges of hills and the river beyond on the south, sailing vessels, steam-boats, row boats and sailing yachts that played about in the river and flats at the head of the Chesapeake Bay are in full view of the admiring passengers. On we go over deep ravines, and through deep and rocky cuts and cross the head of the Gunpowder river, at Lorely, the historic spot and trial days of our fathers during the Revolutionary struggle and where the famous brigade, the National Guards of Maryland, encamped. We pass on to the boat, thence to Camden station. From there the Washington limited passes the old historic Relay House, which was headquarters for soldiers during the war, with its beautiful hotel, fountains, monuments and flower gardens, and over the magnificent structure that spans the often troublesome Patapsco river.

Thus we pass on through a level country with pretty lawns and flower gardens, and new towns that are fast building up by various improvement companies, until Washington is reached. We arrived on time, and a few minutes after pulled out for Detroit, joining the Old Guard.

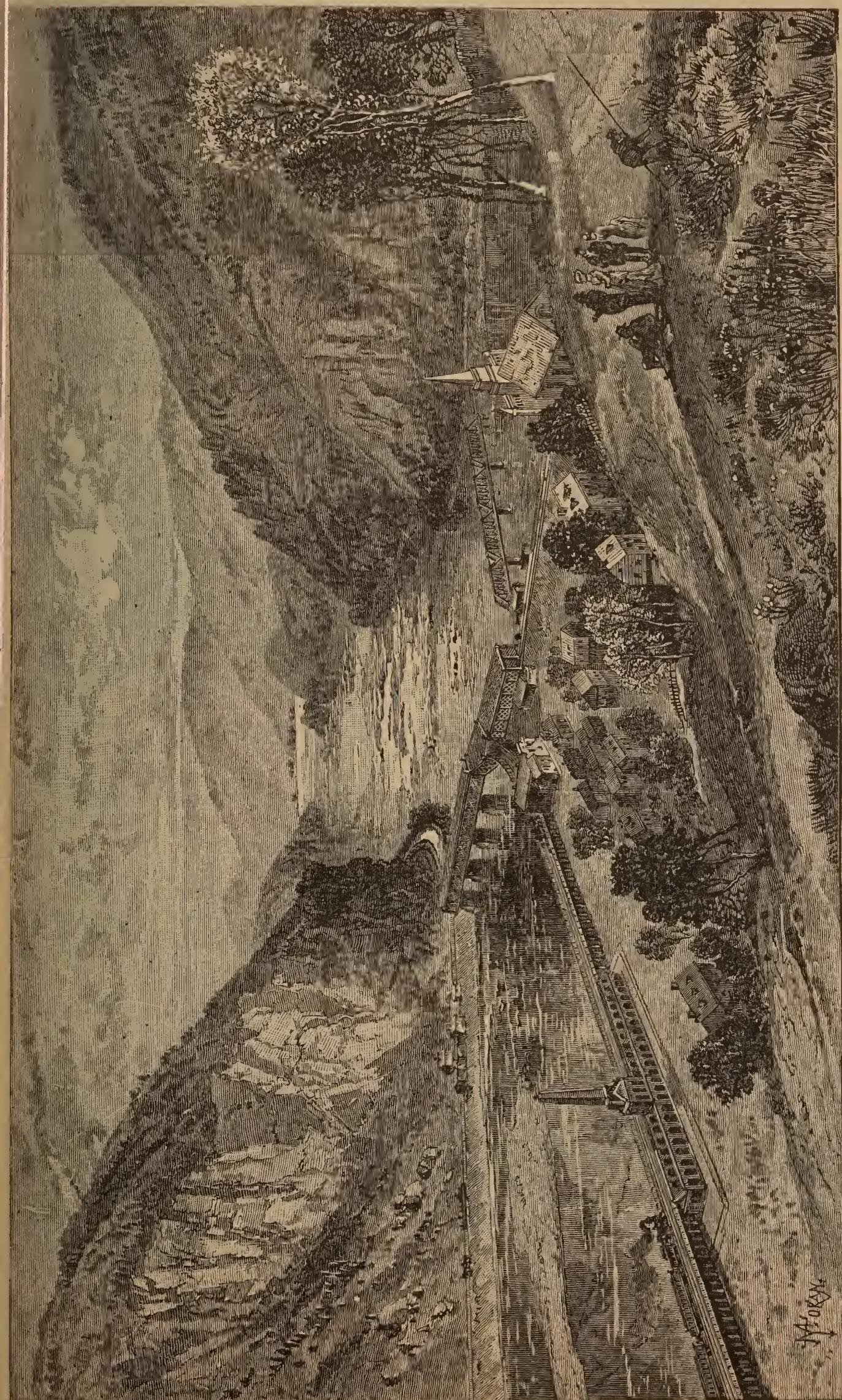
The Royal Blue Line which run us to Washington, is one of the best equipped in the service. It gives you all the luxury, ease and comfort that is known in modern travel. The splendid dining car service to satisfy the inner man on his travels is complete in every detail. The combined luxury of this line is all that skill and genius can make it.

The polite attention of the agents, conductors, brakemen and porters make it a pleasure for its patrons. Leaving Washington for the West we pass through a beautiful and somewhat hilly country, yet teeming with life. In the towns as well as the farming districts was seen vigorous growth as well as improvements. All through the farming districts you will admire the fruitage, ripened grain and waving corn. Out almost alone stands the luminous signal crops station, where during the war many of the movements of the enemy were exposed, Sugar Loaf Mountain towering up independently above its fellows in height as well as in history. We reach Washington Junction. A short halt is made for exchange of passengers.



PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.  
POINT OF ROCKS.

We reach Point of Rocks where our regiment had its headquarters after the battle of Antietam and guarded the fords and the canal to stop the offenders from smuggling contraband goods from Point of Rocks to Sandy Hook, where our line extended.



PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.—HARPER'S FERRY, MARYLAND AND LOUDON' HEIGHTS

When we reached Harper's Ferry, we were again reminded of the debateable grounds in history and many events that seem to centre there, with the picturesque heights of the Blue Ridge on the Maryland and Virginia side, whose rocky ribbed walls bid defiance to the swelling, surging waters of the bold Potomac and Shenandoah rivers. The turbulent waters of these two historic rivers fret the base of the soaring cliffs that guard the gateway to the Valley of Virginia.

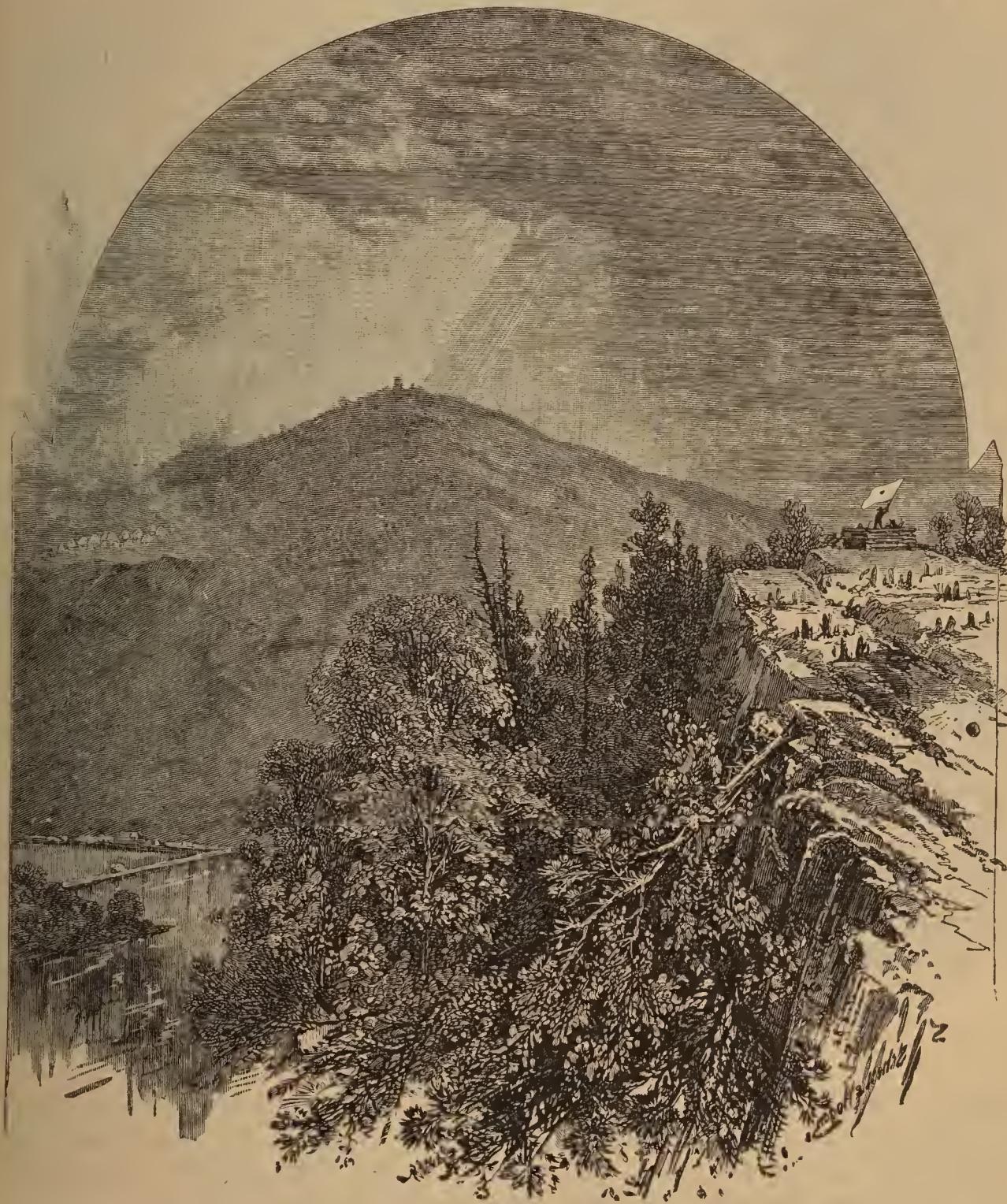
Early in the spring of 1861 Harper's Ferry was occupied by Generals Joe Johnson and Stonewall Jackson. The Federal troops were encamped almost immediately opposite at Sandy Hook. The experience of passengers on board the B. & O. trains during that period was of a character not altogether pleasant: stopped on the Maryland side of the river by the Union forces, and again on the Virginia side by the Confederate forces, a man had to be careful and remember what he said to either party.

The Potomac and Shenandoah rivers were debateable waters. Were they permitted to speak they could tell a sad tale of woe of many conflicts. We leave the historic spot with John Brown's fort in full view from the car windows.



PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.  
MAIN STREET, HARPER'S FERRY.

We speed away following the debateable historical Potomac, winding through tunneled hills from one side to the other until you leave it for good..



PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.  
SIGNALING FROM LOUDON HEIGHTS.

After the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, the most of the army of Gen. McClelland forded the Potomac river at Harper's Ferry, and marched up on Bolivar Heights and encamped there. Here they suffered terribly with chronic diarrhea.

Gen. Burnside with his army crossed the Potomac at Weaverton, a mile and a half further down the river from Harper's Ferry, and re-crossed again at Berlin, possibly two miles below Weaverton, and proceeded to Washington. A portion of Gen. French's command was detailed to guard Maryland Heights just across the river from Harper's Ferry. A regiment from each brigade was ordered from Bolivar Heights, and the

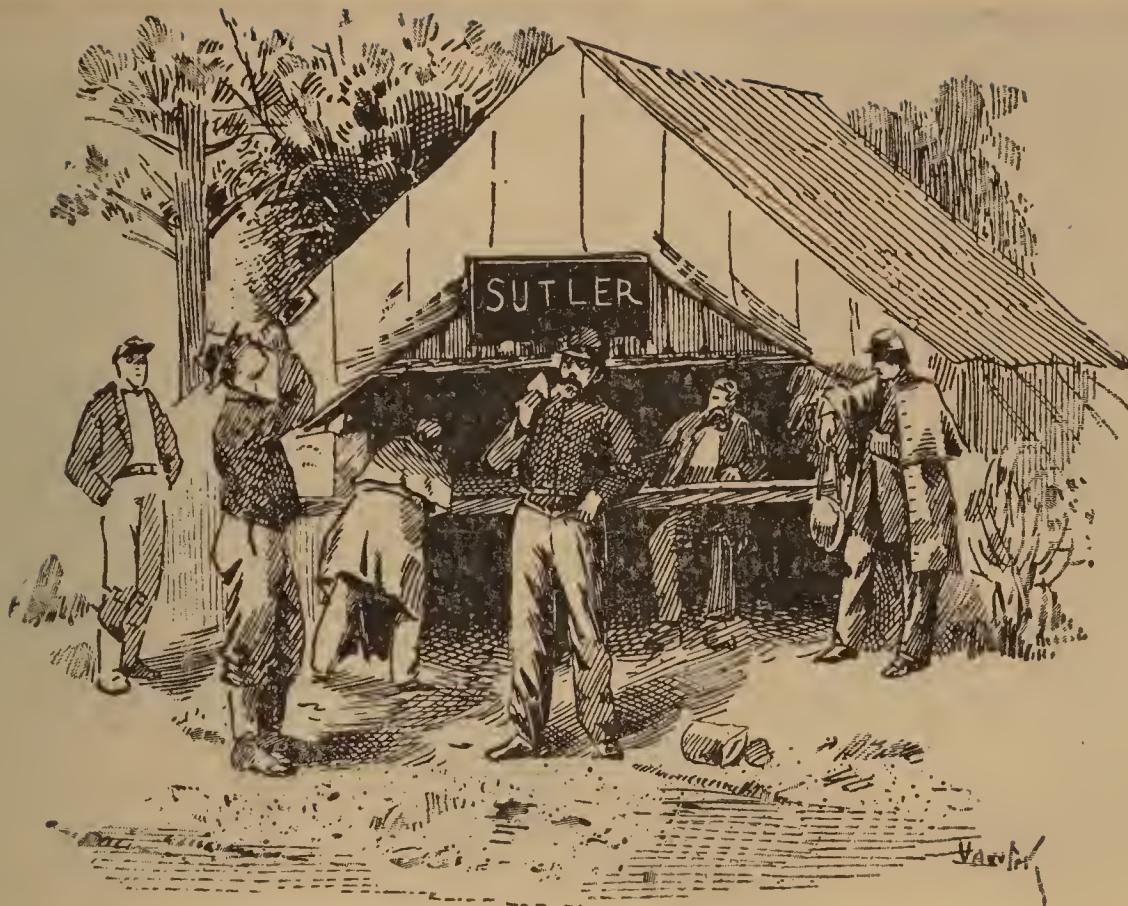


PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.  
SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Fifth Maryland was chosen from Gen. Max Weber's Third Brigade, and a part of a hard winter was put in there. One of the most welcome things that arrived there was the Sutler. It was through him that we got little knick-knacks, although we paid twice the value of them.

Many a comrade would sit for hours and point with pride from Bolivar Heights, and tell the part he took in the salvation of his country in those perilous times. No small number of old soldiers have stopped there since then, and brought their children with them; and future children of the old soldiers will visit there with interest. There is no place more absorbing in its interest, nor more sacred and cherished than Harper's Ferry and its surroundings.

The B. & O. Railroad really is rightly named the picturesque road, for the grandeur of those lofty hills and mountains are beautiful and abound with the sublimest scenery. It is proper that I should make mention of Hancock. Here you change cars for Berkley Springs. Well do we remember the time just before the battle of Gettysburg and after the battle of Winchester, W. Va., when we halted here for the night, after two day's hard



marching, shoeless and hungry. We succeeded in getting some good water and rations and a comfortable sleep for the night. Our command consisted of 12th W. Va. Infantry, 87th Penna. Infantry, a portion of 5th Md. and other regiments we cannot call to mind just now. However, very early next morning, we were hustled out at the peep of day to take to the mountains, for the rebel cavalry, 20,000 strong, followed close behind by a brigade of infantry, was coming down the Cumberland pike. We soon marched and toiled to reach the mountains, keeping the mountain roads to Pennsylvania, out of their reach, until we reached Clearfield, Pa. At this point of our travel we are reminded of the cry of our newsboys in the early part of the war, "all quiet along the Potomac."

### All Quiet Along the Potomac.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"  
 Except now and then a stray picket  
 Is shot, as he walks on his beat to and fro,  
 By a rifleman laid in the thicket.  
 'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then  
 Will not count in the news of the battle ;  
 Not an officer lost—only one of the men—  
 Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"  
 Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming ;  
 Their tents, in the rays of the clear autumn moon,  
 Or the light of the watch fires, are gleaming.  
 A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind  
 Through the forest leaves slowly is creeping,  
 While the stars up above, with their glittering eyes  
 Keep guard—for the army is sleeping.

There is only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,  
 As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,  
 And thinks of the two on the low trundle-bed,  
 Far away in the cot on the mountain.



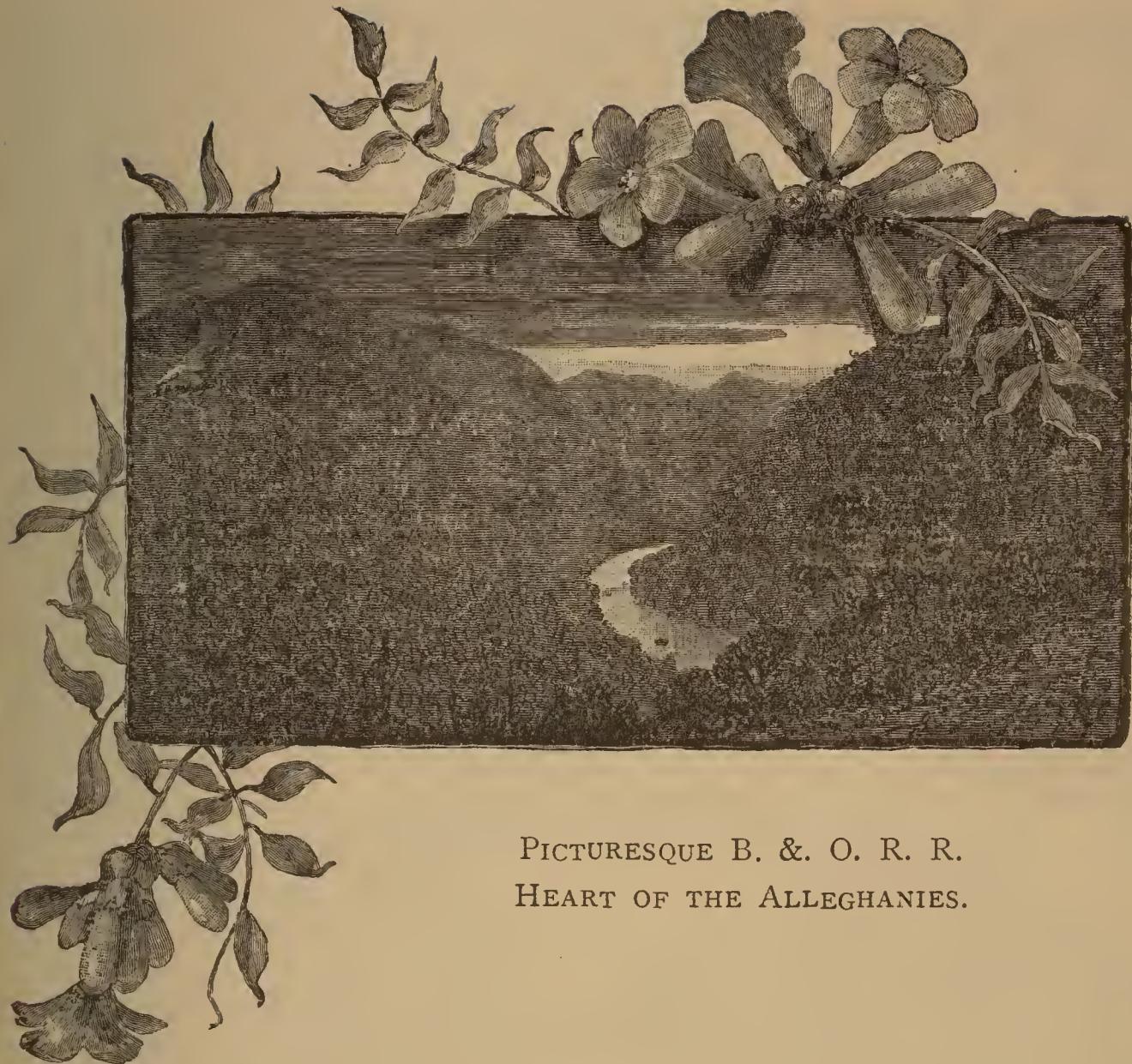
PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.

His musket falls slack—his face, dark and grim,  
 Grows gentle with memories tender,  
 As he mutters a prayer for his children asleep—  
 For their mother, may Heaven defend her !

The moon seems to shine as brightly as then,  
 That night, when the love yet unspoken  
 Leaped up to his lips, and when low-murmured vows  
 Were pledged to be ever unbroken.  
 Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,  
 He dashes off tears that are willing,  
 And gathers his gun close up to its place,  
 As if to keep down the heart swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,  
 The footstep is lagging and weary,  
 Yet onward he goes, through the broad belt of light,  
 Toward the shades of the fairest so dreary.  
 Hark ! was it the night wind that rustled the leaves ?  
 Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing ?  
 It looked like a rifle—ha ! Mary, good-by !  
 And the life-blood is ebbing and splashing !

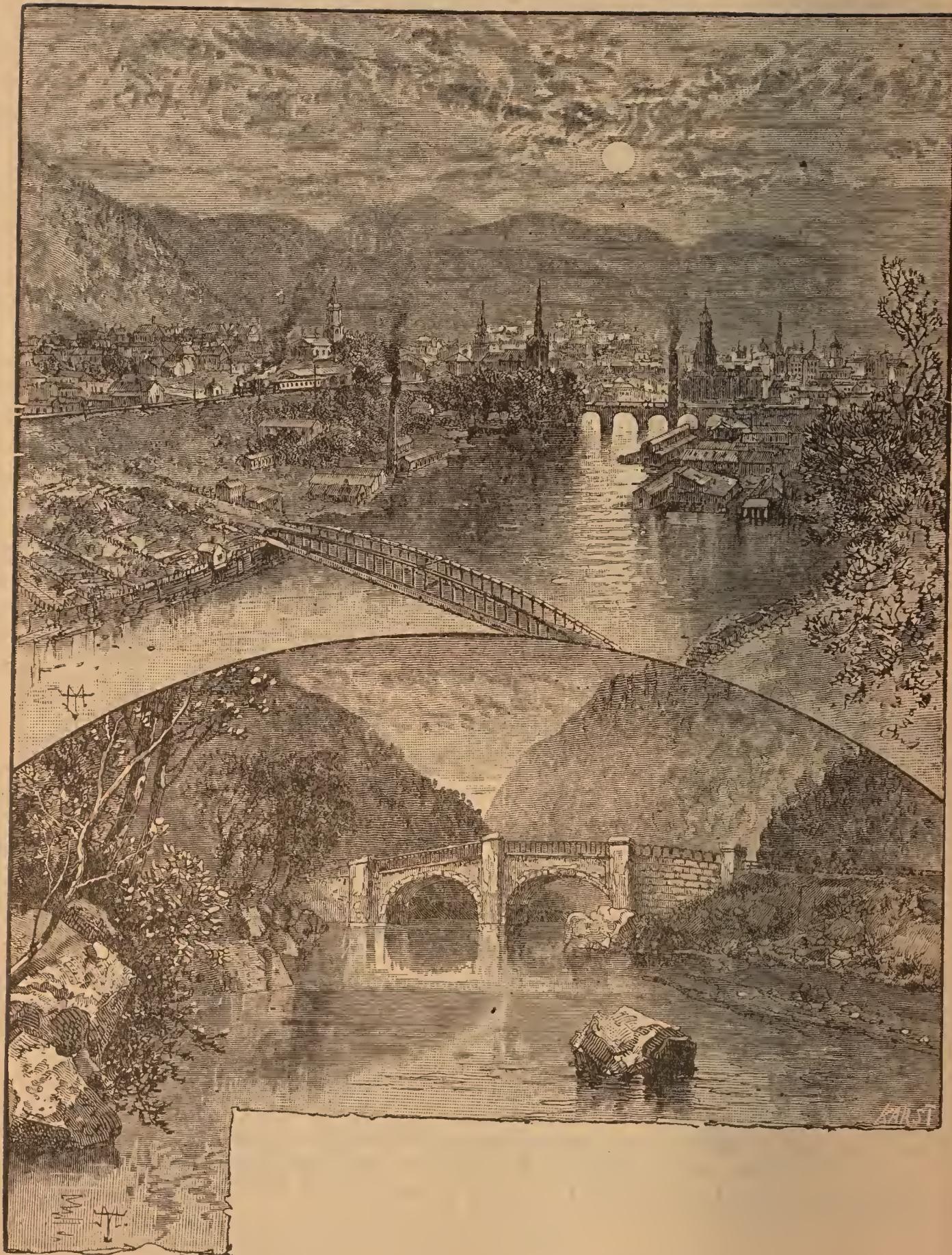
“All quiet along the Potomac to-night,”  
 No sound save the rush of the river  
 While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—  
 The picket’s on duty forever !



PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.  
HEART OF THE ALLEGHANIES.

We now come back to the trip. Leaving Hancock, following the interesting stream within a few miles of Cumberland, the road courses off the Potomac to enter Cumberland.

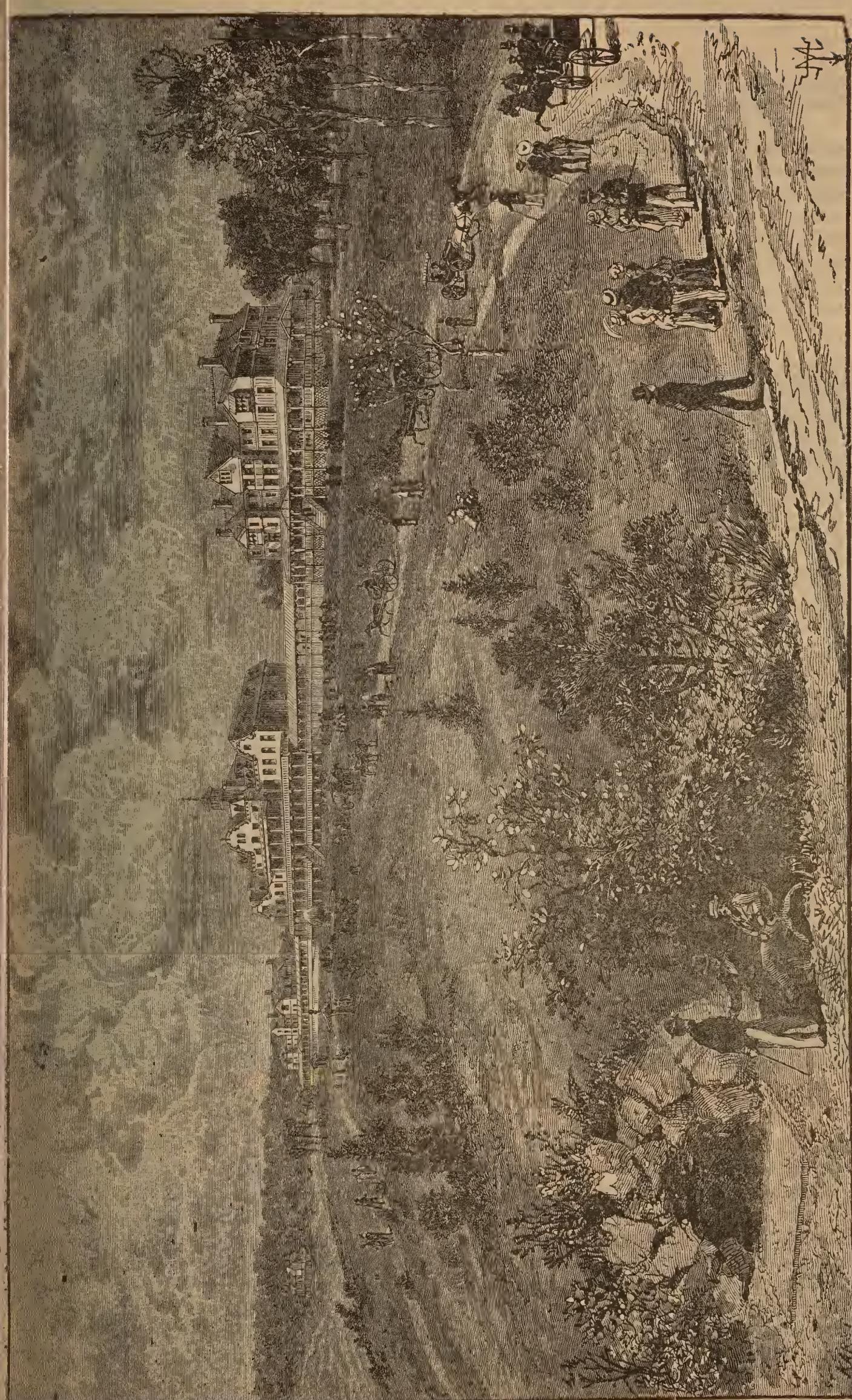
A short stop is made here for Pittsburg passengers. The Cumberland branch, is another picturesque road. The Queen City Hotel is one of the principal hotels owned and operated by the B. & O. R. R. Co. We leave Cumberland re-crossing the Potomac, running down the Potomac Valley along the great helpers of the Alleghanies, passing through Keyser and Piedmont, striking the ascent of the mountains beyond Piedmont. Here we find one plateau after another rises up in sublime grandeur; you must see and fathom its magnificent beauty; the deep ravines, the flowering mountain clefts, the beautiful streams thousands of feet below, wending



PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.  
CUMBERLAND AND THE NATIONAL BRIDGE AT THE NARROWS.

their way that looks like a white thread, gives it surpassing beauty. When the ascent is made and the highest point is reached (Altamont), the streams from the point run east and west. Crab Tree river runs down the mountain to the Potomac, the Little Yough runs down into the notorious Cheat river westward. Coming down the mountain to Deer Park, a famous sum-

DEER PARK.—PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.



mer resort, where President Cleveland has a cottage, and many of our fashionable people have cottages and reside there all summer.

The B. & O. R. R. Co. owns and operates four fine hotels there, and Oakland, another popular resort in the heart of the Alleghanies. All the comforts of home and pure enjoyment can be found there. Mt. Lake Park is a religious summer resort, where thousands of people go for religious worship every year. Passing on, we again ascend the summit of the Alleghanies, at Terra Alta. When you get nearly to the top of this ascent there is presented to your view a panorama of beautiful views that is indescribably grand. Beholding its beauty, the rising cleft, the glade, the plateaus, the mountain stream, the sheep path and the mountain road, it is a combined gallery of romantic loveliness. We cross the Cheat river and make another



PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.  
CHEAT RIVER AND BUCK HORN WALL.

ascent up the grade over the Buck Horn Wall, with its magnificent scenery excels all the pictures of the gallery. It is unsurpassing in loveliness.

In passing over the beautiful mountains of the Alleghanies, one would never tire in beholding the magnificent scenery that rises up continually before him in sublime grandeur, towering up thousands of feet above him, and equally as much below him. We can only give you a faint idea of their natural beauty that lies before the traveler. From the time you ascend the mountain at Piedmont until you descend it from the Cheat river grade you behold a wonderful gallery of beautiful views that are without an equal,

and as a picturesque railroad the B. & O. stands without a peer. Its management under its present officials have made its system one of the leading roads of the country, and many things excel that of its competitors.

We ran off of the main line at the Chicago Junction via Monroeville, Toledo, Ohio and Milan, Michigan, thence to Detroit by the Wabash route. Being in company with the Old Guard, who, by the way, have good soldiers as well as good company, the monotony of the long ride was broken.

We took supper at Grafton, at the intersection of two roads—the Northwestern and the Southwestern system of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; the Southwestern road leading to Parkersburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Northwestern branch to Chicago, crossing the Ohio river at Benwood, Va. The former branch crosses the Ohio at Parkersburg, Va.

After leaving Grafton, until you reach the Ohio river, and for miles into Ohio, inland, you find one continuously hilly country, but as fertile as a valley, and abounding in fruit. The interior of Ohio is a beautiful level country.

Arriving at the Chicago Junction, very early in the morning, the writer was reminded of 1861 and 1865, when the company's cooks and non-commissioned officers would cry out, "Fall out, boys, and get your coffee."

From the Ohio river to Monroeville, you pass through a beautiful country, with its many oil wells and natural gas, stopping at Monroeville; thence to Toledo, Ohio; an attractive route and full of interest to the traveler. We breakfasted at Toledo, and arrived at Detroit in good time for dinner.

The boys all marched with small baskets of peaches in their hands, and each wore a bronze badge, the bar of which represented a diamond. Attached to this diamond was a peach basket heaped up with the fruit. The cry went up from the comrades, "Hurrah for Delaware; she has the peaches this year." We received a hearty welcome.

We were escorted by the Old Guard to our headquarters, the High School Building, near the City Hall. During our stay and on our home trip we were the recipients of much kindness and attention, which has ripened into a friendship for the Old Guard that can never be forgotten. We shall always remember the pleasant association of our trip to Detroit with them, and the excellent band that accompanied us and discoursed such good music, that was second to none.

On Friday evening we filed into the depot of Detroit en route for home via Windsor Grand Trunk Railroad. Our first stop after leaving Detroit was on the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, where the passengers had a beautiful view of the American and Canadian Falls. We stayed at Niagara four hours. All the places of interest were visited; the Islands, Cave of the Winds, the Rapids and the Whirlpool. We took a ride on the Maid of the Mist, and secured some Indian relics from the offspring of the aborigines of the beautiful summer resort, of which we could say in a Scriptural term, "The half has never been told." When we looked upon some of the half-breeds (Indians) we thought of what Mark Twain called them, "dilapidated relics of bygone grandeur."

From Niagara we take the Erie & Lehigh Valley via Buffalo, Waverly and Bethlehem, passing through the beautiful Lehigh Valley by daylight. The attractive scenery in crossing the mountains on this road is indescribably grand.

At Wilkesbarre we partook of an excellent breakfast, leaving there for Bethlehem via Philadelphia. While we felt somewhat weary, the whole route was interesting and attended with many pleasing incidents. After lunch at the B & O. station at Philadelphia, the band that accompanied the Old Guard played the sweetest music, among the selections being "Nearer

"my God, to Thee," after which the Chaplain of the Old Guard led in prayer. The audience was then dismissed and every one went to his seat in the cars.

On the arrival of the delegation of Delaware at Wilmington they bid them kindly adieu until 1892, when the Old Guard responded, "We'll give you a hearty welcome at Washington, then, boys!"

## The Twenty-Sixth National Encampment at Washington, D. C.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army was held in Washington, D. C., on September 20-23, 1892.

General John Palmer, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, and General Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General, had their headquarters at the Ebbitt House, where they held a reception on the morning of the 19th. General Palmer was escorted to the encampment by the Albany batallion.

Never before in the history of the Union have the nation's defenders, the war-scarred veterans, the loyal sons and daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the various patriotic organizations throughout the United States been honored as they were on the evening of the 19th, with a reception in the rotunda of the Capitol. The event will undoubtedly prove the most memorable of the many.

When the historic bronze doors at the east entrance of the rotunda swung open to admit the first detachment of the crowd, the sight which greeted the strangers was one which held no parallel in their memory, as never before has the rotunda been used for the purpose of a reception.

The nearest approach to anything of the kind was some fifteen years ago, when it was used for a Martha Washington tea party. After that, on account of the damage done to the pictures and walls generally, it was decided by Congress never to grant the use of the place again for any gathering of people. This decision was overruled at the last session of Congress, when Mrs. Logan personally petitioned that a notable exception be made in favor of the G. A. R. encampment, which is so distinctively national in character. The peculiar fitness of the rotunda as the place in which to receive the G. A. R. veterans was urged in view of the fact that it was there the soldiers, who came to Washington, were quartered when the firing on Fort Sumter necessitated a call for troops.

### THE RECEIVING PARTY.

Mrs. John A. Logan stood at the head of the line, wearing an elegant gown of lavender brocade striped in white with a narrow line of black, made in the style prevalent during the reign of Louis XIV. Black thread lace completed the costume, with which the only ornament worn was the ivory medallion portrait of Gen. Logan, painted in Rome, which hung from a band of velvet about her throat.

Mrs. John W. Foster, wife of the Secretary of State, stood next, and in giving her greeting to the veterans made her initial appearance in public as the wife of a Cabinet Minister. Mrs. Foster's gown was rose pink moire with trimmings of white thread lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Charles Foster, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, stood third in line, in a gown of maroon satin over a petticoat of pink moire.

Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, wore a gown of white silk brocaded in roses, with trimmings of rose-color passementerie and Watteau back, forming a full train.

Mrs. William H. Miller, wife of the Attorney-General, wore a court train of pearl-gray satin over a petticoat of pink silk, with draperies of lace.

Mrs. J. M. Rusk, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, wore a gown of silver gray, flowered in pink brocade.

Miss Clara Barton, peach-blow brocade satin, with court train of nile green satin.

The other ladies of the receiving party were seven past national presidents, W. R. C.

Doubtless there was never a happier incident in John Palmer's life than one which transpired in the Ebbitt's parlors on Tuesday evening—the presentation to him of a magnificent golden badge of beautiful design, exquisite workmanship, and sparkling with gems of the first water. The badge was suggestive of the G. A. R., in every detail. At the top an eagle, below a gold bar, diamond edged, from which depended a Maltese cross shining with diamonds, and then the regulation G. A. R. badge. This beautiful token cost over \$1,000, and was the gift of Gen. Palmer's aids, who had formed a regular association, every member of the staff contributing. These aids had also caused to be made another beautiful badge for Mrs. Palmer, the wife of their Commander-in-Chief. It, too, was wrought of gold and diamonds, and was fashioned after the badges worn by the aids themselves.

Prior to the presentation the association was called to order by the chief aid and president, C. Hull Grant. After a statement relating to financial matters by the treasurer, Mrs. Palmer was elected an honorary member of the association, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Commander-in-Chief and escort him to the scene. The badge to Mrs. Palmer was presented first, and very gracefully, through Secretary Brown, to which Gen. Palmer, in her behalf, made a fitting response. Then Chief Aid Grant made the speech of his life in tendering the badge to his commander. It was heartily applauded, and so was the subject of his eulogium, when he arose to express his gratitude for the princely gift of his official family. It was evident that the General was deeply touched. He spoke from his heart and eloquently, and yet with a strain of pathos that affected all present when he alluded to the near approach of the time when all those in sound of his voice and all those who wore the blue would go to join the majority on the other side.

## Grand Army Parade Sept. 20th, 1892.

Eighty Thousand Men Parade in an Event That will be Memorable in History—Eight Hours Review by Vice-President Morton and Commander-in-Chief Palmer.

Was there ever such a gathering of humanity before?

Do the annals of history tell us of any pageant fit to be compared with that which made Washington glorious. Eighty thousand veterans re-united after thirty years, marched over the old historic Pennsylvania avenue again.

Well might hundreds of thousands have gathered to witness it, for never again will the nation's Capital see so brave a sight. To the old it spoke of all that was glorious in the past; to the young it was ennobling and inspiring.

The day was as perfect as though fashioned for the occasion. A good

breeze was stirring, and the sun, partially clouded, shone with a softened light through a hazy atmosphere. It was a great relief from the heat of the preceding day. Before 8 o'clock thousands had breakfasted and were wending their way toward Pennsylvania avenue and the Capitol, from the foot of which the great procession was to start. All sorts and conditions of humanity were in the throng. Finely dressed ladies were jostled by roughly clad countrymen. The colored man and brother seemed omnipresent, and from the pickaninny to the patriarch he seemed bent on seeing the whole show. And for the most part he succeeded.

The view from the dome was magnificent and gave one a far better idea of the immensity of the gathering than could be gathered by witnessing it on the streets as the men passed by. Up the avenue the men were marching by thousands, and every street of Capitol Hill was filled with the blue-coated veterans. Men in uniform were everywhere, divisions and brigades occupying streets in formations as far as the eye could reach, the only limit being the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. As fast as one division would fall into line another would come tramping from some side street to take its place; and so the constant procession kept up, and the ever-shifting scene and movement of troops went on. Hundreds of men, who were all night getting into the city, showed their patriotism by marching hurriedly to their division and falling in without having taken a mouthful of food.

Casting the eye from the west in the direction of the Treasury, where the avenue was filled with the moving column and from which floated the sounds of patriotic airs from hundreds of bands that had gone before, and turning to the east the eye caught a vast, moving, human mass. The terraces and steps of the grand old Capitol were filled with people, and the plaza in front was a dense mass of human beings. Through it all was a single line through which the men marched, making their way down the hill around the north side of the building, circling Peace Monument, and up the avenue, where in 1865, they followed Meade and Sherman.

In front of all rode the civic committees of one hundred handsomely mounted men, with white saddle cloths trimmed with red and blue, and wearing silk hats, Prince Albert suits and white gloves. They cleared the way for the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, composed of all the national officers of the G. A. R. Then, as escort for the Commander, came marching the Old Guard of Washington, their heads up, and with brisk step, as if fully conscious of the dignified part that had been assigned to them; followed by the Grand Army Battalion, of Albany, whose fine marching always brings them words of praise from Adjutant General Phisterer. The aids-de-camp of Gen. Palmer, who came near, made a fine appearance bestriding their steeds in soldierly fashion, and riding ten abreast.

And who were those brave fellows with wide-brimmed white hats, carrying canes, and proud of their position as escort to the Grand Army? No less than a body of the old 6th Massachusetts, who, as their banner tells, were "first in the field," the same banner having beneath the significant legend: "Baltimore, 19th of April, 1861." In front of these famous fellows rode Gen. Edward F. Jones, late Lieutenant-Governor of New York. He was colonel of the 6th, and has a good right to be at the head of his boys once more. He rode a fine sorrel horse, and with his long, flowing mustache, as white as snow, is a picturesque figure. Wherever the "first defenders" were recognized, they were greeted with deafening cheers. That striking-looking body of white-helmeted men, carrying white and red banners, with a square of crimson or white in the center, was the Union Veterans' Signal Association, the men who did the telegraphing for the Northern armies.

And then came Illinois, proudest of them all, for it took precedence over every other department by virtue of seniority. Illinois gave birth to

the G. A. R., and Rockford Post is the oldest in the Union, so the valorous Suckers are justly entitled to the right of the line.

Bearing aloft the badger, the emblem of the Superior State, came the grizzled pioneers of Wisconsin, and riding among the department officers at the head of the column was Uncle Jerry Rusk, the soldier Secretary of Agriculture. Carrying the famous war eagle of the 8th Wisconsin, "Old Abe," whose fame has passed into the history of the country, was a squad of scouts and Pottawatomie Indians. Two of these, Neobsho and John Young, are among the most prominent chiefs of their tribe, and as they marched along with blankets draped about their shoulders and eagle feathers in their hair, there were no more dignified or truly imposing personages in the whole parade.

"Like an army with banners" was the splendid department of Pennsylvania—and it was an army both in proportions, equipment and general military bearing. Their whole imposing line was nearly two hours in passing a given point.

There were thousands of Buckeye men in line. Ex-President Hayes marched on foot with his command from Ohio. They made a magnificent display with music and banners.

The Empire State, which followed Ohio, covered itself with glory. From the time it left New Jersey avenue, where its column formed, until it broke ranks at Washington Circle, it received a continued ovation. A finer body of men never entered a parade, and among the delegation were some of the leading citizens of the great metropolis.

It was a supreme test for the Department of Connecticut to follow the magnificent Department of New York, but the veterans of the Nutmeg State, each wearing a wooden nutmeg, did not suffer from the comparison.

Of the 10,000 men from Massachusetts in line, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, whose face is familiar in many States on the Eastern seaboard, was perhaps one of the most notable figures in line. He occupied a barouche, in which was also his family physician.

The 10,000 men in the Massachusetts delegation were divided into two brigades, officered by Eli W. Hall, Senior Vice Department Commander.

One could distinguish the New Jersey Post, who followed the long string of Massachusetts organizations, even before seeing their badges, by the various remarkable representations of the historic mosquito that is supposed to haunt its shores and infest its damp swamps and reedy rivers. Big golden insects, with long and ponderous bills, and little silver ones with jeweled eyes stared from the badges and caps.

Comrades from the pine-clad, rock hills of Maine, had all adopted the pine cone as their insignia. A pine cone hung on every gray-haired veterans' coat, and the badges were variously decorated with this central idea.

"From Maine to California" is a common saying which expresses the vastness of the United States. Curiously enough, California followed Maine in the parade, and no State contributed a more gallant department. Fresh from the land of fruits and flowers, from where the mighty Pacific washes the shores of the continent; from the land of sunshine and beauty, they came to swell the ranks of the great army of veterans who marched so gallantly down the historic avenue. Some of them have grown gray since the memorable grand review of 1865; many of those who marched with them then have joined the ranks of the silent dead.

Back again from the shores of the Pacific to the ground where the early settlers first built their log cabin homes, the Department of Rhode Island, next in seniority to California, then made its way.

There were no handsomer men in line than those who composed the Department of New Hampshire. They certainly represented the heavy weights. In front of the procession was Governor Tuttle, occupying a car-

riage with a portion of his staff. He was surrounded by eight Past Department Commanders of an average weight of 220 pounds. The "baby" of this escort was John Liniham, who weighs 186 pounds. The heaviest of the "big eight" weighs 275 pounds. It was a fitting escort, as the Governor weighs 280 pounds. This was a unique figure in the Department. Along the line the Governor was greeted with rounds of cheers. The Governor's escort and the staff officers wore the regulation blue coats, white trousers and white belts.

The Herrick Drum Corps, of Chester, was a juvenile organization that added considerable to the Vermont display. It was composed of boys from nine to sixteen years of age, under the direction of Charles Herrick, and kept the feet of the veterans moving to the tune of all the old war marches that had cheered them in their march to the sea. The veterans were decorated with sprigs of cedar, and wore olive badges in their hats.

The Department of Virginia followed that of Vermont. The head of the line was accorded to the Harrison Phoebus Post, of Norfolk, whose handsome blue and gold standard was the gift of Mrs. Phoebus, of that city, after whose husband the Post was named. The color-bearer, James Callaghan, was another man with a record, having been the personal color-bearer of Gen. Averell, and later the standard-bearer in Sheridan's own troop. All of the Virginia Department bore the red, white and blue State badge, from the point of which dangled a small, gilded peanut.

With a profusion of the well-known oriole colors came Maryland, commanded by Department Commander Wallace A. Bartlett and staff, mounted, preceded by the celebrated Wilson Post Band of Baltimore. Behind the Department Commander and his staff, with a step as steady as on the day several decades ago when they marched down the self-same avenue, came the grim and grizzled veterans, comprising the Wilson Post Guards, who, notwithstanding age and years of former service, bear the distinction of having been first to tender their services to the Secretary of War, fully armed and equipped, and ready for immediate service during the recent Chilian difficulties.

Wilson Post, of Baltimore, 300 strong, with their white helmets and tasty uniforms, which followed, drew rounds of applause for appearance and military precision.

The Dushane Post, numbering nearly 400, headed by the Post band, came next in line. Following the Dushanes came innumerable Posts from every nook and corner of the State, all in regulation uniform, representing in almost every instance a full Post. Bands, drum, and bugle corps accompanied nearly all the Posts, and the music furnished was well diversified. Comrade George E. D. Decker, of Emery Post, No. 29, who lost the use of his limbs at Gettysburg, and, not wishing to be left behind and miss the pleasure of parading down the avenue with his comrades, donned his regimentals, and was wheeled along in his chair in front of his Post.

In no division perhaps was there half the number of colored veterans that paraded down the avenue behind the black and yellow banners. They composed nearly a dozen Posts, each numbering from 40 to 200. With but a single exception a gaily uniformed band or drum corps, and in many instances both, accompanied each Post. The colored veterans were all neatly uniformed and marched with as martial a tread as that of their white comrades. They were enthusiastically cheered, especially by their own people.

But a single battle-flag appeared in the Oriole State's veterans. It was brought in line by the Dodge Post, and was presented in '61 to the Purnell Legion, who carried it through the war. The pole, a few shreds of tattered and faded silk, and an inch or two of fringe was all that was left for the veterans to bring, but they handled it more tenderly yesterday and with

more pride than if it had been of the newest and best. Maryland's veterans presented an appearance of which all her citizens could be justly proud.

Gen. J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 2, of Frederick, Md., had, in all probability, the oldest man in the grand parade—Edward Burras, aged eighty-eight years, the color-bearer, was six feet five and a half inches in height, and weighed 273 pounds. Jacob Koogl, First Lieutenant Company G, 7th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, who was in the ranks, wore a badge voted to him by Congress for bravery in capturing a confederate battle-flag at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, April 1, 1865. Ferdinand Schultz, sixty-eight years of age, survivor of the Mexican war was also in line.

Department Commander Green, together with his staff, mounted, headed the Nebraska Department, which succeeded Maryland in line, and were followed by George A. Custer Post. Immediately behind them, and in front of the U. S. Grant Post, was a dignified looking gentleman, dressed in a neat-fitting regulation uniform, with a Loyal Legion button on his coat, and carrying a large-sized flag, who occasionally would be the recipient of a round of liberal cheers. It was Senator Paddock, of Nebraska. He said he didn't intend marching at first, but when he saw "the boys" he had to get in line.

Immediately in the rear of J. F. Reynolds Post, came Thomas H. Saunders, an old veteran, who left one limb behind him on a Southern battle field. He kept up with his comrades, however, with the assistance of a pair of crutches. The detached men followed up the organized Posts, and being several hundred in number they were loudly cheered by the crowd, who thought that it was a grand turnout for one Post so many miles away. Considering the distance of 1,500 miles the veterans had to travel, the Prairie State was well represented, although there were but a few organized Posts in line.

The Department of Michigan was headed by Detroit Post, No. 384, whose sixty members, dressed in Prince Albert coats, white ties, buff gloves and carrying canes, made a very pretty show. This was followed by the 5th Regiment Band of Detroit, discoursing patriotic tunes, and next came the famous Fairbanks Post, No. 17, of 220 members, one of whom is Gen. Alger, and he marched with this Post, receiving a great amount of applause as he passed. This Post was an escort to the Department Commander-in-Chief. The men wore white gloves and carried white-headed canes. While the department was waiting to take its place in line, they were presented with a fine lunch by their old comrade and commander, Gen. R. A. Alger.

The Department of Iowa as it swung into line after Michigan, deserved and received its full share of applause and demonstration, on account of the distinctive and happy features displayed by the department and its fine appearance. The veterans marched with a swing and dash that were very noticeable, and it was hard to realize that nearly thirty years previous these same men, or some of them at least, walked the same street after having passed through one of the bloodiest conflicts of modern times. As a distinctive feature of this department each veteran carried a cornstalk in lieu of a musket. The idea was very happy, presenting, as it did, the representation of war and peace. Each one also carried an ear of corn attached to a ribbon, hanging on his left side, and also wore a fac simile of the same on his breast. One of the men carried a demijohn slung over his shoulders, and another a dead chicken, probably commemorative of some past forage parties. Looking down the avenue the department presented the appearance of a cornfield in motion, and it pleased the crowd immensely.

While the department was waiting to form in the spot assigned to it, the Department Commander, J. J. Steadman, was presented with a beautifu

and valuable diamond badge by his staff, to which gift he responded in fitting terms.

As the bronzed and sturdy Hoosier veterans of the Indiana division wheeled into Pennsylvania avenue at the Peace Monument, they were greeted by a hearty outburst of cheers and a chorus of "Hurrah for President Harrison's State." At the head of this division was a band of thirty pieces, composed of bright-looking boys in knickerbockers from the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. The lads played remarkably well, and received ovation after ovation as they proceeded up the avenue.

Carrying the division banner of blue at the front was a sturdy son of Indiana at least seven feet in height. Further along in the line and creating great enthusiasm, was a red banner, carried by Capt. Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, bearing the inscription,

: . . . . . TEACH PATRIOTISM :  
: . . . . . IN THE :  
: . . . . . PUBLIC SCHOOLS. :  
: . . . . .

The comrades from the President's State made a fine appearance and marched well. Among them were some of the most expert and deadly sharpshooters in the old Army of the Potomac.

A long line of drummers and fifers in bright scarlet zouave uniforms announced the approach of the division from far away Colorado, the land of the setting sun and golden prosperity. A little tot, in bright zouave uniform, led a cute and comical-looking little burro in front of the division; while a veteran in G. A. R. uniform followed just behind, leading a young buck antler.

When Kansas wheeled into line, following Colorado and Wyoming, sunflowers as large as a dinner plate were displayed on the left lapel of the coats of the comrades. Thirteen mounted men, comprising the Department Commander, staff and aids, headed the procession with a splendid band.

Immediately following Kansas, Delaware turned into line 700 strong, under command of Department Commander George W. Stradley, and it appeared that each and every comrade felt that it was an honor to be one of "the Blue Hen's Chickens." In the Revolutionary war and at the battle of Camden, S. C., the Delaware boys showed up in such shape, both as to appearance and fighting qualifications, that Gen. Greene dubbed them "the Blue Hen's Chickens," saying they would wade through purgatory and pay extra toll in order to fight.

Soon after the return of the Delaware troops a paper was printed in Wilmington called the *Blue Hen*, and its editor, Francis Vincent, to use street talk, did not "make any bones" in saying what he thought, and for a number of years the *Blue Hen* flourished, as the boys who "fought, bled and died" felt that it was their duty to give it their aid. Ever since Revolutionary days the Posts at Wilmington have regarded the blue hen as a proper thing to carry upon their banner. In the parade a blue cock was carried, which had won a number of fights in mains between New York and Delaware.

The Minnesota division did not march in Posts and had no distinctive post badges or flags. The whole department was in the regulation uniform, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. The drum corps wore blue coats, trousers and caps with white braid. Every member of the division wore the State badge of Minnesota, red copper, with the State seal on one side, and also a yellow silk badge with a figure of the historical "Minnesota gopher" suspended.

The Department of Missouri was headed by the famous company of veterans of Kansas City, Mo., who have joined the State militia as veteran Company A, 3d Infantry, and are commanded by Capt. Henry J. Taylor. The company bore a flag with the Stars and Stripes on one side and on the other the white banner of the State, containing the State seal, the two black bears rampant, and the State motto: "*Salus populi suprema lex esto*," or "Let the safety of the people be the supreme law." It also bears the date of its presentation to the company in 1881, by Mrs. Warner, wife of Past Commander-in-Chief Warner, of the G. A. R.

## Other Departments.

Oregon made a fair showing for a distant State.

After the Department officers of Oregon had passed, the Department of Kentucky wheeled into the avenue. It was well represented, and no man of the Department had any reason not to be proud of the "corn cracker" badges with which he was decorated.

The Department of West Virginia, like several other of the Departments, had chosen as its insignia, the golden rod, and carried its canes "at right shoulder," tipped with nodding bushes of yellow bloom. Another badge that the Department bore in common with some of its fellows was the small nickled canteen, with the monogram G. A. R. in a copper medallion on the side. The canteens all had corks, but whether or not these served to keep anything from spilling out, was not publicly stated.

The Departments of Dakota were numbered by five representatives.

"There goes the whole of the Department of Alaska, and the biggest man of the Washington G. A. R.," said a spectator as Commander J. S. Brown marched past.

The Naval Veterans made a creditable showing well worthy the Brave Boys of Arkansas. Sixty were represented in the parade, one of these being a colored Post, of which there are sixteen in the State. At the head of this division was Gen. Powell Clayton, brother of John Clayton, whose name figures in one of the bloodiest chapters of Arkansas history.

The Department of New Mexico in particular had bad luck. Although there were fifteen comrades from this Department present at the encampment, their commander, Senator Dorsey, failed to show up, and the boys got badly scattered. As a result, Capt. Jack Crawford was the sole representative of New Mexico in line.

The Department of Utah was evidently "lost in the scuffle," or was not visible in the semi-darkness which fell before the parade was finished.

"The Loyal Tennesseans Are Here," was the legend on a large banner in front of the Department of Tennessee.

Departments of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Potomac Department Naval Veterans.

The Department last in the line suffered considerably from desertions during the long wait they were compelled to endure, and accordingly were unable to do themselves justice. Aside from this, small Departments looked well.

The Department of the Potomac made a fine appearance and marched well.

On September 19th, the old White Lot was christened the "Grand Army Place," with all the glorious "pomp and circumstances" worthy so great an occasion and will evermore bear that name. In the early forenoon thousands upon thousands of spectators lined both sides of Pennsylvania avenue to watch the parade march up that historic thoroughfare en

route to the re-union grounds to be dedicated to the heroes. The parade itself was an imposing spectacle. There were five brigades consisting of Regulars and other representative organizations of the city.

All the regiments, divisions and corps in attendance at the Encampment held re-unions at the Grand Army Place on Wednesday. The re-union of the 5th Maryland Regiment was held in the tent of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, at 9 o'clock, Major Henry C. Graham presiding. Comrade C. A. Foster was appointed Secretary pro tem. After transaction of the usual business, the following officers were elected: Capt., Samuel Ford; Vice-Presidents, for Co. A., Col. Jesse West; Co. B, Salome Marsh; Co. C. J. Mangold; Co. D, James Brown; Co. E, Henry Graham; Co. F, Joseph Sweet; Co. G, Philip Lenderking; Co. H, Joseph Mills; Co. I, George R. Graham; Co. K, no election; Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. A. Foster. A formal motion to hold a re-union on some battle-field was rescinded. The Board of Officers, President and Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer constitute the Executive Board.

## Report of Geo. W. King, Delegate to the 26th National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Washington, D. C.

[BEFORE THE 13TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., FEB. 8, 1893.

*To the Commander, Officers and Comrades of the Department of Delaware, G. A. R., Assembled at Wilmington, Del.:*

I respectfully submit the following as my report to you as a delegate from this Department to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in the city of Washington, D. C., September 22d, 1892:

The several Posts of this city, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 13 and 23 assembled at their headquarters on the afternoon of the 19th of September, 1892, and marched to Tenth and Market streets, where they were joined by comrades from Posts Nos. 5, 8 and 9, and of Posts from different points of the State, in all numbering about five hundred men in uniform, each Post having its colors and banners with them. Here they formed in line, with Hyatt's Military Band at the head, with Department Commander George W. Stradley in command.

They marched out Eleventh street to Delaware avenue, thence to the B. & O. railroad depot, where a special train of eleven cars was side-tracked waiting to receive them. The train was soon filled up with the comrades and their families and friends. Everything that could be done for their comfort and pleasure was done by the officials of the road. There had been provided first-class cars, one of the best engines on the road, and careful and efficient employes were in charge of the train.

When they arrived in Washington they were received by a delegation of the Washington committee on arrangements, and escorted to their headquarters at the Addison school house, at Georgetown, where they were joyfully received by a number of comrades of their Department, belonging to different Posts throughout Delaware, who had arrived before them. Being tired out and knowing that they would have to prepare for the grand parade the next day, they turned in for the night, to get what rest they could.

On the morning of the 20th day of September there occurred the most glorious event that takes place in the United States in the course of a year—the Grand Army parade. It was conceded to be the largest parade the Order has ever had. There were fully 80,000 uniformed and equipped com-

rades in line, stepping to the lively tunes of patriotic airs, with flags and banners floating in the breeze.

As the veterans marched up Pennsylvania avenue, they recalled with pride the dark days between '61 and '65. The great difference between the two periods of time was illustrated in many ways, but most especially in the difference in the ages of the comrades of those two periods. Then, the men were young or in the full vigor of manhood, now, these same men are either past their prime of life or are old men.

The Department of Delaware was the twenty-third division in line and made a fine appearance. Fully one-half of the order of this Department participated in the parade. They were repeatedly applauded, not only for their numbers, but for their soldierly appearance and fine marching.

The parade was nine hours in passing a given point, and was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief Palmer and by the Vice-President of the United States, Levi P. Morton. In the line of march there were three hundred brass bands and nearly as many drum corps.

On Wednesday morning, September 21st, the National Encampment convened for the transaction of business.

The Department of Delaware was entitled to sixteen votes; fifteen comrades reported for duty.

The following statistics were taken from the Adjutant-General's report of the 26th encampment: In the United States there are 45 encampments, containing 7797 Posts, with a membership of 407,781 comrades in good standing; 25,000 comrades on suspension list. By delinquent reports, 13,500 comrades were not accounted for.

Some of the Departments had not yet reported in full to the Adjutant General, who claimed a gain for the year of 1,200. Deaths officially reported for the year past, 6,404, an increase of 1,439 more than the previous year.

The Inspector General's report showed the number of Posts to be 7,644; membership in good standing, 409,446. Expended for charity \$320,448.06 during the year ending July 1, 1892.

The Quartermaster General's report showed the following figures:

Balance on hand, . . . . .	\$ 7,548.79
Due by the Departments, . . . . .	1,188.63
U. S. Government Bonds, market value . . . . .	18,280.00
Supplies, . . . . .	2,135.93
Total assets, . . . . .	\$29,153.35

It was unanimously decided to hold the next National Encampment at Indianapolis, Ind.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That no person shall be entitled to wear the badge or button of the G. A. R. unless he be a member in good standing of the Grand Army of the Republic.

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the order of the Commander-in-Chief, forbidding any post of the G. A. R. to march under what was known as the Confederate flag.

On a resolution that Congress be asked to enact a law requiring the national flag to be displayed from all public buildings, the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the law in regard to the display of the national colors should be strictly enforced and cheerfully complied with.

The committee also presented the following and recommended its adoption, which was concurred in.

WHEREAS, At Fort Sumpter, the property of the Government, there is no flag staff; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this encampment respectfully asks the honorable Secretary of War to provide a staff and cause the flag to be displayed thereon at such times as the flags upon other forts and camps of the Nation are raised.

Several Departments joined in asking for a return to the system of quarterly reports, which was voted down.

The question to debarr Past Commanders as members of the National Encampment was brought up, discussed and voted down.

Some few changes were made in the Rules and Regulations.

### Election of Officers.

The following officers were duly elected and installed:

Commander-in-Chief, A. G. Weissert, Wis.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, R. H. Warfield, Cal.

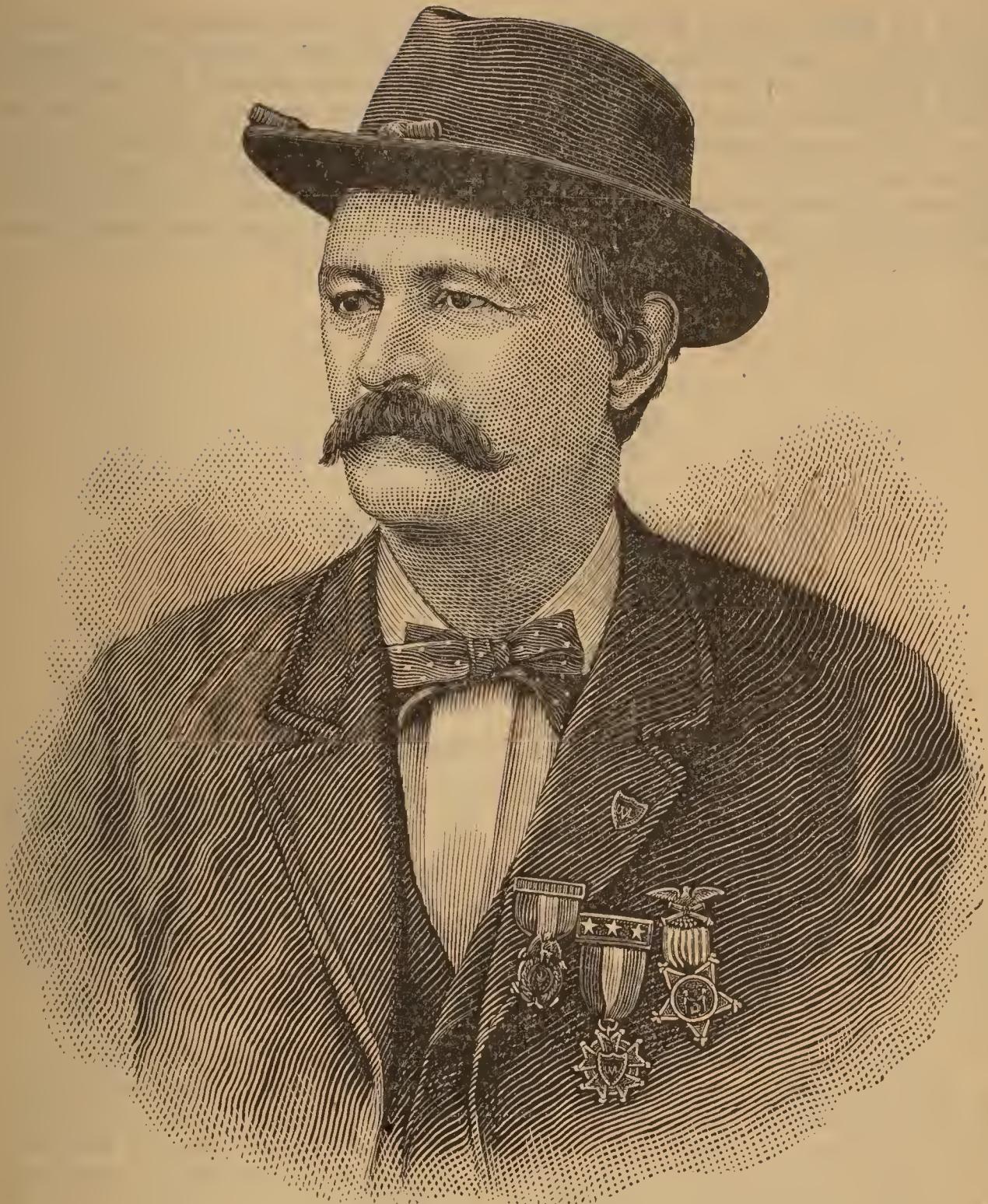
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, P. B. Ayars, Del.

Surgeon General, Wm. C. Wile, Conn.

Chaplain-in-Chief, D. R. Lowell, Kansas.

N. C. of A., M. B. Fowler, Del.

The election of P. B. Ayars marks the first time in the history of the Department of Delaware, that one of its comrades was elected to fill one of the five high elective positions in the Order.

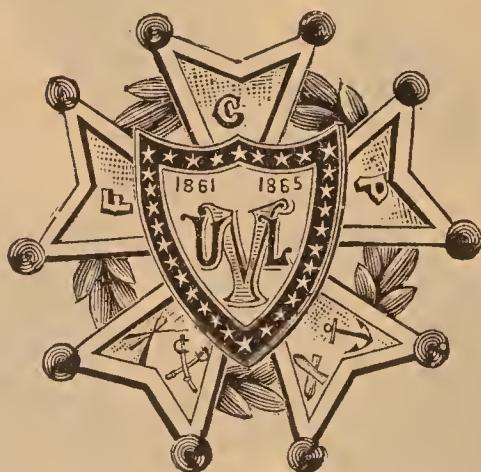


W.M. H. TUCKER, NATIONAL COMMANDER, U. V. L.

### National Commander of Union Veteran Legion, U. S. A.

William H. Tucker was born in Willamatic, Connecticut, and at the age of eighteen, enlisted at La Crosse, Wis., as a private in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin, on December 11, 1861. He served in the ensuing four years in the Western armies, and was in nearly every battle of importance fought in the Southwest during that period. He was discharged with the rank of sergeant on October 9, 1865. There are few men living to-day who can point to such a list of hard-fought battles as Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Cold Water, Vicksburg, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill Landing, Camargo Cross-roads, Cloutierville, Cane River, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile, but such is his, and through them all he did not receive a wound. He is also a son of a vet-

eran, his father serving throughout the war in the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment. Mr. Tucker was married and removed to Indianapolis shortly after the close of the rebellion, and is the senior member of the firm of Tucker & Dorsey, large manufacturers of wooden ware. Mr. Tucker is one of the most energetic and public-spirited citizens of Indianapolis. He served several terms in both branches of the Indiana municipal legislature. He was a charter member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; was the organizer of the encampment of the Union Veteran Legion and is a member of Fremont Camp Sons of Veterans, of Indianapolis.



### Sixth Annual Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion.

The Sixth Annual Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion was held in Reading, Pa., on October 14, 1891. The city was handsomely decorated in honor of the veterans.

The National staff of officers were all in attendance, and had their headquarters in the parlors of the Hotel Penn, which was decorated with the colors of the National Encampment. Commander Miller and others received callers at their quarters, from the delegations from all parts of the country. The veterans included many professional men, lawyers, physicians, and were a fine-looking body of men.

The parade in the forenoon was a very fine affair. The veterans made a splendid appearance and were highly complimented. The line formed in Penn square at 10.30 a. m. and moved at 11.10 sharp over the route. Capt. Aaron Ziegler was chief marshal, and his staff of aid was as follows:

W. K. Leaman, Henry Beckhart, H. R. Anthony, Joseph F. Rodgers, H. Dersh, N. Glase, Thomas Watt, J. P. Dauth, James L. Mast, Charles Barlett, Wilson Else, Samuel Davis, James McLoud.

There were a number of carriages in line, in which were the national officers and guests of the encampment.

The parade formed on Penn square, and the movements of the different delegations were viewed with interest by large crowds on balconies and on the streets. The column moved over the route as announced, and Penn street was crowded from Fourth to Tenth. The veterans in line were those who saw three years of hard service, and many were wounded and disabled. One of the stands of colors bore the telling inscription, "We served three years."

The following was the order of the parade:

Chief Marshal, Capt. Aaron Ziegler, and mounted staff of aids.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Mutual Military Band, 12 men, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, No. 2, Col. Z. P. Boyer, 250 men.

Pittsburgh, No. 1, Col. J. M. Ray, 100 men.  
 Bloomsburg, No. 32, Col. Lewis Cohen, 25 men.  
 Iroquois Band, Lancaster, 12 men.  
 Lancaster, No. 14, Col. M. N. Stark, 50 men.  
 Altoona, No. 17, Col. John Dowling, 25 men.  
 Citizens' Band, Allentown, 24 men.  
 Allentown, No. 18, Col. Amos Weiss, 40 men.  
 Liberty Band, of Pottsville.  
 Pottsville, No. 19, Col. Jacob Britton, 100 men.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Frankenfield's West Philadelphia Band.  
 Philadelphia No. 20, Col. John S. French, 200 men.  
 Big Six Drum Corps.  
 Williamsport, No.—, Col. J. S. Smith and E. S. Watson, 50 men.  
 National Band of Pottstown, 28 men.  
 Pottstown, No. 22, Col. W. P. Bach, 50 men.  
 Wilmington, No. 34, Col. H. A. Sheetz, 50 men.

## THIRD DIVISION.

The Volunteer Band.  
 Philadelphia, No. 73, Col. James Thompson, 100 men.  
 Washington, No. 69, 20 men, Col. John D. Brady.  
 Harrisburg, 30 men.  
 J. R. Kenney Drum Corps.  
 West Philadelphia, No. 76, Col. Franks, 50 men.  
 Manayunk, Phila., No. 63, Col. Harry O. Klock, 75 men.  
 Norristown, No. 96, Col. W. A. Skeen, 20 men.  
 Chester, No. 40, Col. George Booth, 15 men.  
 York, No. 65, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Shroeder, 25 men.  
 Camden, N. J., No. 87, Col. John R. Grubb, 20 men.  
 Brooklyn, No. 70, Col. Joseph L. Palmer, Lieut. Charles Collis, etc., 7  
 men.  
 New York, No. 38, Col. Joseph A. Joel, 10 men.  
 Ringgold Band.  
 Reading, No. 43, Col. Wm. Dougherty, Lieut. Col. James L. Mast, 150  
 men.  
 There were over 1,200 men in the parade, and many delegates were not  
 in line.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention of the Legion convened in the Grand Opera House, at 2 p. m., with a good attendance, a large majority of the encampments being present. National Commander Miller called the meeting to order, after which a fervent prayer was offered. The reports of the National officers were received in order and accepted.

Mayor Merritt appeared and was introduced. He made a short speech welcoming the Union Veteran Legion to the city. National Commander Miller responded briefly.

The report of Adjutant General E. Caldwell was very favorable. The report shows that 26 new encampments were instituted during the past year. The orders had 103 encampments on the roster that year, distributed through 18 States as follows: Pennsylvania, 50; Ohio, 17; New York, 5; Illinois, 4; Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana and New Jersey, 3 each; Wisconsin, 2; Kansas, Delaware, California, Kentucky, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, 1 each.

A large gain was reported in the membership. The total membership

now is 9,373, a clear gain of 3,547. The Quartermaster General's report showed the financial condition of the order to be excellent, with a good balance on hand.

The second day's session of the Union Veteran Legion opened in the Grand Opera House at 9 a. m. sharp, when Commander Miller called the meeting to order. About 200 delegates and many alternates were in attendance.

Indianapolis was selected as the place of meeting the next year. New York was also named, but was withdrawn in favor of Indianapolis. Cincinnati also invited the veterans to meet there. The invitation from Indianapolis included a welcome from Governor Hovey, the Board of Trade, General Thomas Post, G. A. R., and other organizations.

The Camp Fire in the evening was a magnificent entertainment consisting of brilliant, witty and humorous speeches, vocal and instrumental music. The famous Ringgold band brought out a thunderous applause, also the Keystone Vocalists when they sang "We've Drunk from the Same Canteen."

## We've Drunk from the Same Canteen.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours,  
Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers,  
And true lovers' knots, I ween.  
The boys and girls are bound by a kiss,  
But there's never a bond, old friend, like this :  
We have drunk from the same canteen.

CHORUS.

The same canteen, my soldier friend,  
The same canteen,  
There's never a bond like this :  
We have drunk from the same canteen.

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk,  
Sometimes applejack; fine as silk ;  
But whatever the tipple has been,  
We shared it together in bane or in bliss,  
And I warm to you, friend, when I think of this :  
We have drunk from the same canteen.

We've shared our blankets and tents together,  
And marched and fought, in all kinds of weather ;  
And hungry and full we've been ;  
Had days of battle and days of rest,  
But this memory I cling to and love the best :  
We have drunk from the same canteen.

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope,  
With my blood flowing fast, and but little hope  
On which my faint spirit might lean ;  
O ! then I remember yon crawled to my side,  
And bleeding so fast, it seemed both must have died,  
We have drunk from the same canteen.

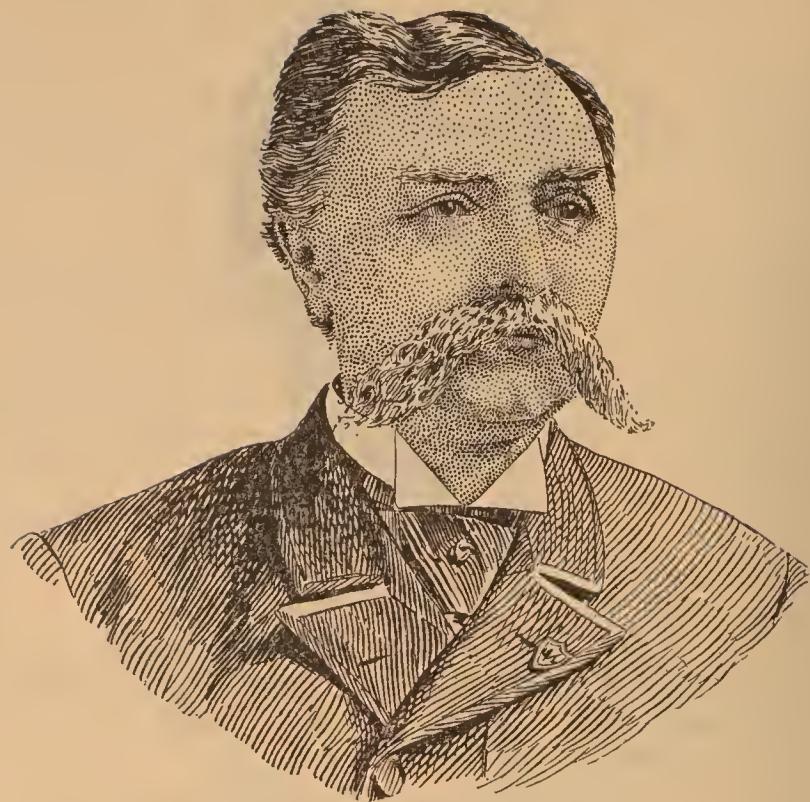
National Past Commander Joseph E. Palmer, Jr., was born in the city of New York in 1844, but has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1849. At an early age he proved to be an apt pupil in military science, as in his 11th year, after having acquired the rudiments of a good English education under home tuition, he was Second Lieutenant of the Cadet Corps in the Scientific and Military Institute at Danbury, Conn. He graduated from a collegiate



JOSEPH E. PALMER, JR., NATIONAL PAST COMMANDER OF THE UNION VETERAN LEGION.

course in 1859 with high honors. At the outbreak of the war, he drilled the first body of volunteers enlisted in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he then resided, and afterwards himself enlisted as a private in the 158th N. Y. Upon the arrival of his regiment on the Virginia side of the Potomac, he was warranted a Sergeant of Co. G, and appointed Right General Guide. Three months later he was appointed Sergeant-Major, and thence rapidly to the grades of Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. In these he served in the several capacities of Acting Regimental Quartermaster, Acting Regimental Adjutant, Post Adjutant, Commandant of Co. C, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Provost Marshal, and as member of examining board for promotion of officers and enlisted men. Upon the first vacancy he was promoted Adjutant; for some time previous to which, and continuously thereafter, he rendered excellent service as Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General upon brigade and division staff. His latest duty was upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. Robert S. Foster, commanding First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. Twice promoted on the field and twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Virginia campaigns, he retired, after three years of active field service, in July, 1865, with the rank of Major of U. S. Volunteers.

John T. Brady, the subject of our brief sketch, served in the late war from 1861 to 1864, with honor to himself and State. He was working as an apprentice on the *Philadelphia Ledger* when the war began, and enlisted in Col. Baker's First California Regiment in June, 1861, and lost his left leg at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864, and was mustered out December 5, 1864, having served three years and five months in one enlistment. He organized Post 5, G. A. R. of Philadelphia, and filled the positions of Adjutant, Senior Vice and Commander, and also organized Encampment 69, Union Veteran Legion, on June 6, 1890, and is the Past Colonel of the same. At



JOHN T. BRADY, PAST JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER U. V. L.

the sixth National Encampment at Reading, Pa., in 1891, he was elected Junior Vice National Commander without any solicitation on his part, and during 1892 organized a new Encampment in Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Brady is an attorney by profession, being a member of the bar in the States of Ohio and Indiana. He is an active member of the Maimed Soldiers' League, and during the past four years has devoted a great deal of time advocating measures before Congress for the benefit of his maimed comrades, and is always ready to lend a helping hand to a comrade in need; has filled several honorable positions, both State and National, and is now an examiner in the Pension Bureau.

Thomas C. McKean was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1844. Entered the military service of the Government in April, 1861, as a musician in Co. I, 20th Penna. Vol. (Scott Legion of Philadelphia), and was mustered out as a private (having "swopped" his drum for a musket) in August 1861. In the latter part of that month he enlisted as a private in Co. H., 31st (afterwards 82d) Penna. Vol. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in March, 1863; 1st Lieutenant in May, 1863, in September, 1864, Captain and A. D. C., U. S. A. Vols., and was mustered out of the United States service in July, 1865, with a brevet rank. He was twice wounded and is not a pensioner. Mr. McKean was A. D. C. on Staff of Commander-in-Chief G. A. R. for 12 consecutive years, and Commander of his post for four consecutive years. He was mustered into Encampment No. 70, U. V. L., June, 1890, and immediately appointed Adjutant, holding that position until appointed Adjutant General in October, 1891, although in October, 1890, was appointed Chief Mustering Officer, U. V. L., serving in National capacity until October, 1891, in addition to his duties as Adjutant.



THOMAS C. MCKEAN, PAST ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNION VETERAN LEGION, U. S. A.

Appointed October 1891 at Reading, Pa., by National Commander,  
Joseph E. Palmer, Jr.

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### Seventh Annual Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion.

The Seventh Annual Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion was held in Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday, October 12th and 13th, 1892.

It was a notable gathering of men that wear the bronze shield, and when the national standard of the Union Veteran Legion was flung to the breeze and borne proudly to Tomlinson Hall, it lent inspiration to the doings of the national encampment. The banner is of blue silk, and bears the insignia of the organization, a cross of the Legion of Honor, with the letters "U. V. L." about it. It bears the date of March 7, 1884, which was the day the organization was formed. This banner was in front of the procession of delegates that responded to the assembly call at the Denison House Wednesday morning, and, headed by the drum corps of No. 80, of Indianapolis, moved to the hall where the national encampment was held. G. C. James, of Cincinnati, who was the color-bearer of Commander Palmer's staff, carried it. Following it came 300 men of soldierly bearing, headed by Commander Palmer, Adjutant McKean, Quartermaster Blair and Junior Commander Brady, who entered the hall shortly before 10 o'clock. Besides the half dozen sentries on guard with bayonets, there were not three others in the hall, and to gain access to the delegate seats each delegate had to give the countersign in a whisper to the guard. This stern regulation was enforced from the national commander down to the last delegate.

The stage was draped with flags and banners, and decorated with palms and cedar trees, and in the centre was a tent with drawn curtains. On this stage was seated the officers, and the reporters, who were to sit there until they were asked to retire.

The following resolution was adopted toward the close of the session :

WHEREAS, The beloved wife of our honored President, Benjamin Harrison, has been for a long period, and still is suffering from a serious and painful illness, which she has so far borne with unequalled patience and fortitude; therefore, be it

*"Resolved,* That we, the comrades of the Union Veteran Legion of the United States, do hereby unanimously and sincerely extend our heartfelt sympathy to our highly esteemed comrade, the President of the United States, for this great affliction with which he has been visited. At the same time we fondly cherish the hope that ere long this loyal woman may, through the blessings of Divine Providence, be fully restored to health, strength and usefulness."

The encampment afterward adjourned until 9 A. M., the 13th, on account of parade.

### The Parade of the Veterans.

The parade of the veterans on Wednesday afternoon, October 12th, was a pleasant and noteworthy feature of the encampment. The line moved at 3.30 o'clock, and its progress was figuratively punctuated by the minute guns, which the German Veteran Association of the city fired in the court house yard.

As the parade passed along it was seen to contain many veterans whose halting steps, or empty sleeves, or scarred faces, told with pathos beyond words the story of wounds, and exposure, and deadly peril.

Encampment 80 of Indianapolis, 82 of Dayton, Ohio, and 41 of Cincinnati, Ohio, made a fine showing. In No. 41, Sergeant Clifford Grapes, a boy of 10 years, and May Penn, a girl of 12 years, marched at the head of the encampment, the son and daughter of the regiment. May Penn was the bugler, and she drew forth a great deal of applause.

Gen. Raum, as well as Gen. Foster and other noted Generals, were in line of march. Comrade Foster, of Delaware, carried the Encampment flag of No. 23 for Gen. Raum, and Comrade Ripley of No. 111, of Washington, D. C., carried his own. Wm. L. Schley of 109 marched beside the General.

Some of the Encampments carried small American flags. The whole line presented a good appearance.

The column moved from the intersection of Pennsylvania and Ohio streets, west on Ohio, to Mississippi, south to Washington, east to New Jersey, countermarched on Washington to Pennsylvania, and north on Pennsylvania to the starting point, where it dispersed.

### Camp Fire and Council.

A camp fire and council was held in Tomlinson Hall on Wednesday evening, for which the following program had been prepared: Invocation, Rev. D. R. Lucas; Music, "Hail Banner of the Free," Chorus; Address of Welcome, Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan; Address, Welcome, Gov. Ira J. Chase; Response by National Commander Jos. E. Palmer; Solo, "Old Glory," Mrs. Zelda S. Wallace; Recitation, "Sheridan's Ride," Will C. David; Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Danforth Brown and Chorus; Recita-

tion ; Solo, patriotic song, selected, Mrs. Smith Graves ; Address, Corporal Tanner ; Music, army songs, by Chorus ; "America," Chorus and audience.

The welcome address of Mayor Sullivan on behalf of the city contained sentiments of loyalty and respect for the veterans that were warmly applauded, and when he said that he did not believe that the money spent by the State in the construction of the Soldiers' Monument could have been better applied, Comrade Halpine, of Worcester, Mass., a cousin of Charles C. Halpine, the famous "Miles O'Reilly" of war days, led the break to a wild burst of applause. Governor Chase, who followed Mayor Sullivan, and extended a welcome on behalf of the State, was given an ovation. He said at the start that he knew that the comrades in attendance on the Veteran Legion were not a set of "dirty, lousy beggars, and perjured every time they drew their pensions." He said the people of the State were hospitable, and that next year when the G. A. R. came the gates of the State would be off their hinges, and the doors of the houses of Indianapolis would be down. "There will be no latch-strings," said he, "for there will be no doors."

Commander Palmer responded on behalf of the Legion. In his address he spoke of his auditors as "fellow citizens," which frequently caused interruption from a man wearing several badges, who demanded the term "comrades." The Commander returned the warmest thanks of the Legion for the hospitality shown. The campfire speaking ended with speeches by Corporal Tanner and General Raum.

### Corporal Tanner's Speech.

"In these latter days, twenty-five years since the guns ceased to thunder, the idea has somewhat become prevalent that the war was a pic-nic; that you endured no hardships on the field of battle. That was the idea that the Secretary of State, and he was from my own State, too, held at the beginning of the struggle; but you, my comrades, who stood on the lonely picket guard and who soaked the soil of this Union with your blood, know that it was far from being a pic-nic, and that from the very jaws of hell we brought back to the people of the North the unsullied flag of the Union and gave to them the proud heritage of a citizenship in the United States.

We ask you to remember the power, the prosperity, the honor and the dignity of the United States, which we brought back to you on the points of our bayonets. And we ask you to remember that what you enjoy to-day as the citizens of a glorious Union, you owe to my comrades, whose unworthy spokesman I am."

He paid a fine compliment to Indiana and Gov. Morton. Mr. Tanner said he had engaged his rooms for the National Encampment of the G. A. R. in '93.

The veterans marched from the hotel to the convention hall on Thursday morning. There was no music save the bugle of Mary Penn, the daughter of Cincinnati's "41," who led them into the hall to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia ; every one in line singing the chorus. It was followed by several other patriotic songs, and then Commander Palmer called the meeting to order. The world was excluded. Guards with rifles and brightly polished bayonets strode in front of every door, and no one was allowed to enter without giving the password. This sentry line was stationed and relieved at intervals with military precision, and was in command of a duly appointed officer of the guard.

Reports were read, discussed and passed upon. This was followed by the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. An invitation to attend a reception given by the Loyal Legion of Indianapolis was accepted.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: National Commander, Col. Wm. H. Tucker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Senior Vice-Commander, Col. James Beggs, Cincinnati, O.; Junior Vice-Commander, Maj. H. K. Sloane, Indiana, Pa.; Quartermaster-general, Frank L. Blair, Pittsburg, Pa.; Chaplain-in-Chief, John A. Danks, Pittsburg; Surgeon-general, W. S. Norcross, Lewiston, Me.; Inspector-general, Carter M. Riggs.

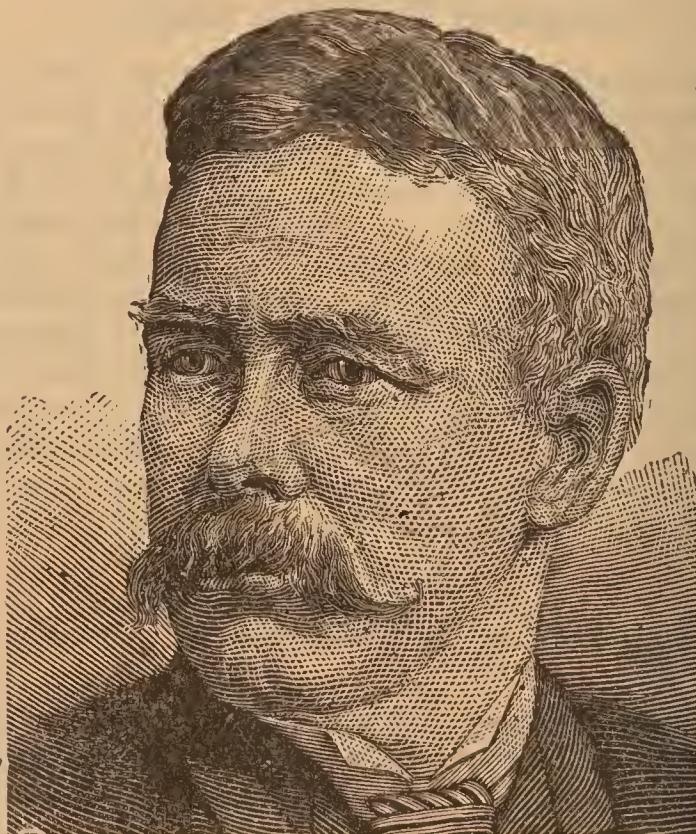
Executive Committee—Charles A. Foster, Wilmington, Del.; M. M. Murphy, Mount Vernon, O.; J. A. Joel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hugh Morrison, Alleghany City, Pa.; and J. M. Paver, Indianapolis.

Committee on ritual made their report on revision, which was adopted almost wholly as recommended, shortening the muster. At the evening session it was decided to hold the next encampment at Cincinnati.

The officers were installed by the Commander, who had just stepped down and out. It was a pretty ceremony. The stage with its military decorations, on which were the officers with their semi-martial costumes, the row after row of veterans seated in front, and the impressive silence which fell, all added to it. Each candidate advanced to the front of the stage and, grasping in his right hand a fold of the grand old star-spangled banner, he swore to attend to the duties of his office and the welfare of the Legion to the best of his knowledge and ability.

The encampment was closed with speeches by the newly-elected commander, Col. Tucker, and by General Palmer.

The delegates of the Union were banqueted at the completion of the Legion's business in Tomlinson Hall. The evening was spent in informal sociability. The veterans returned to their homes on the following day.



HON. JAMES TANNER.

### Biography of the Hon. James Tanner.

One of the conspicuous figures in public life in Washington, be it political, social or otherwise, is that of "Corporal Tanner." The Hon. James Tanner, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Loan and Trust Building, is the simple business nomenclature of the ex-soldier whose name is now an household word throughout the country, and who is further known in foreign lands,

far and wide, as a man, a citizen, a volunteer, who rose to such political prominence as to awaken the echoes of partisan and party contention that disturbed the inner circles and the very stability of the administration of the Government.

A farmer's son, born in Schoharie County, N. Y., enlisting in the army at the early age of seventeen, in the Eighty-seventh New York, and never reaching a higher rank than that bestowed upon the great French Emperor, "La Petite Corporal," he served through McClellan's campaigns and under gallant Phil. Kearny down to the great disaster at Second Bull Run, when he lost both feet, or suffered a wound which rendered necessary the amputation of both legs just below the knee joints; but, with artificial limbs, he walks as erect and soldierly as a citizen as he ever did with a knapsack on his back, or while in command of a corporal's squad.

In politics afterward he became a leader and a most effectual pleader in behalf of his comrades. Before the New York Legislature, as well as on the stump, from California to the East and to the Middle States, no man more eloquently set forth the cause of the disabled volunteers. His most creditable achievement was an effort that resulted in the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, Steuben county, New York.

When President Harrison came into office he was nominated and confirmed to be Commissioner of Pensions, the only enlisted man or ex-soldier, less in rank than a commissioned officer, who ever held that office. His one fault, if such it may be called, was his too free construction of the Pension laws in behalf of pension claimants. Hence it came about that he was displaced; and hence it followed that he established himself in the Claim and Pension Agency business in Washington.

Corporal Tanner has served twice as Department Commander of the G. A. R. of the State of New York, is a member of Encampment No. 69, U. V. L., of Washington, D. C., and was a delegate from that Encampment to the National Encampment at Indianapolis, in October, 1892, at which he made several stirring speeches in the defense of some of the members who had had charges brought against them, but which were not sustained by the Encampment. He is the Judge Advocate General of the National G. A. R.

#### PAST NATIONAL COMMANDERS.

- A. B. Hay, Encampment No. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Geo. B. Chalmers, Encampment No. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.
- A. L. Pearson, Encampment No. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.
- J. S. Read, M. D., Encampment No. 15, St. Louis, Mo.
- G. J. R. Miller, Encampment No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jos E. Palmer, Encampment No. 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Col. John P. Donahoe has for the third time represented Encampment No. 34, U. V. L., in the National Encampments, at Ft. Wayne, Reading and Indianapolis. He is one of the charter members of Encampment 34, and has always taken an active part in the work of the Encampment. He is also a member of Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, G. A. R., a true and tried comrade. In various ways he has proved himself a friend to the old soldiers, and has materially aided them in legislation for their own interest.

From his youth he lived on the banks of the Brandywine, a suburb of Wilmington. At 11 years of age he worked for Chas. Phillips at the old Franklin cotton factory, at Ninth and Walnut streets. At 14, he was apprenticed to the trade of coopering, and afterwards went into the bottling business. When the civil war broke out he enlisted as a private in Co. A.,



COL. JOHN P. DONAHOE.

Delegate to National Encampment, U. V. L., at Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1893.

1st Delaware Regiment of Infantry for three months, and when discharged worked for a short time at the coopers' business.

He then enlisted in Philadelphia in the U. S. Marine Corps for four years, Oct. 14, 1861. He was kept in the Barracks at Washington, D. C., until February, 1862, when he was sent to New York to join the expedition to capture New Orleans, Louisiana. He served in twenty-eight general engagements and numerous skirmishes, was slightly wounded, and taken prisoner at Sabine, Texas, September 9, 1863, and was held until May 20, 1865, at Tyler prison, Texas. He was on one ship when it was blown up, and on another when it was sunk. When the war was ended, he with all others there held, was liberated and sent into the Union lines at the mouth of Red River. He was forwarded to Brooklyn Barracks and served there until discharged, October 14, 1865.

He located in Wilmington, February, 1872, when he organized the firm of Donahoe & Robinson, Bottlers, and January 1st, 1880, he purchased Robinson's interest from him. In 1881 he bought the old Bee Hive property, and erected the bottling establishment that he still conducts there.

He was appointed on the Governor's staff, rank of Colonel, and was one of the Trustees of Troop B Armory, N. G. of Delaware. In 1888 he was elected to the Delaware Senate. In January, 1891, he was elected Speaker of the Senate.

#### OBJECT.

The Semi-Military Order of the Union Veteran Legion of the United States, organized but a few years ago, and adapted to meet the requirements of an association truly representing that patriotic, unselfish and determined body of citizen soldiers upon which our country relied with confidence in her hour of sorest trial; and whose conduct fully justified the confidence reposed

in those on whose shoulders fell the brunt of that long, fearful and bloody struggle for the maintainance of the American Union.

No man who gave early and long continued service to the Union cause by volunteering in the ranks of his country's defenders prior to July 1, 1863, can afford to throw aside the glorious heritage of honorable fame, which, by virtue of such voluntary service, he is enabled to bequeath to his posterity, won by an unsullied record as a soldier in the Union Army.

It is a duty we owe to posterity; and to the rising generation seeking to know to whom they are really indebted for the blessings and privileges they now enjoy in an unbroken and peaceful union of States, a prosperous and glorious country; in order to show the gratitude they feel, that we should enable them to distinguish for themselves out of the mass of ex-union soldiers yet living, those who are justly and unquestionably entitled to the name of VETERANS!

There are large numbers of the ex-soldiers of the union armies who have not yet allied themselves with any veteran organization. Of these the larger part are doubtless eligible to membership in our order and are cordially and specially invited to join the Union Veteran Legion, in the ranks of which any man may feel it an honor to stand enrolled. Our fraternity asks you to give this subject your early and earnest attention, with a view to joining our ranks in case you are eligible.

There is work for all, and it is believed that those who entered the service prior to July, 1863, had but one object in view, and that was the preservation of the Union. There were no bounties before that date, nor were there any fears of a draft; consequently those who shouldered a musket or wielded a sabre, felt that it was a sacred duty to offer their lives in defense of their country's honor. The Union Veteran Legion does not for an instant question the patriotism or bravery of a majority of those who entered the service subsequent to that date, but that there were many who donned the blue for the large amount of bounty paid, or through fear of being drafted, no one will question. It was, therefore, thought that the dividing line, as indicated above, would result in bringing together those whose patriotism could not be doubted. Works of charity are done quietly, and without any ostentation or show, believing that the widows and orphans of our dead comrades are entitled to our first thought, and that it is a duty for members of the Legion to assist fellow members in every honorable way.

#### ELIGIBILITY.

To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor or marine of the Union Army, Navy or Marine Corps, during the war of the Rebellion, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged, for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years, or was at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term of two years, prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible.—*Extract from U. V. L. Rules and Regulations.*

The order originated in Pittsburg, Pa., in March 1884. On November 17, 1886, a national organization was perfected with twelve encampments in four States.



J. L. FRENCH, COLONEL OF ENCAMPMENT No. 34, U. V. L., WILMINGTON, DEL., 1893.

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**History of Encampment No. 34, Union Veteran Légion, Wilmington, Del.**



This Encampment was organized on January 30, 1889, in the office of Col. Samuel A. Macallister, on the corner of Seventh and Market streets.

The following officers were elected: Colonel, Wm. S. McNair; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ed. C. Concannon; Major, Samuel File; Chaplain, Chas. A. Foster; Surgeon, Daniel Ross; Quartermaster, John P. Donahoe; Officer of the Day, James McDowell; Officer of the Guard, W. H. Taylor.

Charter members—John P. Donahoe, Wm. G. Robelen, Samuel A. Macallister, Charles A. Foster, Wm. H. Taylor, W. V. Tuxbury, Ed. C. Concannon, W. W. Fleetwood, Artemus Wilhelmin, Wm. B. Adams, John Zebley, Wm. O'Connor, Wm. H. Brady, W. S. McNair, Matthew Macklin, John Hammill, Peter J. Babcock, E. M. Irwin, James McDowell, Jas. H. Hawkins, Jacob Lamplugh, Richard Heritage, Daniel Ross.

The meeting adjourned to convene February 1st, 1889, to institute an encampment, to be known as Encampment No. 34.

The Encampment convened on the date designated, and the officers elect were duly installed by Chief Musterer Officer of the National Encampment, G. W. Miller, and the charter members were mustered in. The following officers were appointed: Adjutant, Peter J. Donnelly; Sergeant-Major, Henry Manlove; Quartermaster-Sergeant, James M. Banthem; Color Bearer, P. J. Babcock; Bugler, Charles Berg; Delegate to National Encampment, John P. Donahoe; Alternate, Samuel A. Macallister.

On the following Friday night, they met in Phillip's Building at Fourth and French streets. After the mustering in of several comrades and the usual order of business, the trustees reported that they had secured a hall in the Maris Building from the Sons of Veterans. They continued meeting there until they moved into their new rooms in the spring of 1892, in the Crosby & Hill's Building. These rooms had been fitted up by their room committee, Robert McCaulley, James Green and Lewis P. Roderick. They have as fine and as comfortable quarters as there are in the State. Adjoining their hall they have a parlor nicely furnished with a library of choice reading matter, where the veterans meet to read and smoke, and talk over camp life and general reminiscenses of the war. The committee use it for their work, and the ladies of the U. V. L. hold a meeting there once a week.

Much of the labor of fitting up of the hall and the parlor fell upon the room committee and Col. W. V. Tuxbury, while all contributed as much as they could to make it a success, which it is; so much so that it has been named the "Sailors' Snug Harbor."

This encampment, although young, has expended for expenses, relief and beneficent purposes since its organization, the sum of \$1,000.

Representatives of the National Encampment for 1892—James P. Green, John P. Donahoe, Chas. A. Foster, J. L. French.

#### National Officers—

Members of Executive Committee—Edward C. Concannon, 1890; Chas. A. Foster, 1893.

Assistant Inspector General—James McDowell, 1889, 1892, 1893; Chas. A. Foster, 1890; Chas. Solloway, 1891.

Aid-de-Camp—Edward C. Concannon, 1891.

Assistant Adjutant-General on Staff of National Commander, Col. W. V. Tuxbury, 1893.

Aids-de-Camp, Robert McCaulley and Lewis P. Roderick, 1893.

Past Colonels—W. S. McNair, Samuel Macallister, Harry A. Sheetz, W. V. Tuxbury.

Present officers—Colonel, J. L. French; Lieutenant-Colonel, Philip Layman; Major, John Orr; Officer of the Day, Lewis Wilcox; Adjutant, Lewis P. Roderick; Quartermaster, Edgar A. Finley; Surgeon, John Zebley; Chaplain, Jacob Lamplugh; Officer of the Guard, John Parris; Sergeant-Major, Samuel Todd; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Robert McCaulley; Color-Sergeant, Jacob Slifer; Sentinel, W. T. Ward.

Trustees—Robert McCaulley, Ed. C. Concannon, Lewis P. Roderick.

## U. V. L. Memorial Service.

The Union Veteran Legion, Encampment 34, held its annual memorial service in Eden Hall, Wilmington, on May 26, 1891. The room was handsomely decorated with flags, while over the stage were streamers of crape. A portrait of General Grant was on one side of the stage, and one of Abraham Lincoln on the other on the wall. Back of the stage was a handsome banner bearing the words, "We Commemorate the Memory of Our Fallen Comrades." Three chairs were heavily draped in mourning that stood in front of the stage, representing the places made vacant by the death of three comrades, Colonel A. H. Grimshaw, Past Colonel Wm. S. McNair and John Hammill. The officers formed a square and sat directly in front of the platform; the Lieutenant-Colonel sat in front of the Colonel, and twenty feet from the platform the Major and Chaplain sat facing each other, half-way between the stage and the Lieutenant-Colonel.

As the adjutant read the record of the deceased members Officer-of-the-Day James McDowell placed a bouquet of flowers in each of the vacant chairs, and Drummer J. Trabbold sounded the taps or dead roll.

Addresses were made by Col. Sheetz, Past Colonel Macallister, General W. P. Snyder, Hon. Anthony Higgins and the Rev. Charles Murray.

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## U. V. L. Notes of Interest.

On May 27, 1891, John L. Brilely, son of Commissary Sergeant Peter Brilely, who was killed at Petersburg in 1864, presented to Encampment 34, Union Veteran Legion, of Wilmington, an illuminated roster of Company A, 4th Regiment, Delaware Infantry. It bears the names of all of Co. A's officers and members, dates of organizations, engagements, discharges, &c.

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The Legion, accompanied by about two hundred friends, went to Cape May on July 23, 1891, headed by Col. Wainwright and Mr. F. E. Bach, who had been appointed a committee to wait upon President Harrison. The veterans marched to his cottage on the beach, where they were tendered a reception by the President and Secretary of State Foster.

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On the occasion of the U. V. L. Encampment No 34, to Reading, Pa., on October 14, 1891, to attend the Sixth Annual Encampment of the National U. V. L., they carried a new banner of white and blue silk, neatly lettered with name and organization in gold, trimmed with gold bullion fringe, hung upon a cross bar of ebony representing a spear, with the United States colors festooned on the top.

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## A Reception.

The Legion tendered a reception in German Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, 1891, to Dr. Miller, National Commander, Adjutant-General Caldwell and staff and Encampment No. 2, of Philadelphia, who, two years previous, had helped to organize the Encampment.

The visitors were met at the depot by a committee of ten comrades, Sons of Veterans and the Thos. A. Smyth Drum Corps, and escorted to the hall.

Col. Macallister introduced the visiting comrades to the members of the Encampment. The address of welcome by the Mayor of Wilmington was responded to by the National Commander.

Speeches were made by Commander Solomon, of Post No. 1, Senator John P. Donahoe, ex-City Solicitor Turner, Col. Caldwell, Major Fritz, Capt. Brady, Past Department Commander P. B. Ayars, Col. S. A. Macallister, E. C. Concannon, Major H. A. Sheetz, Col. W. V. Tuxbury, Chas. A. Foster, Col. Bane and Commander Vickers.

At the close of the reception a banquet was served.

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### U. V. L. Notes of Interest.

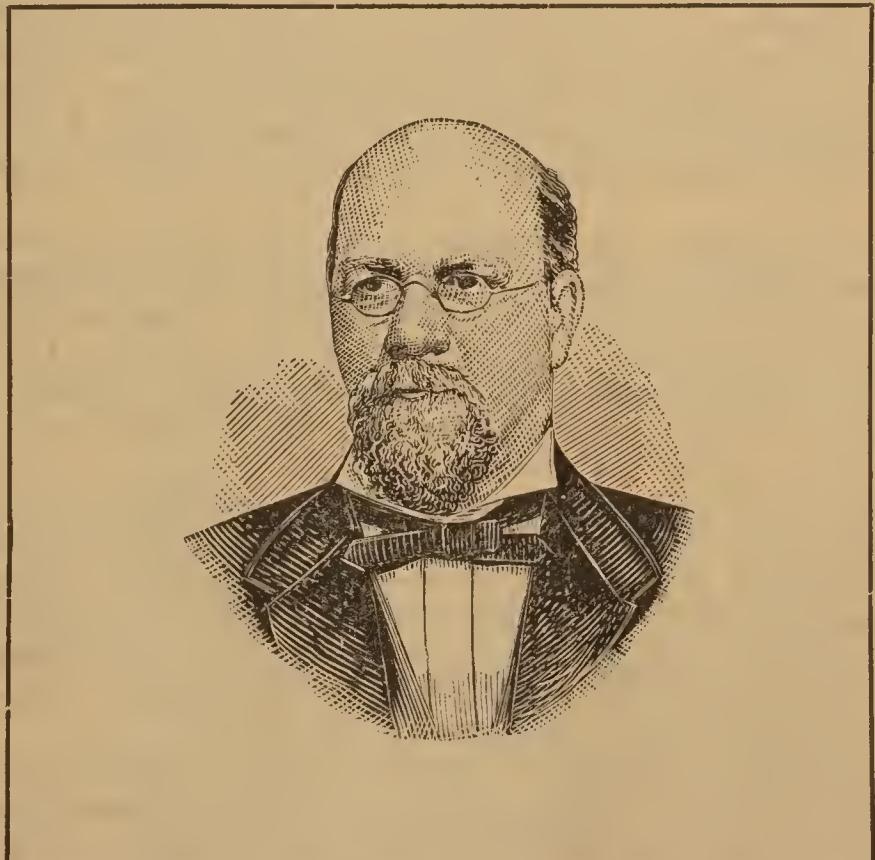
At a meeting of the Encampment in January, 1892, the Comrades were presented with a handsomely designed cake bearing the monogram, "U. V. L.," the gift of Mrs. John Zebley.

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The Encampment was presented with a sword, used on the battlefield of the late war, by Comrade Samuel Lewis.

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The Encampment held a Memorial service in their rooms, on Saturday evening, May 28th, 1892. Colonel Commander W. V. Tuxbury presided. Addresses were delivered by Mayor S. J. Willey, Past Department Commander Ayars, Dr. Theodore A. Worrell, Henry C. Conrad, Esq., and Dr. D. F. Waddell.



JAMES F. KELLER, COLONEL OF ENCAMPMENT No. 109, U. V. L. BALTIMORE, MD., 1893.



## History of Encampment No. 109, Union Veteran Legion of Baltimore.

The frequent attempts to organize an Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion, in the city of Baltimore, met with little or no success until the latter part of the year, 1891. The objections usually advanced by many, that it antagonized the G. A. R., were overcome and through the strenuous efforts of Comrade Thos. J. Hubbard, assisted by a few comrades, there were a sufficient number of signers secured to warrant the application for a charter.

A meeting of the signers was called on which occasion the objects, benefits, &c., of the Union Veteran Legion were explained by Comrade Jno. T. Brady, of Washington, D. C., Junior Vice National Commander, after which a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for organizing and electing the officers to preside during the year.

On March 11, 1892, in Elks' Hall, Baltimore street, near Gay, Encampment No. 109 was established by the mustering in of the following twenty-one comrades by Comrade John T. Brady, Vice National Commander, assisted by some ten or more comrades from Encampment 69, of Washington, D. C.: Thomas J. Hubbard, John F. Keller, William Mangoldt, Wm. H. Ferris, William J. Barnes, George F. Guier, Wm. Louis Schley, Wm. H. Reddall, H. C. Mackie, C. W. Griffin, George A. Yoe, Pennock J. Cole, William Taylor, Wm. M. Stanley, Christian Daub, John F. Maguire, Wm. H. Kelly, Benjamin F. Batson, Wm. H. Davis, Wm. Marquardt, Henry Sinclair.

After the muster-in, the following comrades were elected, appointed and installed officers for the year: Colonel, Thos. J. Hubbard; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jno. F. Keller; Major, Wm. Mangoldt; Surgeon, Wm. H. Davis; Officer of the Day, Henry C. Mackie; Adjutant, Geo. F. Guier; Quartermaster, Wm. J. Barnes; Officer of the Guard, Benj. F. Batson; Chaplain, P. J. Cole; Sergeant-Major, Christian Daub; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Geo. N. Rine.

Our members increased gradually, and at the end of the first six months of our existence as an encampment our roll contained the names of sixty as good, tried and true old veterans as ever drew bead on Johnny Reb., and out of this number the grim Reaper selected two of our comrades as his victims, and on fame's eternal camping-ground their silent tents are spread. At the close of our first year, we numbered 78 comrades. The present officers of the Encampment are as follows.

Colonel, John F. Keller; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Mangoldt; Major, Henry C. Mackie; Officer of the Day, Aug. Lindenstruth; Quartermaster, John F. Thomas; Chaplain, Pennock F. Cole; Surgeon, William H. Davis; Adjutant, George F. Guier; Officer of the Guard, August Andre; Color Bearer, Anthony Stump; Sentinel, John B. Wilson; Sergeant Major, John F. Maguire; Quartermaster Sergeant, Wm. T. Barnes; Trustees, Wm. H. Ferris, 1 year; Christian Daub, 2 years; James H. Morrison, 3 years.



## GOD'S FLAG.

## Only One Flag in 'Percession.'

Who on airth hez caused the ruction  
 And the rumpus that is here,  
 That hez riled the Grand Commander:  
 Made him git rite on his ear,  
 "Sez the boys have been a marchin'  
 And paradin' here and there  
 With some other flag a wavin'  
 And a flyin' in the air"  
 And he sez "no flag of treason  
 Now had orter be in sight,"  
 And I'm blessed if I ain't thinkin'  
 That the Grand Commander's right,  
 For the old flag led the column  
 Once in triumph to the sea,  
 And when Grant at Appomatix  
 Knocked the stuffin' out o' Lee,

Is there airy flag or banner  
 Goin' to take her place to-day,  
 Even when a column's marchin'  
 Representin' blue and gray?  
 Ef thar is, then stop paradin'  
 Thro' the streets with solemn tread;  
 What's the use in decoratin'  
 Graves of loyal Union Dead?  
 Only room in the percession  
 Fer but one flag—front and rear,  
 That's Old Glory's place forever,  
 Don't forgit, "Do you hear?"  
 Fer she led when old Tecumpsy  
 Marched in triumph to the sea,  
 And when Grant at Appomatix  
 Jumped with both feet onto Lee.

If the boys will keep fergittin',  
 How the Old Flag used to look,  
 Let them stop fer jist a minute  
 While I open up the Book.

Tho' the picture is imperfect  
 They will know it at a glance,  
 With her color guard awaitin'  
 Fer the order to advance.  
 See, a gentle breeze in passing  
 Seems to straighten out its fold,  
 And her field of blue seems kivered  
 With its stars of shiny gold.  
 Thus she looked "before" she started  
 Sweepin' onward to the sea,  
 Or when Grant at Appomatix  
 Stopped the flyin' hosts of "Lee."

Look agin, and see her movin'  
 Out with yonder line of blue,  
 See her stripes all torn and faded,  
 Smoke begrimed and "bloody" too ;  
 Plunging shot and deadly missils  
 Scream like demons thro' the air,  
 Tho' the conflict rages fiercest  
 You can see Old Glory there.  
 Tho' fer four long years she led you  
 Thro' a thousand fields of strife,  
 And the pathway only ended  
 When you saved the Nation's life.  
 Was thar airy other banner  
 Could hev led you to the sea,  
 Or helped Grant at Appomatix  
 Git the "under holt" on Lee.

Look agin, and see her comin'  
 Pinted straight toward the north ;  
 Don't you almost hear the shoutin'  
 Everywhere a breakin' forth ?  
 See, on every inch of buntin'  
 She is bearin' names that tell,  
 To the sad and weepin' mothers  
 Whar their boys in honor fell.  
 Now, jest ax yourselves the question  
 When you passed in grand review,  
 Nigh a hundred thousand of you  
 Comin' down the avenoo,  
 Warn't you proud to help to bring her  
 Back in triumph from the sea,  
 Long with Grant from Appomatix,  
 With the sword of Bobby Lee ?

Keep a lookin' and a readin'  
 At the names you haint fergot :  
 Ther is Donelson and Shiloh,  
 Whar you suffered as you fought ;  
 Mission Ridge an' Lookout Mountain,  
 Side by side the story tell ;  
 Vicksburg, Franklin and Atlanta  
 Mark the spot whar thousands fell,  
 Bloody Gettysburg, Antietam  
 And the Wilderness are there,  
 All in silent languages speaking  
 Of yore "nerve" to do or dare,  
 Not for self but her honor ;  
 Safe returning from the sea  
 Bringin' Grant from Appomatix,  
 Where he "done up" Robert Lee.

Comrades, no one is the gainer  
 When they act the sycephant ;  
 We don't hev to speak of Jackson  
 Every time we mention Grant,

When we speak of Meade and Sherman  
 "Must" we mention Bragg an' Bill,  
 Just to gain the trade and commerce  
 And a people's free good will.  
 Let the world jest blow an' bluster  
 'Bout the harsh decree of fate,  
 And of souls that can't help starvin'  
 When thar nourishment is hate.  
 Let them blow, but do no marchin',  
 If the colors that you see  
 "Fell," when Grant at Appomatix  
 Knocked the pins from under Lee.

Comrades, when a hand is offered  
 By the boys who wore the gray,  
 Don't stand thar a hezitatin',  
 Lookin' kinder 'tother way ;  
 Grab it like a man an' hold it,  
 Tho' you hear the muscles crack :  
 Every squeeze that Johnny gives you  
 Kindly give another back.  
 Ask no more than what is due you  
 And "be sure" you take no less ;  
 Let fraternal motives guide you  
 When a "loyal" hand you press,  
 But your "badge" is a reminder  
 That your colors "ought to be  
 Those that flew at Appomatix  
 "After" Grant was thro' with Lee.

—C. C. HASSLER,  
 Bloomington, Ill.

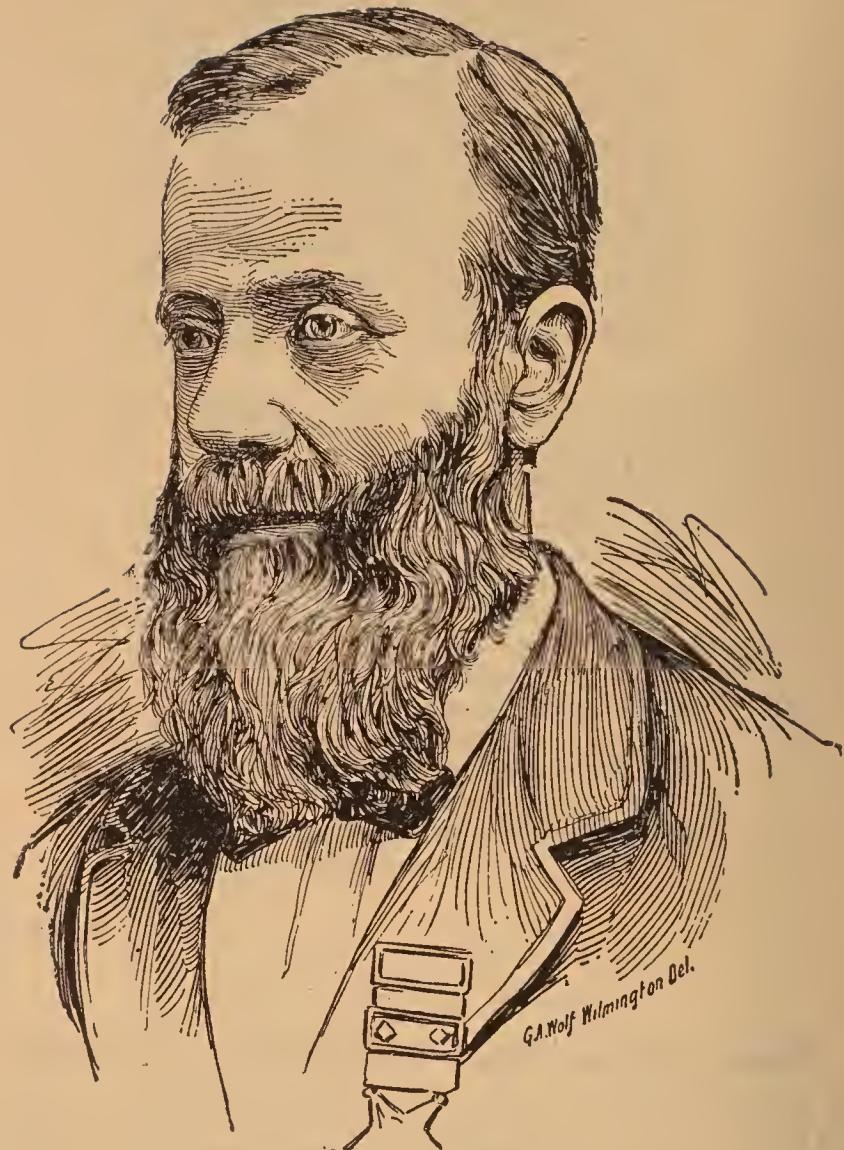
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### Biographical Sketch of Edwin F. Hirst.

Comrade Edwin Hirst was born in Heaton Norris, Lancashire county, England, on May 18, 1830, of humble parentage. On April 12, 1848, accompanied by his parents, he sailed from Liverpool for the United States, and landed in Philadelphia on Sunday, May 21, three days after his 18th birthday. His first home in America was at "Kitchen's Mills," on the historic Wissahickon, about one mile from Manayunk. While residing there he became a member of Leverington Division, S. of T., of Roxborough.

In 1850 Comrade Hirst moved to Upland, Pa., where he became a member of the Baptist Church and has been active in Church work ever since. On July 23, 1853, he was made an Odd Fellow by initiation in Leipersville Lodge, No. 263, in Delaware county, Pa. Upon his removal to Wilmington, in 1854, he transferred his membership to Mechanics' Lodge, No. 4, of said place, and soon entered the Grand Lodge of Delaware. On February 6, 1885, he became a full member of Delaware Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; became a member of the Grand Encampment, and in July, 1866, was elected Grand Scribe, to which office he has been re-elected for 27 consecutive years. He was twice elected Grand Representative of the Grand Encampment of Delaware to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Comrade Hirst joined the Keokuk Tribe, No. 3, Improved Order of Red Men, August 30, 1885; entered the Grand Council of Delaware on January 12, 1857, of which body he acted as Great Chief of Records for 15 years, and as Chief of Records of Keokuk Tribe for twenty years. He was a member of Diamond State Lodge, No. 3, Improved Order of Good Templars, and entered the Grand Lodge of Delaware. He became a member of the American Order of Good Fellows, and entered the Grand Lodge. He is a charter member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, of which he was the first member, first presiding officer, and was appointed



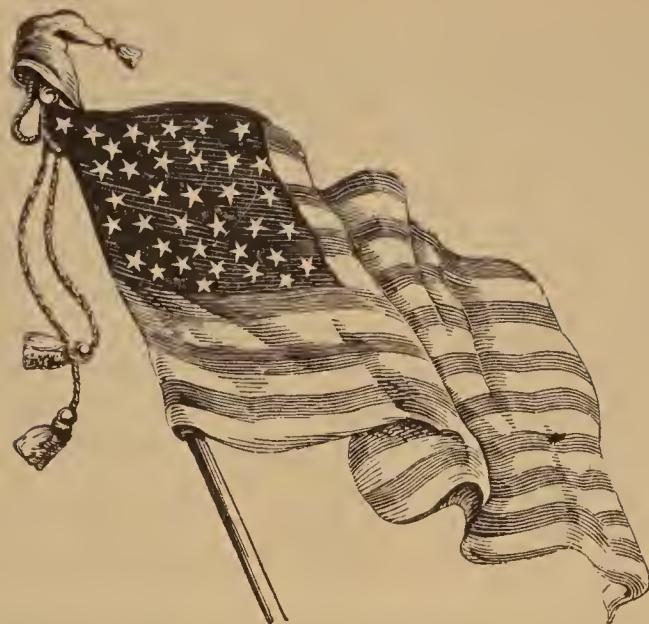
EDWIN F. HIRST.

Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State, and is Past Grand Chancellor and Past Supreme Representative.

Before a call for troops was issued, he signed a muster roll in the Wilmington Library room, over the old Fourth Street market-house, and became a member of the first company (A) Home Guards. This company was practically the only military school in this city, and the organization was maintained at private expense until the First, Second, Third and Fourth Delaware regiments of infantry volunteers had been mustered and forwarded to the front. When the Fifth regiment was forming, Company "A" enlisted bodily, and was mustered in as Company "G" in that regiment. Although Comrade Hirst had been twice exempt from draft, he was accepted as a volunteer with his company.

As a member of DuPont Post, No. 2, he has served as Chaplain, and was Adjutant for two years, under Commanders Johnson and Litzenberg, and aid-de-camp on the staff of Department Commander McNair.

For several years he has been chairman of the committee for the reception of flowers at the City Hall, used to decorate the graves on Memorial Day. The little children who went laden with flowers, always went to him, well knowing that he would receive them graciously, thank them for the part that they took in the good work, and that he would record their names as the donors of the flowers.



## History of the United States Flag.

BY EDWIN F. HIRST.

In its widest sense, a standard is a flag or ensign under which men are united together for some common purpose. The use of the standard as a rallying place takes us back to remote ages. The idea, it is said, originated with the Egyptians.

The Jewish army was marshalled with the aid of standards belonging to the four tribes of Judah, Reuben, Ephraim and Dan, and the Egyptians had ensigns with representations of their favorite animals.

In the earliest era of Roman history, a bundle of hay or fern is said to have been used as a military standard, which was succeeded by bronze or silver figures of animals attached to staffs, of which Pliny enumerates five—the eagle, the wolf, the minotaur, the horse and the boar.

The Crusaders added the cross to their banner.

The St. George's cross (+) is the national ensign of England.

The St. Andrew's cross (+) is the national ensign of Scotland.

The St. Patrick's cross (+) is the National ensign of Ireland.

The first Union Jack, which was introduced by royal proclamation in 1606, three years after the union of the Scottish with the English crown, combined only the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. This combination was, by royal proclamation July 28, 1707, constituted the national flag of Great Britain.

On the union with Ireland, which was consummated on the 1st of January, 1801, a new union ensign was introduced. This combination of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick constitutes the present union flag of Great Britain and Ireland.

Naturally, the regular English ensign was used by the colonists in their early days, and that, of course, was the cross of St. George (†), followed by the first Union Jack (\*), a combination of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.

John Endicott, who was born in England, in 1589, and sent out by the Massachusetts Company, in 1628, to oversee the plantation at Salem, was Governor of Massachusetts for some years, between 1644 and 1665, and, being a rigid Puritan, he was zealous and intolerant in administration, after the fashion of those times. With this spirit he cut the cross from the flag, because it was a Romanistic emblem.

The colonial flags varied in color, it being sufficient if ground and cross

differed in colors. Now and then a pine tree was figured in the upper left hand corner of the cross, and one flag had only the tree for a symbol.

The colonial flag of Amsterdam, (substantially the present arms of New York City) was carried by armed vessels sailing out of New York—a beaver being the principal figure, indicative both of the industry of the Dutch people and the wealth of the fur trade.

The day after the battle of Bunker Hill, Putman displayed a flag with a red ground, having on one side the Connecticut motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet" and on the other the words, "An Appeal to Heaven."

Sir Edmund Andros, who was sent to America in 1674 to be Governor of the colony of New York established a special flag for New England, a white field with a St. George's cross, and in the centre "J. R.—Jacobus Rex (James, King) surmounted by a crown.

The Revolution brought in all manner of devices for flags and banners, the larger portion bearing mottoes more or less defiant of the foreign government.

Soon after the fight at Lexington, the volunteers from Connecticut put in their flag the arms of the colony, with the legend "*Sui transtulit sustinet*" (He who brought us over will sustain us.)

Col. William Moultrie, a Scotchman, who built Fort Moultrie at Charleston, S. C., designed what is said to be the first American flag displayed in the American States, which was hoisted over Fort Moultrie in September, 1775. The color of the flag was blue, adopted from the clothing of the State troops, with a white crescent in the dexter corner, taken from a badge worn in their caps, by two regiments who garrisoned the Fort.

At Cambridge, Mass., January 2, 1776, Washington displayed the original of the present United States flag, consisting of thirteen stripes of red and white, with a Saint Andrew cross in the field now occupied by the stars. It is said that Washington's flag also contained the coat of arms of the Washington family, the genealogy of which is traced back among the titled nobility of England to the 13th century.

In 1776, "The Life Guard," (Washington's) consisting of 180 men, carried a banner of white silk on which was painted a neat device. One of the guard is seen holding a horse, and is represented as receiving a flag from the Genius of Liberty, who is personified as a woman leaning upon a Union Shield, near which is the American Eagle. The motto of the corps, "Conquer or Die," is upon a ribbon over top.

The rattlesnake flag was used, to some extent, in two forms. In one form the snake was cut in thirteen pieces, to represent thirteen colonies accompanied by the legend, "Join, or Die." In the other form the snake was intact, and under the figure were the words, "Don't Tread on Me," and, in some cases, the snake had thirteen rattles.

On seeing the device of the rattlesnake on one of the drums of that day, Dr. Franklin writes as follows: "On inquiry, and from study, I learned that the ancients considered the serpent an emblem of wisdom; and, in some attitudes of endless duration; also, that countries are often represented by animals peculiar to those countries. The rattlesnake is found nowhere but in America. Her eye is exceedingly bright, and without eyelids—an emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, and never surrenders—an emblem of magnanimity and courage. She never wounds even her enemies till she generously gives them warning not to tread on her, which is emblematical of the people who inhabit her country. She appears apparently weak and defenceless, but her weapons are, nevertheless, formidable. Her poison is the necessary means for the digestion of her food, but certain destruction to her enemies, showing the power of American resources. Her thirteen rattles, the only part which increases in number, are distinct from each other, and yet so united that they cannot be disconnected without breaking them

to pieces, showing the impossibility of an American Republic without a union of the States. A single rattle will give no sound alone, but the ringing of the thirteen together is sufficient to startle the boldest man alive. She is beautiful in youth, which increaseth with age. Her tongue is forked, as the lightning, and her abode is among the impenetrable rocks."

The Richmond Rifles flag was of blue color with a uniformed soldier on one side, and the Goddess of Liberty on the other, acting as the support of a large shield, upon which, with outspread wings was an eagle. At the base of this was piled cannon balls and drums, etc., while behind it were arranged several striped or continental flags.

In 1778 a banner of crimson silk, on which was wrought with their own hands, beautiful designs in needlework, was prepared by the Nuns (Moravian Sisters) of Bethlehem, Pa., and sent with their blessing to the Polish Count Pulaski, who had patriotically served in the Continental Army of the battle on the Brandywine, and had been commissioned to organize a corps of cavalry in the city of Baltimore.

In the centre of this banner is a representation of the All Seeing Eye, inclosed in an equilateral triangle, from which lines, or rays of light are seen radiating in all directions; this emblem is surrounded by thirteen stars, arranged in a circle, always the symbol of Continuity and Eternity. Outside of, and concentrically with this, is another circle of significance, composed of the Latin words, "Non Alius Regit," (Not Another Shall Rule.) How beautiful and prophetically is the perpetuity of the Union herein foreshadowed! The manifest destiny of which is One Country and One Flag.

The first form of the United States flag was the stars and stripes. Its proportions are perfect when properly made, and its construction as afterward adopted, took place under the personal direction of General Washington, and by a committee of Congress "authorize to design a suitable flag for the Nation" at Philadelphia, June 1777.

This took place at the residence of Mrs. Ross, a relative of Colonel Ross, in Arch street, between Second and Third, where General Washington and the committee completed the design and employed Mrs. Ross to execute the work. The house is still standing, (No. 229.) Mrs. Ross was afterwards Mrs. Claypoole. Her maiden name was Griscom and after the fashion of the times she was called "Betsy."

"Betsy Griscom had, before the revolution, acquired some knowledge of the upholsterer trade, as it was then called—an occupation synonymous with that of the modern upholsterer, and at the time mentioned was carrying on business on her own account in her little shop. One day, probably between the 23d of May and the 7th of June, 1777, during which period Washington was in Philadelphia, there came to her the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. George Ross and other gentlemen, members of Congress, who desired to know whether she could make them a flag according to a design which they would produce. She intimated her willingness to try. The design was for a flag of thirteen red and white stripes, alternate, with a union blue in the field, spangled with the thirteen six-pointed stars. Mrs. Ross expressed her willingness to make the flag, but suggested that the stars would be more symmetrical and pleasing to the eye if made with five points, and she showed them how such a star could be made by folding a sheet of paper and producing the pattern in a single cut. Her plan was approved, and she at once proceeded to make the flag which was finished the next day. Mrs. Ross was given the position of manufacturer of flags for the government, and for some years she was engaged in that occupation. The business descended to her children and was carried on by her daughter, Clarissa Claypoole, who voluntarily relinquished it on becoming a member of the society of Friends, lest her handiwork should be used in time of war."

The first official action taken in regard to a National flag is to be found in the proceedings of the Continental Congress of the 4th of June, 1777, when the following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in blue field, representing a new constellation.

This continued to be the National flag, the thirteen stripes and the thirteen stars representing thirteen States, until two "new States" were admitted into the Union—Vermont on the 4th of March, 1791, and Kentucky on the 1st of June, 1792—when Congress passed an act January 13, 1794, making an alteration in the flag of the United States, which provided "that from and after the first day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

No further action seems to have been taken respecting the flag, until the subject was brought to the notice of the House of Representatives, on the 9th of December, 1816, by Mr. Peter H. Wendover, a Representative from the State of New York; at whose instance a committee was appointed who made a report which, however, was not acted upon, and the subject dropped with the session.

At the next session it was renewed by the same gentleman, who again made a report upon the subject, in which he said :

"The committee are fully persuaded that the form selected for the American flag was truly emblematical of our origin and existence as an independent nation; but they believe, however, that an increase in the number of states in the Union since the flag was started by law, sufficiently indicates the propriety of such a change in the arrangement of the flag as shall best accord with the reason that led to its original adoption, and sufficiently to mark important periods of our National history.

Referring to the alteration made in the flag by the Act of January 13, 1794, he says : "The accession of new States since that alteration, and the certain prospect that at no distant period the number of States will be considerably multiplied, which will render it, in the opinion of the committee, highly inexpedient to increase the number of stripes, as every flag must, in some measure, be limited in size; that under the circumstances they are lead to believe no alteration could be made more emblematical of our origin and present existence than to reduce the number of stripes to the original number of thirteen, to represent the number then contending for and happily achieving their independence; and to increase the stars to the number corresponding to the number of States now in the Union, and hereafter to add one star whenever a new State shall be admitted.

The recommendations of this report were adopted by Congress and embodied in the following act, which was approved April 4, 1818.

### An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States.

*Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:*

That from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

**SECTION 5.** *And be it further enacted*, That on the admission of every new State into the Union one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July then next succeeding such admission.

[*April 4, 1818; 3 Stat., 415.*]

The stars of the flag represent the idea taken from the constellation of Lyra, which signifies harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the banner of the Covenanters of Scotland, likewise significant of the league and covenant of the United States against oppression, and incidentally involving vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the circle being the sign of eternity.

Both the thirteen stripes and the stars showed the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to, and their dependence upon, the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the previous banners, namely, the red flag of the army and the white one of the navy. The red color, which, in the days of Roman glory, was the signal of defiance, denoted daring, and the white denoted purity.

The first ensign displayed by a regular American man-of-war; was hoisted by John Paul Jones, a Scotchman by birth, whose nautical exploits figured so prominently during the Revolutionary war. On the third of December, 1775, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Alfred, then lying in the Delaware, and in the same month, from the mast of the Alfred, he displayed a flag believed to contain the device of a pine tree with a rattlesnake at its root about to strike, and the words "Don't Tread on Me."

The stars and stripes were unfurled for the first time by the army at the battle of Saratoga, on the occasion of the surrender of General Burgoyne, October 17, 1777.

The United States flag in its present form was first thrown to the breeze over the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., on the 13th of April, 1818.

The first United States flag raised in a foreign port was displayed from the mast of a Wilmington vessel, which from the circumstances and for the reason of its local interest, I feel justified in giving the account verbatim from Elizabeth Montgomery's "Reminiscences of Wilmington."

"In the winter of 1775, Robert Morris, Esq., of English Birth, Financier for the Continental Congress, chartered the brig Nancy, of Wilmington, Del., owned by Joseph Shallcross, Joseph Tatnall, and others, and by Capt. Hugh Montgomery, who was Commander. The ensuing March she sailed for Porto Rico, under English colors, and landed at Don Antonio Seronia to procure arms and ammunition, by a contract previously made with the Spanish government.

Thence the brig sailed to different islands to elude suspicion. At St. Croix and St. Thomas she took in produce by day, and munitions of war by night; these were sent in small vessels from St. Eustatia, being neutral islands.

When the cargo was nearly complete, information was received that independence was declared, and a description of the colors adopted. This was cheering intelligence to the captain, as it would divest him of acting clandestinely. Now they could show their true colors. The material was at once procured, and a young man on board set to work privately to make them. He was well-known here in after years as Capt. Thomas Mendenhall.

The number of men was increased and the brig armed for defense, and all things put in order. The day they sailed the captain invited the Governor and suit, with twenty other gentlemen, on board to dine. A sumptuous dinner was cooked, and a sea-turtle being cooked gave the usual name of a turtle feast.

As the custom house barges approached with the company they were ordered to lay on their oars while a salute of thirteen guns was fired. Amid the firing, the young man who made the flag was ordered to haul down the English flag and hoist the first American stars ever seen in a foreign port.

'Cheers for the National Congress,' and cries of 'Down with the lion; up with the stars and stripes,' were shouted."

By the War Department the stars in the union are usually so placed as to form one large star. In the navy the stars are in straight lines, perpendicular and horizontal.

The Union Jack has a blue ground with all stars and no stripes. The United States revenue flag has sixteen vertical stripes, alternate red and white, with a white union bearing the National arms in dark blue.

During the war of the rebellion the seceding States had a number of distinct flags. Early in 1861, however, their Congress decided upon what was popularly called the "Stars and Bars," which was composed of three broad horizontal bars, the two outer ones red and the middle one white, with a blue "union" containing nine stars in a circle.

In 1882 the Bureau of Navigation designed a new flag, to be hereafter known as the "President's flag." It is 14 feet long by 11 feet broad, the material of navy blue bunting. In the centre is the American coat-of-arms, the eagle holding in its mouth the pennant on which is inscribed, "*E Pluribus Unum*," and perched on a shield, grappling in one claw a bunch of arrows and in the other a bunch of oak leaves. Above the coat-of-arms, arranged in a semi-circle, are thirteen stars, representing the thirteen original States.

In referring to the above the Philadelphia *Times* relates the following incident:

"The ridicule cast upon that new-fangled device—the President's flag—recalls an anecdote concerning bluff old Ironsides Farragut. When Vice Admiral Porter was in high feather in the Navy Department, during Grant's earlier administration, and had his eye on the possible succession at some day to the chief command of the Navy, he brained out an ensign for the Admiral, who at that time was the hero Farragut. The standard was an odd-looking affair and suggested the British cross of St. George as much as anything. The first time the new flag was raised on shipboard over the head of the old sea-dog—the victor at Mobile and New Orleans—the non-descript color caught his eye at once. Pointing up to the flag, so the story goes, he angrily demanded: 'What do you call that gridiron thing?' Some one told him that it was the newly-devised Admiral's flag.

'Who ordered it to be hoisted?' he again asked. He was informed that Vice-Admiral Porter had.

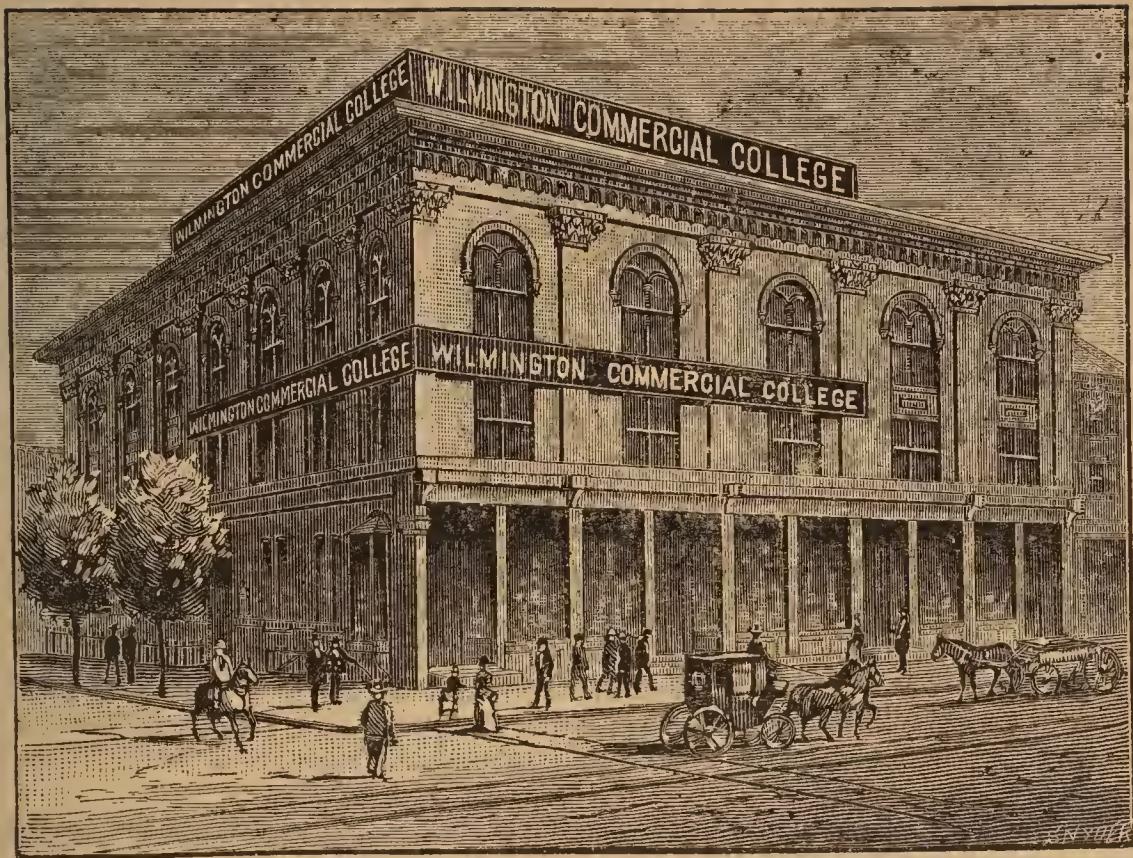
'Take that rag down at once,' he thundered. 'The Stars and Stripes are good enough for me.' Admiral Porter's gridiron came down with the run, and this was the last time its folds were ever unfurled."

Except that the galaxy of stars on the flag has been multiplied to nearly three and a half times the original number, forty-four States being now (1893) represented thereon, with prospects of more additions in the near future the design remains as when adopted on June 14, 1777.

Representing the small, struggling Confederation at first, our flag is now recognized the world over as the emblem of one of the first and most powerful nations of the earth. And, having been borne by brave and loyal hands through many vicissitudes on both land and sea, with uniformly victorious results, it has been, by its faithful and loving devotees; well and appropriately designated, "Old Glory."

## Flag Raising Over the Goldey Wilmington Commercial College.

One of the most noted and enthusiastic events that ever occurred in this city was the raising of a United States flag over the Goldey Wilmington Commercial College, on February 22d, 1892.



GOLDEY WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The exterior and the interior of the Institute Hall, in which the College is situated, were profusely decorated with flags, bunting and emblems. The exercises were held in the auditorium, which was also handsomely decorated. The exercises were in charge of the G. A. R. Mayor Stansbury Willey presided. Wesley Meteer presented the flag, a beautiful one  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 24$  feet, to Professor Goldey, principal of the college, in behalf of the alumni.



PROF. H. S. GOLDEY.

"America" and "Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean," were sung by the audience, and H. W. Zimmerman sang the "American Star." Daniel Ross recited "Sheridan's Ride," to which Miss A. Estella Morley responded by reciting "How Sheridan Come." National airs were played by the State Fencibles Band.

An address was made by Past Commander A. J. Woodman. The following is part of an address delivered by Past Department Commander Peter B. Ayers.

"We hope that the spirit of loyalty and patriotism may be kept alive in the hearts and minds of the students of this college, and be imparted to each successive class to which this flag shall be transmitted. What shall we say of the old flag? Its real history cannot be told on any single occasion. Volumes would be inadequate to tell the story of its fame. Not only have our fathers set up this banner in the name of God on the fields of the well-earned battles of the Revolution; not alone at Saratoga, at Trenton and at Yorktown, but at Lundy's Lane, at New Orleans, at Buena Vista, at Chapultepec, at Lookout Mountain above the clouds, at Gettysburg, and, last of all, in triumph at Appomattox. Brave hands have carried it to the Sunny South. Lonely ones in the cold North have been cheered by it. It has been set up on the summit of the mountains of the West and the nations of the East have been made to realize somewhat the significance of its symbolic power.

"Wherever the Old Flag has gone it has been the pride of its friends and the terror of its foes. It has been the herald of a better day. It has been the pledge of freedom, of justice, of order, of civilization and of Christianity. Traitors have hated it, and the enemies of mankind have trampled it to the earth; but all who desire to see the triumph of truth, love and righteousness sing:

"Flag of my country, flag of the free,  
Beautiful, streaming, now dearer to me,  
Peerless and stainless, triumphantly wave,  
Over a nation that knows not a slave."

\* \* \* "Do not think that all the glory of a flag comes from its victories in war. There is something more glorious than the victories of war. There is the triumph of freedom over oppression, of justice over wrong; to have just laws, to have a country which can protect our liberties and our rights. These are the things for which every true man is willing to devote all that he has and all that he is.

\* \* \* "I do not know how much sacrifice and devotion may be necessary to preserve our country and this Old Flag in the years that are to come, but I do know that the ex-soldiers will join me in praying that you may never see our nation torn asunder by civil war and that you may never see these colors trailed in the dust. When you see it floating proudly over your school look upon it as the emblem of liberty, the ensign of your country and the object of your most devoted loyalty and love."

The indoor exercises were closed by the audience singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," with band accompaniment.

After this the scholars were dismissed in double file and took a position on Market street above Eighth. When the scholars reached the street it was already densely crowded and it was with some difficulty that the flag raising was seen. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the handsome flag was floated to the wind amid cheers.

The services were well conducted. They were in charge of the following committees: For the college, H. V. Pyle, chairman; Miss Florence B. Upton, Miss Sallie B. Newlin, Miss A. Estella Morley and S. C. Hill. For the G. A. R., Mayor Willey, Charles A. Foster, Peter B. Ayers, Daniel Ross, A. J. Woodman and Dr. E. G. Shortlidge.

## Lines.

On witnessing the raising of the flag on Professor Goldey's Commercial College, February 22d, 1892 :

Flag of our fathers, bright and fair !  
Rich legacy of Washington !  
Where'er it floats, in sun or air  
It brighter grows as time rolls on !

Nor age, nor tempest leaves a stain—  
New lustre beams from each new star,  
Free and united—all remain  
Victorious in peace and war !

Nor might, nor power on land or sea,  
While patriots live and hearts are true,  
Can mar the glorious galaxy  
Resplendent in its field of blue !

Upbraised by brave and noble men  
From Concord's plain to Yorktown's height,  
The pride of every citizen  
Zealous for Liberty and Right !

To-day across the deep it bears  
Love of the New World to the Old,  
And with the starving millions shares  
Its blessings which are manifold !

Love's mission be thine own alway,  
Bright banner from our fathers' hands !  
Forever, as abroad to-day,  
Bear cheer and hope to distant lands !

—W. V. TUXBURY.



## Sheridan's Ride.

Up from the South at break of day,  
 Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,  
 The affrighted air with a shudder bore,  
 Like a herald in haste, to the chieftain's door,  
 The terrible grumble, and rumble and roar,  
 Telling the battle was on once more,  
 And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war  
 Thundered along the horizon's bar ;  
 And louder yet into Winchester rolled  
 The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,  
 Making the blood of the listener cold,  
 As he thought of the stake in the fiery fray,  
 And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,  
 A good broad highway leading down ;  
 And there through the flush of the morning light,  
 A steed as black as the steeds of night,  
 Was seen to pass, as with eagle flight,  
 As if he knew the terrible need,  
 He stretched away, with his utmost speed ;  
 Hills rose and fell ; but his heart was gay,  
 With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

The first that the general saw was the groups  
 Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops,  
 What was done ? what to do ? a glance told him both,  
 Then striking his spurs, with a terrible oath, <sup>¶</sup>  
 He dashed down the line, 'mid a storm of huzzas, <sup>¶</sup>  
 And the wave of retreat checked its course there, because,  
 The sight of the master compelled it to pause,  
 With foam and with dust the black charger was gray ;  
 By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,  
 He seemed to the whole army to say  
 "I have brought you Sheridan all the way,  
 From Winchester down, to save the day."

Hurrah ! hurrah for Sheridan !  
 Hurrah ! hurrah for horse and man !  
 And when their statues are placed on high,  
 Under the dome of the Union sky,  
 The American soldiers' Temple of Fame ;  
 There with the glorious General's name,  
 Be it said with letters both bold and bright,  
 "Here is the steed that saved the day,  
 By carrying Sheridan into the fight,  
 From Winchester twenty miles away."

T. BUCHANAN READ.



PAST DEPARTMENT OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND.  
LEWIS M. ZIMMERMAN, Asst. Adj. Gen., WALLACE A. BARTLETT, Dept. Com. JOHN W. WORTH, Asst. Q. M. Gen.  
MYRON J. ROSE, Chief Must'g. Officer. WM. J. KLUG, Dept. Inspector.

## Biography of Captain Frank A. Nolen.

Captain Frank A. Nolen was born in Wilmington, Del., on September 30, 1841. He enlisted as a private in Company E, First Regiment Delaware Volunteers, on April 26, 1861. He enlisted on August 12, 1861, as Sergeant in Company H, Second Regiment, for three years, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company B, same regiment, and had charge of the ambulance corps of the First Division of the Second Corps, and served until June 30, 1864. He took part in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac between June 1st, 1862, and June 30, 1864, not missing one of the twenty-six battles. He re entered the service on September 8th, 1864, as Quartermaster Ninth Delaware Volunteers, and was in active service in various positions down to March 1, 1866. On June 17, 1868, he was appointed Captain United States Volunteers by brevet to rank from March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services.

As a member of the Grand Army, Captain Nolen has taken an active part in the interests of that Order. In December, 1866, he joined Camp Lyon, of St. Louis, Mo. In the spring of 1868, he withdrew from Camp Lyon and became a charter member of Camp Lincoln, of St. Louis, Mo., and was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Department of that State.

In November, 1868, Captain Nolen returned to Wilmington, ill with consumption, but soon recovered his health. In the Spring of 1869 he transferred his membership from Camp Lincoln to Thos. A. Smyth Post, No. 1, Wilmington, Del. On July 19, 1869, he was elected Commander of this Post, and served three terms of that office. In 1882 he transferred his membership from Thos. A. Smyth Post to Dushane Post, No. 2, of Baltimore, Md., and was elected Commander of that Post in December, 1890, and on February 22d, 1893, was elected Department Commander of the Department of Maryland.

Capt. Nolen served as a member of the National Council of Administration from Delaware, 1869, 1870 and 1871, and from the Department of Maryland for 1891, and served as a delegate to the National Encampment for 1892.

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## Department of Maryland, G. A. R.

Wilson Post, No. 1, Baltimore, Md.—Commander, Alfred S. Cooper. Past Post Commanders, George B. Creamer, Kelly Gootee, James H. Downs, Henry Wilhelm, Wm. J. Vannort, Henry B. Christhifl. Membership, 463.

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## Dushane Post, No. 3.

Dushane Post, No. 3, Baltimore, Md.—Commander, George C. Irelan. Past Post Commanders, Charles A. Rotan, Wm. H. Snader, Gottlieb Seidel, Edward S. Harding, Stephen H. Thornton, Wm. J. Sherwood, Thos. T. Russell, Cicero A. Moore, Frank Nolen, Chas. R. Coleman, J. Jacob Kahler.

The membership of Dushane Post numbers 493. The generous rivalry between Wilson and Dushane Posts led to the development of both. No Department of the Grand Army can boast two finer Posts than these.

The Dushane Post Hall is a handsome one. The ceiling represents four beautiful designs—Commerce, Printing, Art and Music. Over the pedestal is a large oil painting of Colonel Dushane, decorated with Old Glory.

Just opposite is a beautiful painting of the Merrimac and Monitor. The altar and pedestals are made of cannons standing on their end, with tops made of walnut, that give them a warlike appearance. The walls are decorated with pictures of different battle scenes and naval engagements and a full-rigged ship; portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Garfield, Washington, Thomas and Warren; a beautiful framed group picture, presented to them by a friendly Post of Philadelphia; a splendid stand of arms and equipments, and a case of relics of the late war decorate the room. The camp-fires and entertainments held by this Post are excellent and highly interesting.

### Women's Relief Corps of Dushane Post, No. 3.

The Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Dushane Post, No. 3, was organized on July 28, 1891, with twenty-five charter members. The Corps was organized mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Ruth A. Graham, wife of Past Department Commander Dr. George R. Graham. Mrs. Graham was unanimously chosen for President, and re-elected in January, 1892.

The first officers were:

President, Mrs. Ruth A. Graham; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Mary E. Naylor; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Kate Leasure; Secretary, Miss Kate M. Kunkel; Treasurer, Miss Florence Leasure; Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Wild; Conductor, Miss Kitty Nolen; Assistant Conductor, Miss Allie Knight; Guard, Mrs. Annie Eckman; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Harriet High.

Present Officers—President, Mrs. Mary Naylor; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Wilde; Junior Vice-President, Martha Miller; Secretary, Lizzie Smith; Treasurer, Margaret Clements; Conductor, Miss Anna Leasure; Assistant-Conductor, Miss Madie Enalt; Guard, Miss Lizzie Durham; Assistant Guard, Miss Susie Durham.

The present membership in good standing, numbers fifty-six. The Corps have been very successful; the first year they turned over nearly \$1,000 to the Post, and \$215 have been spent for relief.

At the Department Convention the Dushane Corps exemplified the ritual, for which they were highly complimented by the National Junior Vice Commander, Mrs. Whittier. The members are enthusiastic workers and are ever ready to help the needy comrades and their dependent ones.

### Wingate Post, No. 9.

Wingate Post, No. 9, North East, Md., Commander, Wm. H. Abrams. Past Post Commanders, R. H. Cameron, J. H. McCracken, Patrick Reedy, Jesse West, E. T. B. Day, T. A. Worrall, Wm. J. Clark, Jas. N. Cameron, S. J. Reeder, Isaiah Biddle, H. C. Wildsmith. Membership 61.

### Assembling of the G. A. R. Department of Maryland and Auxiliaries.

On February 21st and 22d, 1893, there convened in Baltimore, Md., the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maryland, and auxiliaries, the Womens' Relief Corps.

On the evening of the 21st the Encampment held an open camp-fire in Grand Army Hall. Department Commander, Wallace A. Bartlett, presided. A muster was made for the benefit of the Department, especially for the Posts in the rural districts. The team was composed of the different Posts of the city of Baltimore, and was conceded by many to be the

finest muster they had ever seen of the G. A. R. After the muster an open camp fire commenced, and speeches were made by the various Past Department Commanders, by National Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, P:B. Ayars, and by Chas. A. Foster, editor of the *Muster Roll*, who were guests of the Encampment. During their stay in that city they were entertained by Dr. G. R. Graham and the present Department Commander, Capt. Frank A. Nolen.

On the 22d the Grand Army Posts met in Grand Army Hall. They elected Comrade Frank A. Nolen Department Commander. A resolution was adopted in favor of the present pension law and opposing the proposed amendments recently defeated in the national House of Representatives. John W. Worth was elected delegate-at-large to the National Encampment. The next encampment of the Department will be held at Hagerstown. Fraternal greetings were exchanged between the Department and the Women's Relief Corps, who were in session in Dushane Post Hall.

The reports presented showed the largest increase in the number of members and finances in the history of the Department. There are now 3,601 members in Maryland, and a large balance in the Department treasury.

The committee on resolutions presented a report upon the pension question, expressing their gratification at the defeat of the amendments offered recently to the Pension bill in Congress, and saying that the present pension law affords sufficient protection against fraudulent pension claims, and expressing confidence that Congress will always do the soldiers justice under any circumstance. This was adopted.

A resolution was passed commending the letter by Commander-in-Chief Weissert to Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, in defense of the old soldier's claim for pensions.

The following officers were elected: Department Commander, Frank Nolen; Senior Vice Department Commander, J. W. McCullough; Junior Vice Department Commander, O. A. Horner; Medical Director, J. E. Pritchard; Chaplain, A. S. Cooper; Council of Administration, Thomas J. Larkins, A. F. Carrick, A. C. Mackil, George J. Finch and W. C. Clay; Delegate-at-Large to National Encampment at Indianapolis in September, John W. Worth; Alternate-at-Large, Daniel Young; Delegates, Dr. A. A. White, Myron J. Rose, A. J. Crockett, Edward Schilling; Alternates, William H. Parker, Alex. M. Briscoe, J. G. Bridaham, H. E. Challis. The new officers of the Department were installed by Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Peter B. Ayars of the Department of Wilmington. The Department Commander appointed Dr. Hugh A. Maughlin, as Assistant Adjutant General, and John W. Worth as Assistant Quartermaster General.

### Women's Relief Corps.

The Women's Relief Corps of Maryland, an auxiliary of the G. A. R., held their annual session in the Dushane Post Hall, with a large number of delegates present. Every Corps in the State was represented except one.

Mrs. M. A. H. Cadden, President, presided. Mrs. J. A. Whittier, of New Brunswick, N. J., Junior Vice-President of the National organization, was introduced and made an address.

The reports showed that during the past year the membership had increased from 473 to over 700; five new corps were instituted, and two were disbanded. Eight hundred dollars was expended for relief during the year.

Telegrams and greetings were exchanged with Mrs. Margaret Wickens, of Kansas, President of the National Convention of the Women's Relief Corps, and Mrs. Harriet A. Reed, of Dorchester, Mass., who is known as

the Mother of the Department, because she instituted it. The following committee brought greetings from the G. A. R. Department of Maryland: Dr. Theodore F. Lang, Joseph C. Hill, Dr. George R. Graham, Frank Smith, Dr. A. A. White and Myron J. Rose. They were admitted and presented to the Convention.

The following officers were elected: Department President, Mrs. Mary E. Frey; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Ruth A. Graham; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Haslett; Treasurer, Mrs. Clara Alford; Chaplain, Mrs. Emily J. Dalo; Delegate-at-Large, Mrs. M. V. Worth. Executive Board—Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Shannon, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Sallie Moore and Mrs. Leisure. Mrs. Cadden, the retiring President, was presented by the staff officers with a very handsome brass and onyx stand, through Mrs. Dr. Graham. The officers were all installed and the Convention adjourned.

At 8 o'clock at night a reception to the Department of Maryland was given by the Women's Relief Corps in Dushane Post Hall, and was attended by nearly all of the delegates to both organizations. Dr. Theodore F. Lang was called to the chair. Speeches were made by Mrs. Cadden, the retiring president of the Women's Relief Corps, and Mrs. Frey, the new president; Comrade P. B. Ayars, of Delaware; Past Department Commanders Smith and Vernon, and Department Commander Nolen.

At half-past 9 o'clock a ball in honor of Washington's Birthday was given in Grand Army Hall by Posts No. 44 and 46 and Corps 5 and 6 of the Women's Relief Corps. The hall was crowded with the members who attended the sessions of both bodies during the day, and the wives and lady friends of the old soldiers. A concert was given in the lower hall. The crowd was so large that many of the visitors went over and danced in Dushane Post Hall. The reception committee consisted of General Felix Agnus, Messrs. W. W. Johnson, Wm. M. Marine, M. G. Urner, W. D. Burchinal, J. Marshall Barry and Geo. L. Wellington.

## Biography of Philip Lenderking.

Philip Lenderking was born in Fritzel, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in the year 1845. In 1857, when a boy of 12 years, he came to this country with his parents, and took up his home in Baltimore.

At the age of 18 years, he enlisted in Company G, 5th Maryland Regiment, and took part with the regiment in the battle of Antietam under Gen. Max Weber, and was wounded there. He served with this regiment under Gen. Milroy in the Valley campaign, in 1863. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner. With the regiment he was with the army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant before Petersburg, at which place they were discharged.

He went South in 1865; came back; worked at the Mount Clare shops until 1869; then settled in Baltimore, and has since been engaged in the tin and sheet iron business.

Mr. Lenderking has built up for himself a reputation, both commercially and socially, that reflects great credit upon himself. Possibly few men have a larger circle of acquaintances, who are tied to them by so strong a bond of friendship. He is cheerful in disposition and manner, and ever ready to do an act of kindness for a friend—and, indeed, for anyone. His devotion to his friends and family is such that is seldom seen among men.



PHILIP LENDERKING.

Mr. Lenderking is a member of Wilson Post, No. 1, of the Department of Maryland G. A. R.; a willing contributor to the support of that Order, and thoroughly loyal to those with whom he has been in touch, and with whom he marched shoulder to shoulder in the defense of our great country.

### Biography of Charles A. Foster.

The subject of our sketch was born in North East, Md., May 7, 1842, and attended the public schools of that town. At a very early age he was apprenticed to David Maxwell, of Baltimore, who conducted marble works at the corner of Eutaw and Saratoga streets. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he paid a visit to his mother in North East, and while there the call was made for three years' troops. He, with many of his old friends, who were boys together, concluded to enlist in Co. A of the Fifth Regiment of Maryland, which was the second company from that county, the first being Company C of the Second Delaware.

For the first nine months of service Comrade Foster was Third and then Second Sergeant, and First Sergeant during the remainder of the four years. He received two commissions, but would not be mustered out of his own company, participating in all the battles, marches and fatigues of his regiment for three continuous years of active service at the front, in old Virginia and West Virginia, never absent, except while on veteran furlough. He was mustered out of service with his regiment at Fredericksburg, Va. They went to Baltimore and were paid off and set at liberty.



CHARLES A. FOSTER.

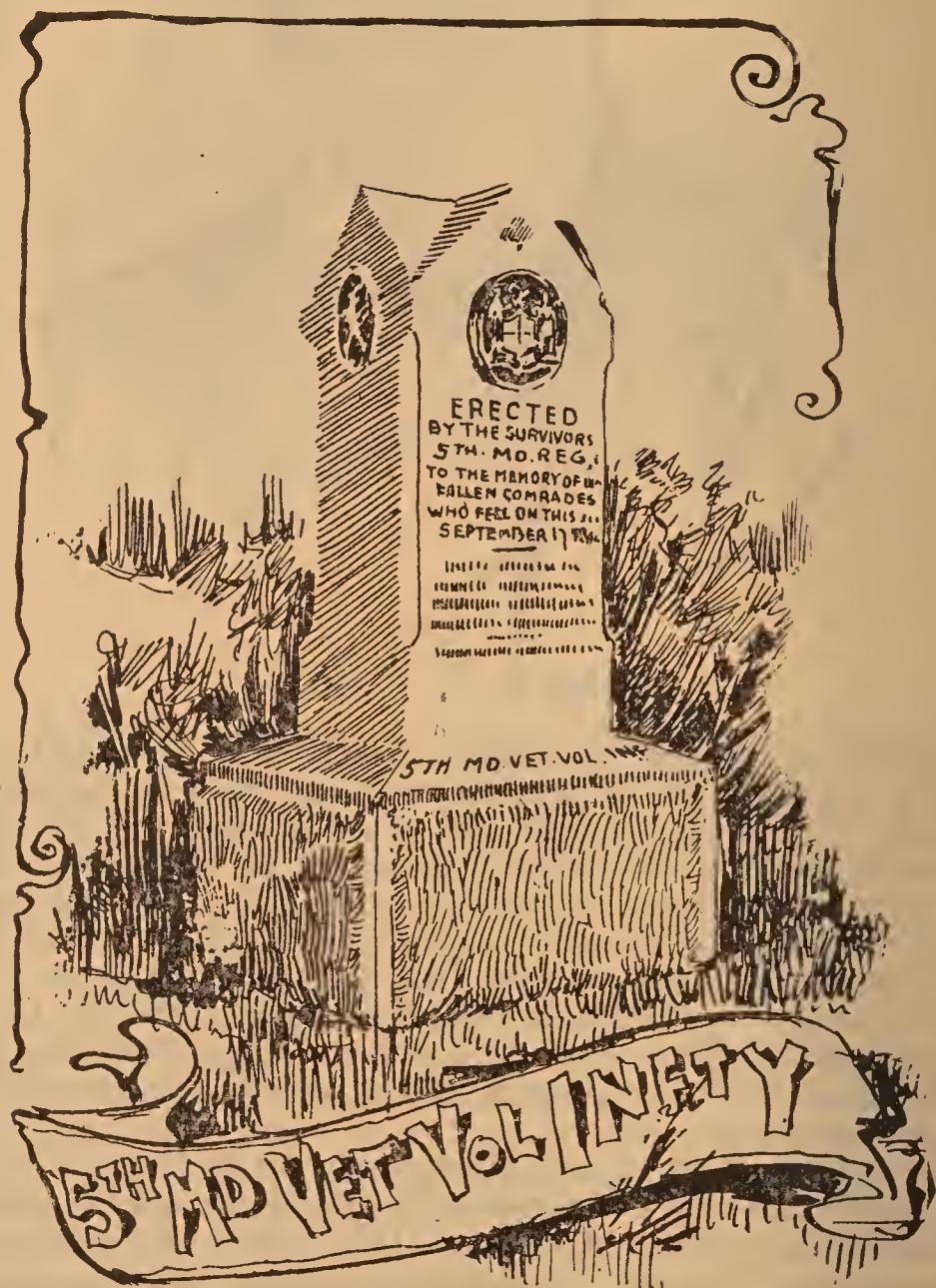
Mr. Foster contracted the James River fever at Wilson's Landing and for eighteen months after he was mustered out, he was unable to do work of any kind. The doctors forbid him to apply himself to his former business of marble working and advised him to try the business of steam boating. He went on a steamer as a deck hand and then as a fireman, with the Baltimore Transportation Company plying from Baltimore to New York; with the Clyde Steamship Company, from New York to Wilmington, N. C.; with the Boston Steamship Company from New York to Boston; Electric Line from Wilmington to New York and with the Edge Moor Iron Company. He steadily advanced to the position of engineer and for twenty-two years had charge of engines.

He entered into the printing business in the employ of J. Miller Thomas. For three years he has been engaged in the publishing and job printing business, and during that time has edited the *Old Soldier* and *Muster Roll*, Grand Army and regimental papers. In January, 1893, he was appointed editor of the *Local Preachers' Magazine*.

Mr. Foster has been very active in church work. He conducted mission work in Water street, New York City, holding weekly meetings; and also conducted Sabbath afternoon meetings in the Women's Home, on Water street, known as the Boole Mission. He was a co-worker with A. W. Dennett and others in that line of work in a dark place, called "Kit Burns' Rat-Pit," in New York City, and was one of the principal workers in establishing the First M. E. Church, at Silverbrook, a suburb of Wilmington, Del. He is a member of Asbury M. E. Church, where he first deposited his certificate after his location in Wilmington.

Mr. Foster is also an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, Department of Delaware; has served on a number of important committees and held responsible positions; as aid-de-camp on staff, and a member of the Council of Administration of the Department of Delaware, and aid-de-camp on Gen. John A. Palmer's staff. He has also been an active member of the Union Veteran Legion, Encampment No. 34, having served as Chaplain for two years for that organization, as Assistant Inspector-General; is now an officer in the National Encampment; and was a delegate to the National Encampment held in Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1892. This comrade is a good citizen, and a useful Christian man.

W. T. H.



FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT MONUMENT.

### Reunion of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment Monument was erected by the survivors of the regiment, aided by appropriations from the States of Maryland and Delaware. Co. I, of that regiment, was largely composed of men from Wilmington and vicinity, hence the Delaware appropriation to a Maryland regiment. The granting of this appropriation was largely due to the efforts

of Col. John P. Donahoe; Speaker of the Senate; Col. S. A. Macallister and Chas. A. Foster.

The committee on the erection of the monument was as follows: Chairman, Capt. Samuel Ford; Secretary, Chas. A. Foster; Treasurer, George W. McCullough. The office of treasurer was afterwards merged into the office of secretary, Comrade McCullough having resigned on account of press of business.

Jesse West and Isaiah Biddle, of North East, Md.; Isaac D. Davis, Wm. G. Purnell and John B. Dunbar, of Elkton, Md., with the above named officers constituted the executive committee. The entire committee were ten from Companies A and I.

Captain W. Purnell, the Clerk of the Senate of Maryland, and the committee visited the Committee on Appropriation of the Senate of Maryland, and did what they could to have the appropriation approved. The measure was approved and passed both Houses, and Col. I. D. Davis, of Maryland, cashier of the Second National Bank of Elkton, was appointed by the State to be custodian of the appropriation and to dispose of it for the purpose it had been appropriated. He was appointed at the suggestion of Senator Wirt, and the choice was unanimously approved by the committee.

By instruction of the Monument Association, the committee, through its chairman, purchased a lot at Antietam, and the right of way to it from the Sunken Road, where they had lost heavily in all of the companies in the battle there.

The design of the monument decided upon by the committee originated with Comrade Charles A. Foster. The shaft or die block is 5 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches square at the bottom, sloping a little at the top, forming a V. On the face of the four sides was cut the Coat of Arms of the State of Maryland, a Soldier at Charge, in the act of firing; also, a Stack of Arms. The base is 3 feet 8 inches square, 2 feet 6 inches high, with a chamber of 4-inch fall from base of shaft, with raised letters on the front and the name of the company and regiment. It was executed by L. W. McGowen, Tenth and Tatnall streets, Wilmington, Del. The four bronze medallions were made by John Page & Son, designers and modelers, Philadelphia, Pa.

The committee decided to run an excursion to Antietam battle grounds by way of Keedysville, Md., on September 17, 1890. A special train was chartered, and tickets were issued good for three days with a stop off at Washington. Owing to very bad weather the committee lost heavily and the interest on the notes, which the committee was forced to give, made it a burden, latterly.

A reunion of the veteran survivors of the Fifth Maryland Regiment was called to meet at the Wingate Post room, North East, Md., Thanksgiving Day, 1890. It was not as well attended as had been anticipated, but it was truly gratifying to see these old veterans after an absence of twenty-five years. Some had never seen each other since, and forgot that they were getting old, for a time, as they conversed about the old camp-fires of the war, and many incidents relating thereto. What was lacking in number was made up in enthusiasm.

There were present members from Cos. A, D, E, F, G and I, and several G. A. R. men of other regimental organizations from Wilmington: Col. S. A. Macallister, 1st Del. and Dupont Post, No. 2; Major Chas. M. Pierce, Smyth Post, No. 1; Thomas Heap, 8th Md., Smyth Post, No. 1; Prof. Weil, U. S. Grant Post 13; Wm. J. Boyer, Co. I, 5th Md. Regt.; Jas. M. Bantam, Co. E, 5th Md. Regt., and a delegation of five ladies from the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 1, Department of Delaware.

Secretary Chas. A. Foster called the meeting to order at 2.30 p. m., and named Comrade John A. Brown, Co. C, of Carroll county, for chairman. Comrade Henry O'Neal, Co. D, of Havre de Grace, was made vice-

chairman. A lengthy and detailed report was read by the secretary in regard to the erection of the Antietam monument. Interest money was contributed, and the special business transacted for which the meeting was called.

It was decided to call a meeting of the survivors of the regiment to be held in Baltimore in January, 1892, and in order to have a large attendance assured the following committee on arrangement was appointed: Department Commander, Geo. R. Graham; Chas. A. Foster, Co. A.; John M. Jenks, Co. B.; J. A. Brown, Co. C.; Henry O'Neal, Co. D.; James Banthem, Co. E.; Chas. Rotan, Co. F.; Solomon Thompson, Co. G.; John W. Worth, Co. H.; I. D. Davis, Co. I.; Philip H. Lenderking, Co. G.

The visitors adjourned to the hall below, where the ladies of the Relief Corps of Wingate Post had an excellent supper in waiting for them.

The evening session was opened by singing "America," followed with prayer, led by Mrs. A. Beatty, of Wilmington. Colonel Macallister, who was a member of the First Delaware Regiment, made a spirited address, in which he spoke of the patriotism of the Border States that kept back the tide of Rebellion, and contributed much towards its suppression. Professor Weil, of Post 13, Wilmington, Del., congratulated the Fifth Maryland boys for their monumental undertaking, and said, from what he knew of the record of the regiment, it was eminently deserving the honor. Dr. Worrall was called for, and made an eloquent speech about the trials and sufferings of the boys in blue, and said the nation owed them a lasting debt of gratitude. Rev. J. B. Quigg followed in some very entertaining reminiscences, and Rev. E. K. Miller made a patriotic speech. Captain Thompson, Co. G; Captain O'Neal, Co. D; Corporal Philip Layman, Co. A, Comrade Isaiah Biddle, Co. A; Comrade James Banthem, Co. E; Comrade Jesse West, Co. A, were each called upon and responded in a happy manner. While "Auld Lang Syne" was being sung, the members of the regiment held one another by the hand. After the singing of the doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Chaplain Miller, and the meeting adjourned.

At the meeting in Baltimore, a temporary regimental organization was effected, and Capt. Wm. A. Noel was elected chairman and Chas. A. Foster, secretary. This meeting adjourned to meet on the Antietam battle field.

During the following winter, 1891, the Delaware Legislature came to the aid of the association by appropriating \$200, and in the winter of 1892 the Maryland Legislature wiped out the outstanding debt by contributing \$530.

On September 17, 1891, the committee gave another excursion to the Antietam battle fields by the way of Harper's Ferry, Shenandoah Junction and Sharpsburg, Md., (Antietam Station.)

This excursion was attended by two hundred persons from Wilmington and various points on the line of the B & O. railroad. They left Market street station, Wilmington, shortly after 6 o'clock on a special train of six coaches and a baggage car, which served as a lunch car.

Among them were prominent officers of the State of Delaware, Speaker of the Senate Donahoe, Speaker of the House Sirman, State Treasurer Wilbur H. Burnite, Receiver of Taxes John T. Dickey, City Tax Collector J. J. Mealy, Col. Macallister, ex-Mayor Wales, Dr. Shortlidge, Comrade Wm. R. Long, of the *Republican*, and George Carter, of the *Evening Journal*; Past Department Commander Ross, George Ash, of Wilmington; Col. J. C. Hill, Department Commander of Maryland; Past Department Commander of Maryland Dr. Geo. R. Graham, Assistant Quartermaster-General John W. Worth, of Maryland; Frank Nolen, Commander Dushane Post, No. 2, of Baltimore; Colonel I. D. Davis, of Elkton; Captain Samuel Ford, of Washington, D. C.; Capt. Schroeder, of York, Pa.; Capt. Noel, of Baltimore; Gen. Armstrong and J. H. Griffith, of Newark, Del. At North East sixty-three

persons boarded the train. Among them were some of the prominent business men of the town—Dr. Charles Beatty, Col. Samuel Reader and son; John Anderson, dry goods merchant; S. D. McCullough, proprietor of the exchange and livery stables; Sergeant Biddle, Sergeant J. West and others.

They arrived at Antietam station at twenty minutes past one o'clock, having been delayed at the junction. Here hacks were in waiting, as well as dinner. The little town was filled with pleasure-seekers, and decorations of bunting and flags were profuse.

The regiments that had been located there and which were represented on this occasion were the 108th N. Y., 4th N. Y., 124th Pa., 130th Pa., 14th Conn., 1st Del., and 5th Md. Many reminiscences were related; many a thrilling story was told by the boys of that remarkable battle; many for the first time clasped hands since the war and many met for the first time. Past Department Commander Graham kindly mentioned that the reunions were not places to drink rum, and for a general good time in that way, but better things than that must be observed to be productive of good, not only serious but sacred in memory to the fallen comrade and the living suffering comrade, the widow and the orphan. In observing this it would not only bring gladness to the hearts of the comrades, but make sunshine in the hearts of those whom the fallen hero has left behind, and those of the living suffering comrades among us. These remarks were endorsed by all the comrades. The practical hints of Capt. Ford, the sound reasoning of Capt. Schroeder and the resolution and practical common sense explanation of them by Dr. Goldsborough were well worthy of consideration. The battle-field on which the regiments suffered such heavy loss was to them not only historic but sacred, and now that the monument was erected there it had become more than ever a precious spot to the survivors of the old Federal Fifth Md. Regiment.

The day was spent in rambling over these historic grounds and recounting incidents and battle scenes. The memory of the comrades located the spot where they were wounded and lost their limbs. Some of the boys ate lunch and boiled coffee on the ground where they encamped and fought 29 years before.

The ladies of Sharpsburg decorated the 5th Md. Monument and presented the State Treasurer with a bouquet.

The 132d had a flag presentation at Sharpsburg, Md., and held exceedingly interesting exercises. The 3rd brigade held a re-union in the evening at the same place.

The following resolution was offered by Comrade Goldsborough, and seconded by Comrades Schroeder, Graham, Worth and O'Neill.

*Resolved*, That we endorse the action of Companies A and I, in erecting the monument now on the field.

Unanimously adopted.

After the collection of dues, the organization adjourned.

The following officers were elected at this meeting to serve for the ensuing year: President, Major H. G. Graham; Vice-Presidents, Isaiah Biddle, John N. Jenks, Wm. Mangold, Henry O'Neill, Chas. W. Banthem, Joseph E. Sweet, Sol. S. Thompson, John W. Worth; Secretary, Captain Wm. A. Noel; Treasurer, Chas. A. Foster; Sergeant of the Guard, Henry Streib.

At night a brigade camp-fire was held in Sharpsburg. A number of the Fifth Maryland, accompanied by their wives, after visiting the National Cemetery, took hacks for Keedysville, three and a-half miles from the battle-field. They stopped all night at the Wyand House. The ladies that went with their husbands were Mrs. H. O'Neill, Mrs. L. Sitzler and Mrs. C. A. Foster. Mrs. Foster was accompanied by her son, Walter, and her sister, Miss E. A. Morris.

At night after supper, Mr. Wyand gave them the use of his parlor, where they held a camp fire. Miss Wyand presided at the organ. Comrade Chas. W. Banthem was called to the chair. Comrade Noel related the experiences of his prison life in Libby Prison, in a most entertaining manner. Comrades O'Neill, Sitzler, Lambert, Banthem, Foster and others related their experiences, and spent the evening with pleasure and profit after the camp fire. Mrs. Sitzler played the organ, and all joined in the chorus "Marching Through Georgia."

Next morning, after breakfast, they started for Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry and Washington, D. C. The important points along the route are Sugar Loaf Mountain, Point of Rocks, Maryland Heights, Loudon Heights, Sandy Hook, Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights.

Some of the veterans were interested in the route they marched over twenty-nine years before, from Washington, D. C. Then the First Delaware, Fifth Maryland and Fourth New York regiments were brigaded together and marched to Antietam by the way of Monocacy, Frederick City, Middletown, Boonsboro and Keedysville, Md. They laid out all night in



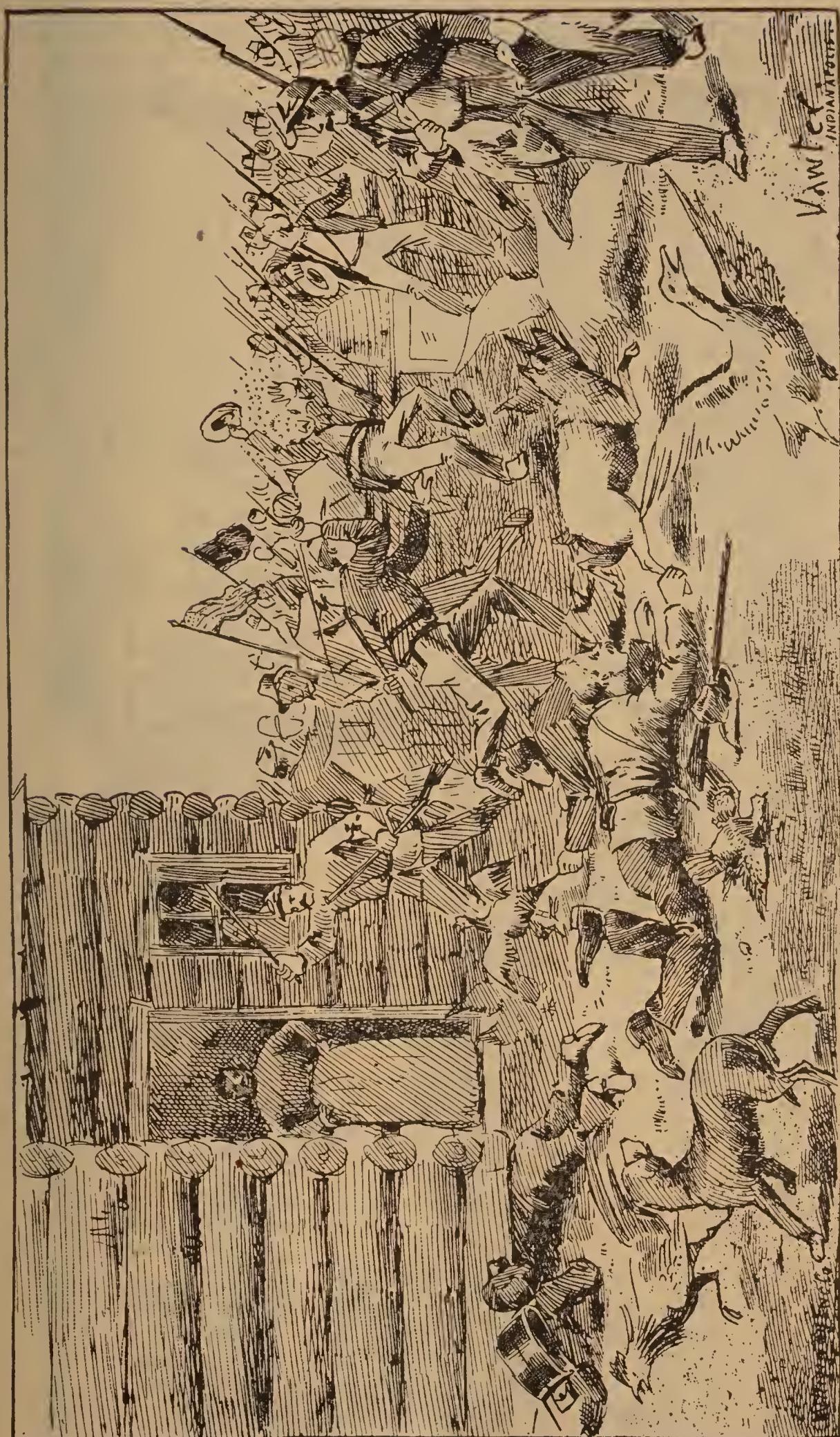
"PREPARING SUPPER."

camp just outside of Keedysville. The Adjutant of the First Delaware was wounded by a shell. Next morning, the brigade forded the creek and drove the rebel pickets in and then the fight began.

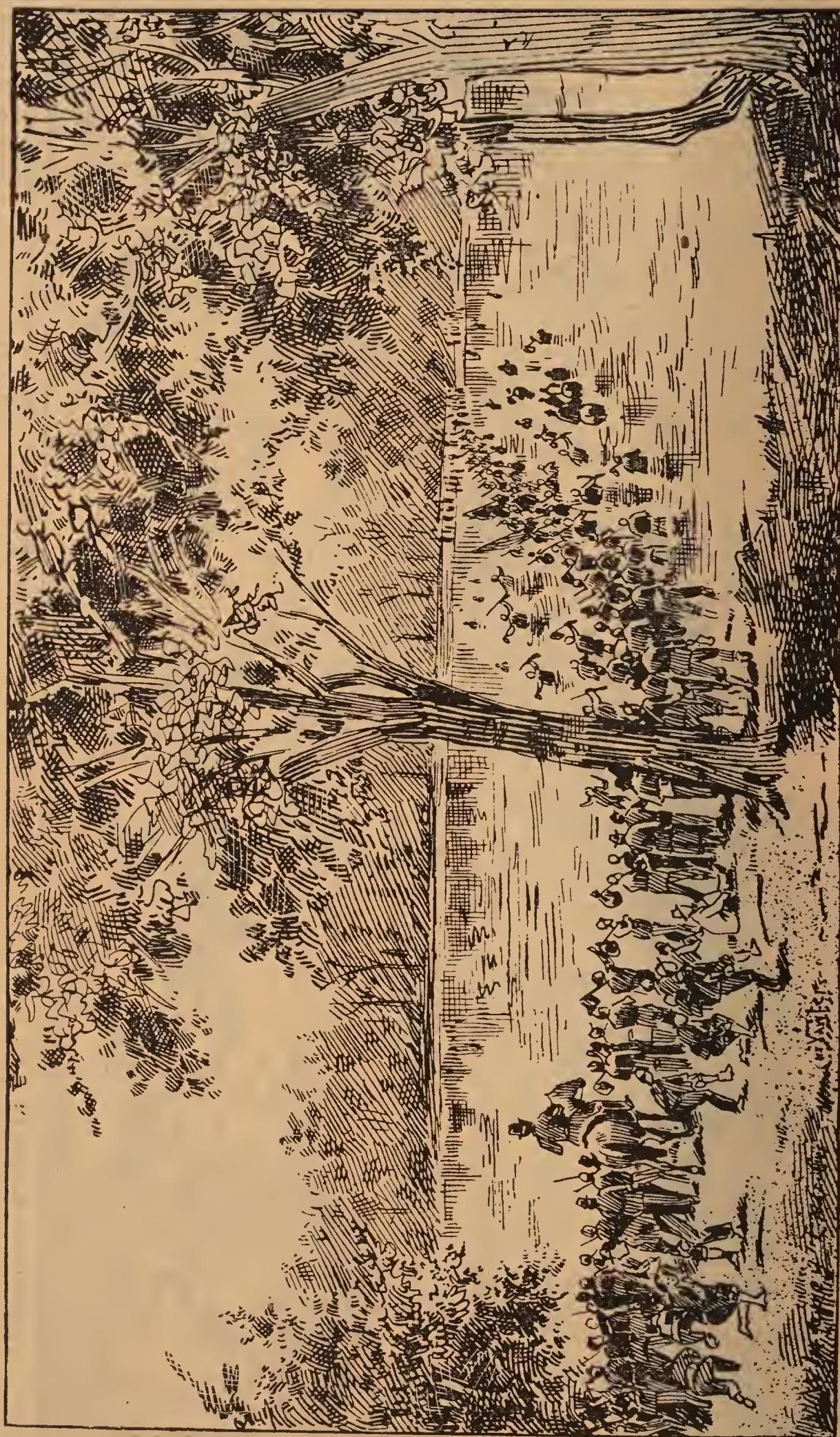
On our march, one John Alexander, of Chesapeake City, Md., a member of Co. A, Fifth Maryland Regiment, dreamed that he would be killed on the 17th of September, and he was the second man killed that day.

When we came to Monocacy Bridge, on a branch of the B. & O. Railroad, we encamped for the night. Being without fresh food, and, in fact, without food of any kind, and feeling ourselves at home in Maryland, we sought, in true army style, to borrow some delicacies from our citizens—so we did.

In the days of the Monitor and the Merrimac, in 1862, the First Delaware Regiment was stationed at Camp Hamilton, at Fortress Monroe, or rather between that and the old Hampton village, which was destroyed, and the Fifth Maryland Regiment was stationed at Newport News.

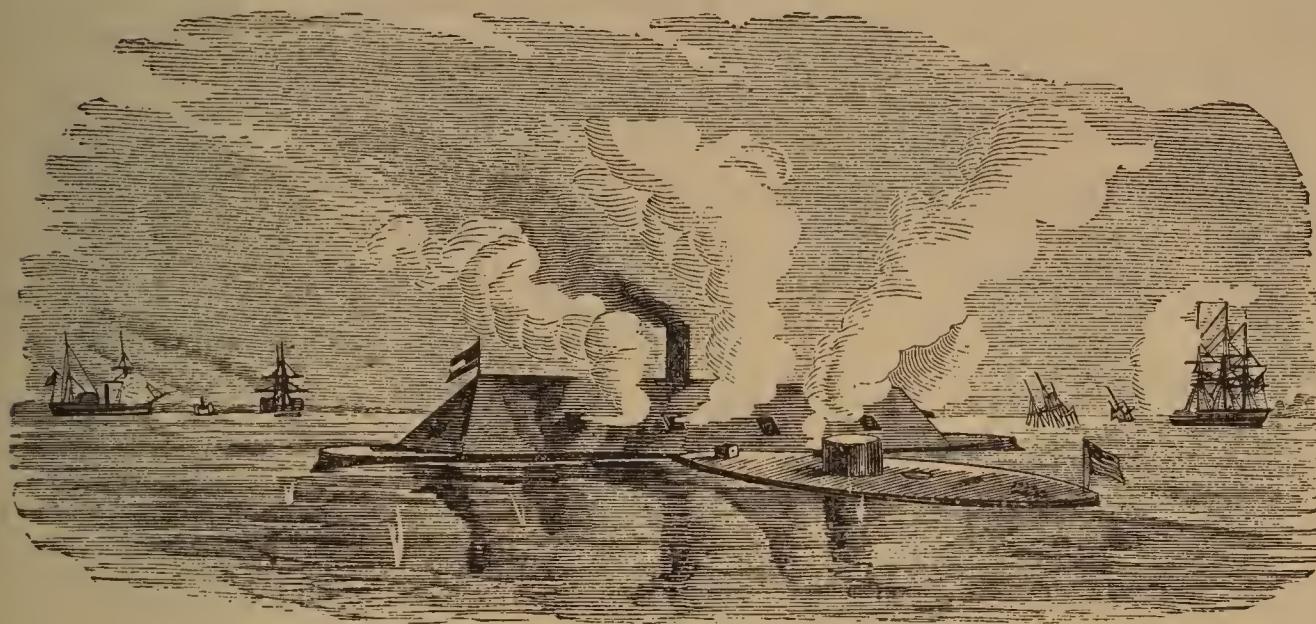


FORAGING SCENE OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND AND FIRST DELAWARE REGIMENTS AT MONOCACY BRIDGE.



1ST DEL., 5TH MD. AND 4TH N. Y. REGIMENTS, 3D BRIGADE FORDING ANTETAM CREEK.

Col. A. H. Hyatt, chief musician of the First Delaware at that time, tells an amusing story of the pilgrimage of the Merrimac before the Monitor



checked her in her mad career, and how he got wounded at Camp Hamilton. The First Delaware Regiment was among the troops that took possession of Norfolk. The Fifth Maryland Regiment was sent to Camp Hamilton to relieve them, and remained there until they were ordered to Washington to fight the battle of Antietam.

After McClellan's army made a move from Bolivar Heights the Fifth Maryland was detached from the Third Brigade, Third Division of Second Army Corps, and did guard duty at Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights and along the B. & O. railroad, with headquarters at Point of Rocks. In June, '63, they were ordered up to Winchester under General Milroy, when Gen. Lee made his second invasion into Maryland. Gen. Ewell gave battle to Gen. Milroy, who commanded the Federal forces. The Sixth Maryland was also there. Upon the arrival of the Fifth Maryland Regiment the Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment made them some nice hot coffee and served it to them, and the Quartermaster had prepared some nice hot bread for them which was heartily enjoyed by the soldiers. This reception made these regiments good friends, and the Fifth Maryland Regiment has an open hand and a warm heart for the Eighteenth Connecticut.

After two days' hard fighting, Gen. Milroy, fearing that he was being hemmed in, attempted to cut his way out, and met with considerable loss, but succeeded in getting away with most of his command. He, however, lost the most, if not all, of his artillery, and two or three regiments of infantry. The major part of the Fifth Maryland was taken prisoners. After they were paroled they were sent to Brandywine Springs; then taken to Fort Delaware. After they were exchanged, they were taken to the front of Petersburg, Va. In the latter part of 1864, after the fight at that place, they were sent to the north side of the James river, at a place known as Chapin's Farm.

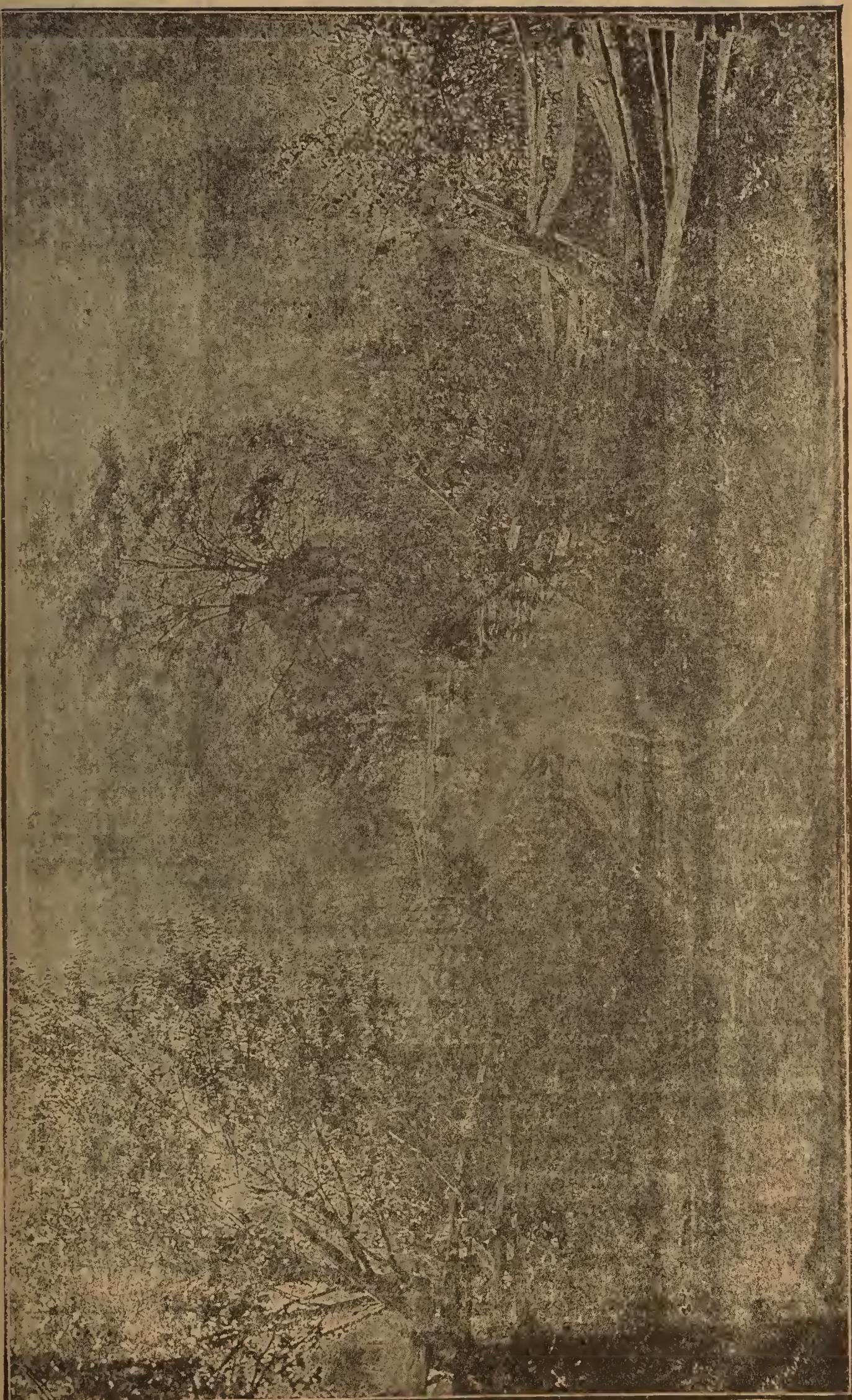
From losses and from discharge of those whose term of service had expired, there was scarcely one-third of the original number left. They settled down to build winter quarters and bomb-proofs, whether they would be allowed the privilege of staying there or not. That was the only sure way of getting what they needed.

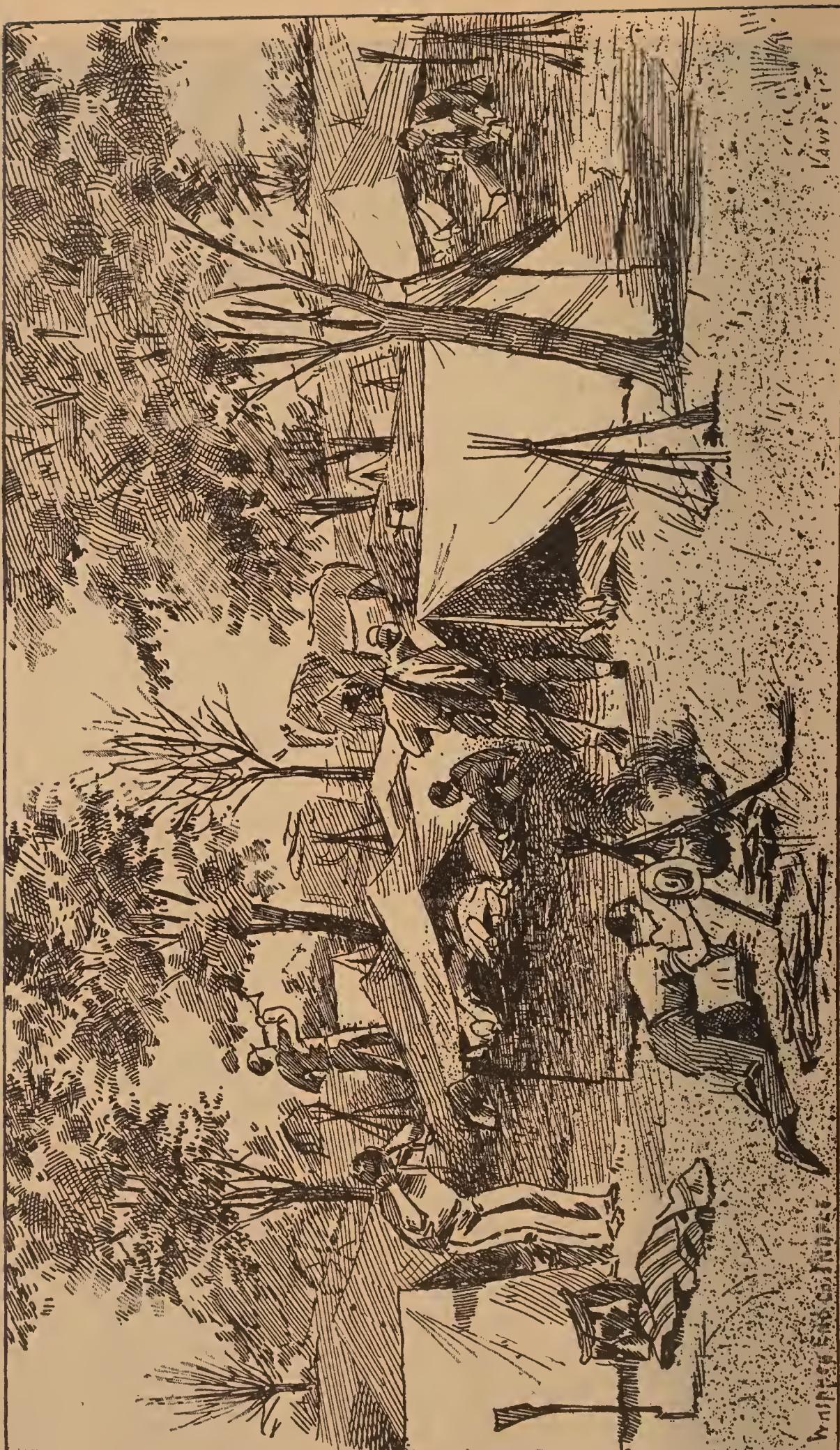
When an order came to make an attack on the right of the line, their division was ordered to make the attack, and did severe fighting. They were repulsed at Fair Oaks when the brigade charged the rebel line of



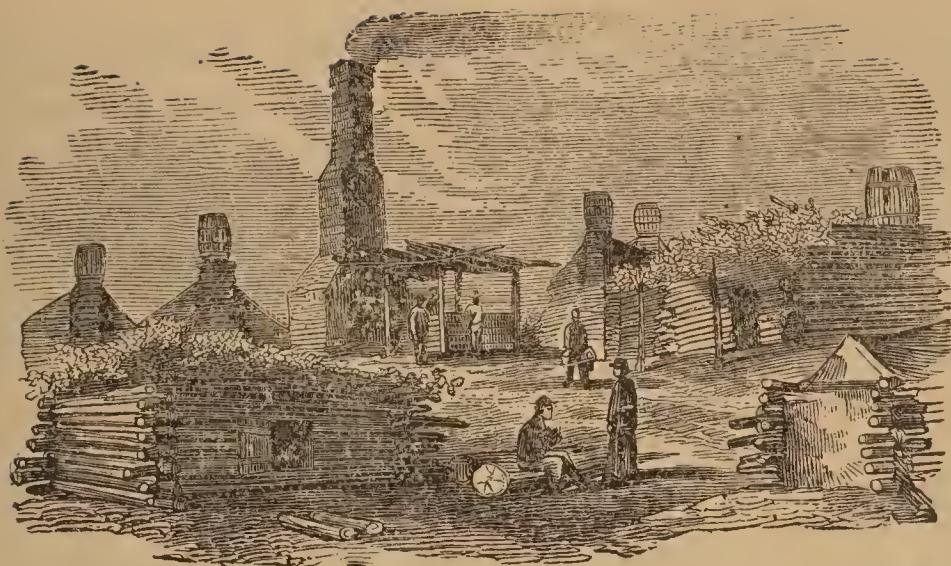
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

BLOODY LANE.





CAMP SCENE OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND.

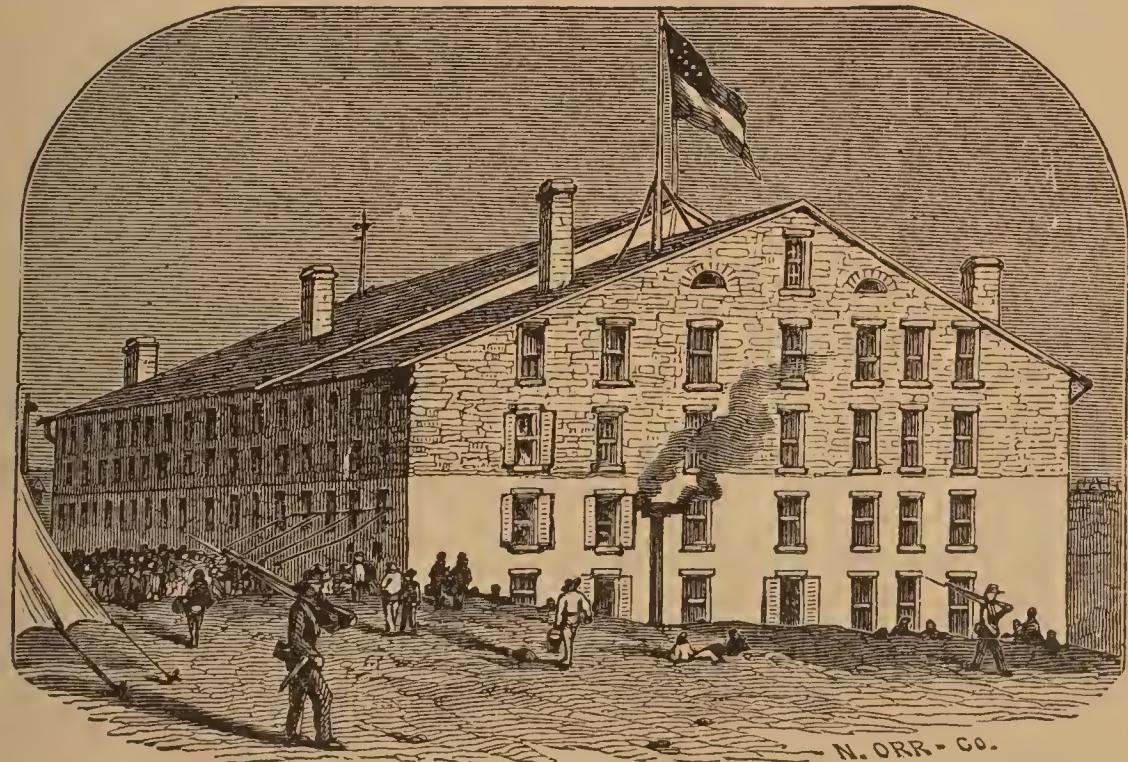


ARMY HUTS AT CHAPIN'S FARM.

works. Three out of the five regiments lost their colors, but the Fifth Maryland retained theirs, although their color bearers were shot down by the sharpshooters, as fast as they could be set up. Amid the rain of shot and shell they went into that fight with three hundred active men, and came out and stacked arms at camp with only eighty-seven muskets.

After this fight they were recruited up to over a thousand strong. They were among the first to go into Richmond on the third of April.

After doing duty along the James river, with headquarters at Newport News, and along the Rappahannock river, with headquarters at Fredericksburg, Va., they were mustered out of service at the latter place in September, 1865.



LIBBY PRISON.

### Reminiscences of Thomas H. Peters, Junior Vice Commander U. S. Grant Post, No. 13.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THOMAS H. PETERS, MUSICIANER CO. H,  
SECOND DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS, WHO WAS CAPTURED OCTO-  
BER 14, 1863, AND WAS RELEASED APRIL 27, 1865.

I was captured near Bristol Station, Va., on Meade's retreat from the

Rapidan, and fared well by the men that captured me. We were three days on the march before we reached Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va. One day's rations were issued for the whole three days. About six hundred of us went into Richmond about dark, and were placed in the prison. There were already 3,000 prisoners in Libby at the time. The 600 new ones drew rations that night. The rest of the prisoners made a raid on them, so we had a big fight and no rations. I staid in Libby three days, and went from there to Bell Island; was there four weeks; taken back to Richmond sick with measles; was eleven days in the hospital; went from there to Castle Thunder, and, after one night in that place, started for Andersonville. Five days were spent on the cars, with 113 prisoners in each box-car. Thirteen men died in my car. We reached Andersonville about 9 o'clock in the evening. This was the first squad that entered that prison, and there were no tents or shelter of any kind to protect us from rain and bad weather. Corn-meal and pork were issued for rations. One-half pint of corn-meal and about three ounces of pork constituted one day's rations.

The second night after arriving there I made my escape with two comrades; thirteen miles from prison we were recaptured by bloodhounds and taken back to Captain Wurz's headquarters. He swore at us for about a half an hour, telling us it was our privilege to make our escape and his to capture us. We were given an extra ration to encourage us to behave ourselves, and sent back into the prison. The second night after this, I joined a crowd of thirteen and started a tunnel to undermine the stockade, with the mouth of the hole towards freedom. We dug six weeks at night, but before our purpose was accomplished we were betrayed by one of our fellow-prisoners for a plug of tobacco. When the betrayer was last seen he was sliding off a wheel-house on board of a boat coming from Jacksonville, Florida, to Annapolis.

New and old prisoners were arriving daily, numbering up to between 12,000 and 15,000; the weather was becoming very warm and the stench of the camp was terrible. Men were dying at the rate of over twenty per day, and death stared everyone in the face. Men were coming in daily whose time of service, three years, had almost expired, and coming into this dreadful place laid down and died. Men who had served faithfully in the front from the first of the war up to this time and whose misfortune it was to be captured; men who should have been exchanged or paroled, and been at home with their families.

New prisoners still came in, and the stockade had to be enlarged, which already covered about eighteen acres. All the filth from this amount of men remained in camp with us; no night carts, nor anything of the kind was removed. The death-rate was increasing terribly. Water was scarce and very poor at that. Lice and innumerable fleas abounded.

Captain Wurz went away on business, and we were glad of it. Another man was shot. Some Southern ladies came down to pay us a visit, and stood upon the steps of the guard-house, with Rebel flags in their hands, and made fun of us "God-forsaken Yankees," as they called us. Some of the boys spoke roughly to them, and they went away quickly. It was the only time we had seen the face of a woman for about nine months.

An old citizen came into camp and wanted each man to write a letter to his folks in the North, and said he would post them all. We did not accept. We had no writing material, and would not have written if we had. We would rather stay there and die than to desert our flag or aid or assist in doing it in any way.

Twenty-four men went out on an oath of allegiance to the Rebel cause, to dig Yankee graves and bury the dead. We hung six of our own men, who were guilty of raiding on the rations and killing five of their fellow

prisoners in the raid. We did not allow them to be buried in our burying ground.

Becoming afraid of Sherman, prisoners were taken out to be exchanged or paroled but landed in another bull-pen; some at Millen and some at Savannah. There was another call for men and so I bade good-bye to Andersonville and soon found myself in a bull-pen at Savannah, with better rations and better quarters.

Capt. Davis' dog being killed and eaten, rations were stopped for the whole camp until the dog was found. I ate a part of him myself and wished I had more. The boys would rather have dog meat than mule meat rechristened "beef." We were five days without rations. Two men made their escape but were re-captured and brought back.

Report reached us of Davis being captured and being at Fort Delaware. We hoped he would stay there. After two months here we left for Blackshire; two days later moved again for Thomasville; got to Thomasville at dark in a heavy rain; had plenty of wood and six inches of water to lie down in. We then started for Albany, Ga., and were four days on the march. We staid all night in camp and took the cars in the morning, not knowing our destination. It was dark and raining hard and when we got off the cars we found ourselves in Andersonville again.

Christmas Eve, 1864. Oh! where is my stocking? Look down on my bony legs and see I have none. In April I will be 19 years old. We had to run all night to keep from freezing—no wood, no shelter, a little snow and considerable rain.

Nine men dug a hole in a bank to sleep in. The bank caved in and killed all of them. Almost 7000 men were in camp now.

We staid here two weeks and then moved again. We went to Savannah, and from there to Blackshire again; then on to Lake City. We laid in the woods, and my comrade was shot dead for stepping over a stake nine inches high; his name was Jacob Eastly, of the 11th Regulars.

I went out to help bury my dead comrade. I determined to make a break for liberty that night or die in the attempt; got 300 yards from the camp and was captured. Received no punishment, for the captain of the guard liked me, and he gave me extra rations.

The rations were stopped in camp because one of the rebels' camp kettle had been stolen and some Yankee knew where it was. A bushel of sweet potatoes or Georgia yams, and no punishment, was given to the one giving up the kettle.

We started back once more for Blackshire. A rebel guard went overboard in the Blackshire river. A Yankee was blamed for it, but the rebels don't know he is missing yet. A half an ear of corn was given to each man as rations for two days. We got as far as Savannah and had to go back again to Blackshire, down to Thomasville and on to Lake City, where we staid a week in camp. Here the report of President Lincoln's assassination reached us. We drew rations there, the first we had had for three days. A rebel guard shot an alligator in the swamp. We begged the captain to let us have it, and found it good.

The camp was getting in a terrible condition; rations were cut short; men were becoming sick, averaging 260 deaths per day. From 35,000 to 39,000 men were in the camp at this time.

Captain Wurz made the brag that he was killing more men here than Gen. Lee was at the front. Becoming frightened for fear the prisoners would make a break for liberty, Capt. Wurz swore he would shoot grape and cannister into the camp as long as he saw a Yankee kicking, if they made an attempt to break out.

There was no wood in the camp and my comrade and I went with a

Rebel guard after it, and we had to carry in enough on our shoulders for 800 men for three days. We had to help carry out the dead.

We laid down in a dead man's place, pretending to be dead, and got our comrades to carry us out to the brush dead-house, where we staid until dark when we escaped as far as the outside guards, who captured us and took us back.

Hot weather setting in, we began to feel sick and disheartened. Thirty-eight men, who were taken prisoners the same day as I was, had died. The corn-meal had turned against me, and I could not eat it. I sat upon a stump thinking whether I would make another break that night or die in prison. I had heard no news from the army at all, and did not know anything about how the war was going. I had almost given up hopes of ever getting home alive.

Orders came to fall in and march out to the railroad. We expected to land in another "bull-pen." We were soon on our way to Baldwin, Fla.; were two days on the road, and reached there at sunset. We were ordered to fall in line—the Major wanted to talk to us. He told us that we were "at liberty," and that our road was clear to Jacksonville. He ordered the guards back, and we boys made a break, and away we went like a flock of sheep. It was 18 miles to our lines, and we traveled on an old railroad line, which had been torn up and left so for three years; the cross-ties were lying in all positions; briars had grown up; bottom of the road was covered with sand burrs, and not a shoe on a foot of any of the 7,000 men, and scarcely clothes to cover us, for they were the same we had when captured. We had none served us, nor had we any means of procuring any.

We reached our lines about 3:30 o'clock the next morning. The first five men who entered the Union lines were General Hinckson and Samuel Thomlinson, 8th Pa. Cavalry; Lyman Warren, 8th Michigan Cavalry; Charles Skilling, 1st Maine Cavalry and myself. We were halted by the outposts. The officer of the guard called, examined us, and found to a certainty that we were Union prisoners. He took us inside the lines, made all preparations for our comfort, and ordered rations to be brought from Jacksonville immediately for our relief.

The men kept coming in all night in small groups, those who were at all able to walk. At day-break there was a detail sent out with wagon trains to bring in the sick and those who were not able to march through, which I judge would number over one-half the 7,000. It was two days before we found that there was a great number dead.

All the troops of that section at that time were colored troops, commanded by white officers. There was nothing that they could do for our comfort and welfare that they left undone. They not only divided their last bit of hardtack, but also took from their knapsacks articles of clothing for our needy comrades. The officers and men did all that lay in their power to aid us. We were held in a body just inside the picket line, and all that could walk through came and joined us. It was about three-quarters of a mile from this place to Jacksonville, and an open plain lie before us. On the first morning of our arrival the camps down near Jacksonville came out with a drum corps and run up the old flag on a pole, and as she swung out to the breeze such cheers and shouts that came from these old warriors and prisoners for that dear old flag, which some of them had not seen for nearly two years, I never heard before or since. Men who were not able to stand would raise up on one elbow to show a token of love, and repeat that through all their anguish and sufferings they had not forgotten their affection for the old flag. Tears came to the eyes of many brave men there that morning, and I do not believe there was a man who would not have been willing to have undergone again the suffering through which he had been, before he would see one star lost from his country's flag.

We had to wait until our clothing came from Hilton Head. The camp was formed on left side of the stream. Tents and straw were provided for us, and more rations than we could dispose of. In three days after we came through four hundred and thirty men died; the majority of deaths was caused from over-eating.

On Sunday afternoon colored troops turned out to serenade us. Speeches were made by the chaplain and officers, who requested us to carry our rags home with us, saying they would be an honor to us as long as we lived.

We got ready for our new clothing. A new camp was formed on the opposite side of the stream a quarter of a mile below, and a long row of seats were fixed where we were to be shaved and have our hair cut by a colored man. Men stood in the middle of the creek ready to wash us as we walked in. On the opposite shore there was a new suit of clothes for each man; opposite to that were new tents, new blankets and new straw. Thank God for the change. In that one week in Jacksonville men died at the rate of ten per day.

A report came that we were to leave Jacksonville on the morrow. We had made great friends with a Presbyterian minister, his wife and daughter, so when transports arrived we were sorry to leave our new acquaintances and the many old friends who had suffered with us in prison life. We started for Annapolis and were out in a big thunder storm and were afraid we would not get home. However, we arrived safely with the loss of only one man who happened to be the same man who betrayed our scheme of digging the tunnel in Andersonville, and possibly the little Irishman who vowed vengeance at the time knows something about the loss of this one.

In Wilmington, Del., I met my father and told him who I was. At first he did not know me, but recognized my laugh. He rejoiced in finding his lost boy and started me for home.

We live to try to forgive, but we can't forget.

Robert Hanna, the color bearer of the Second Delaware, Co. F, was captured in the Summer of '64, on the line from Cold Harbor to Petersburg, and when he found he was captured, he tore the flag from the staff and put it in his bosom. When we were in prison we used to get it out and look at it occasionally, and draw comfort and consolation from it. I have a piece of that flag in my possession at the present time.

### A Concert in Libby Prison.

While the Union soldiers were in Libby Prison, they determined, despite their sufferings, to get up a concert. Taking old blankets they made curtains for the stage performances and got six old black bottles and placed candles in them for footlights. They got the *Richmond Inquirer* to print programmes and paid them two hundred dollars in Confederate money. The following is a fac simile of the programme:

#### THE LIBBY PRISON MINSTRELS.

Manager, . . . . .	Lt. G. W. Chandler
Treasurer, . . . . .	Capt. H. W. Sawyer
Costumer, . . . . .	Lt. J. P. Jones
Scenic Artist, . . . . .	Lt. Fentress
Captain of the Supers . . . . .	Lt. Bristow

—o—  
Thursday Evening, December 24th, 1863.

#### PROGRAMME.

##### PART FIRST.

Overture "Norma" . . . . . Troupe

Opening Chorus, "Ernani,"	.....	Troupe
Song, Who Will Care for Mother Now,	.....	Capt. Schell
Song, Grafted in the Army,	.....	Lt. Kendall
Song, When the Bloom is on the Rye,	.....	Adj. Lombard
Song, Barn-yard Imitations,	.....	Capt. Mass
Song, Do They Think of Me at Home,	.....	Adj. Jones
Chorus, Phantom,	.....	Troupe

## —o—

## PART SECOND.

Duet, Violin and Flute, Serenade from "Lucia,"	Lts. Chandler and Rockwell
Song and Dance, Root Hog or Die,	Capt. Mass
Banjo Solo,	Lt. Thomas
Duet, Dying Girl's Last Request	Adjts. Jones and Lombard
Magic Violin,	Capt. Mass, Chandler and Kendall
Song, My Father's Custom,	Lt. McCaulley
Clog Dance,	Lieut. Ryan

## —o—

## RIVAL LOVERS.

Joe Skimmerhorn,	Capt. Mass
George Iverson,	Lt. Randolph

## —o—

## PART THIRD.

## COUNTRYMAN IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Proprietor,	Capt. Mass
Boy,	Lt. Randolph
Countryman,	Maj. Neiper

## —o—

## MASQUERADE BALL.

Manager,	Adj. Jones
Door Keeper,	Capt. Mass
Musician,	Lt. Chandler
Member of the Press,	Lt. Ryan
Mose,	Lt. Welsh
Black Swan,	Lt. Moran
Broadway Swell,	Lt. Bennet
Richard III,	Capt. McWilliams

The whole to conclude with a  
A GRAND WALK AROUND.

## —o—

Performance to commence at 6 o'clock.

## —o—

Admission Free. - - - Children in arms not admitted.

## —o—

Adjt. R. C. KNAGGS, Business Agent.

## Mother May I Go?

[A letter written by a young man to his mother asking permission to enlist. It was written in February, 1862.]

I am writing to you, mother, knowing well what you will say,  
 When you read with fearful fondness what I write to you to-day.  
 Knowing well the flame of ardor on a loyal mother's part  
 That will kindle, with each impulse, with each throbbing of your heart.  
 I have heard my country calling for her sons that still are true,  
 I have loved that country, mother, next to God and you ;  
 And my soul is springing forward to resist her bitter foe ;  
 Can I go, my dearest mother ? Tell me, mother, can I go ?

From the battered walls of Sumter, from the wild waves of the sea,  
 I have heard her cry for succor, as the voice of God to me.  
 In prosperity I loved her—in her days of dark distress,  
 With your spirit in me, mother, could I love that country less ?  
 They have pierced her heart with treason, they have caused her sons to bleed,  
 They have robbed her in her kindness, they have triumphed in her need.  
 They have trampled on her standard and she calls me in her woe :  
 Can I go, my dearest mother ? Tell me, mother, can I go ?

I am young and slender, mother—they would call me yet a boy,  
 But I know the land I live in, and the blessings I enjoy,  
 I am old enough, my mother, to be loyal, proud and true  
 To the faithful sense of duty I have ever learned from you.  
 We must conquer this rebellion, let the doubting heart be still ;  
 We must conquer it or perish. We must conquer, and we will.  
 But the faithful must not falter, and shall I be wanting ? No !  
 Bid me go, my dearest mother, tell me, mother, may I go ?

He who led the chosen people in their effort to be free  
 From the tyranny of Egypt will be merciful to me,  
 Will protect me by His power whatso'er I undertake,  
 Will return me home in safety, dearest mother, for your sake.  
 Or should this, my bleeding country, need a victim such as me,  
 I am nothing more than others who have perished to be free.  
 On her bosom let me slumber, on her altar let me lie.  
 I am not afraid, my mother, in so good a cause to die.

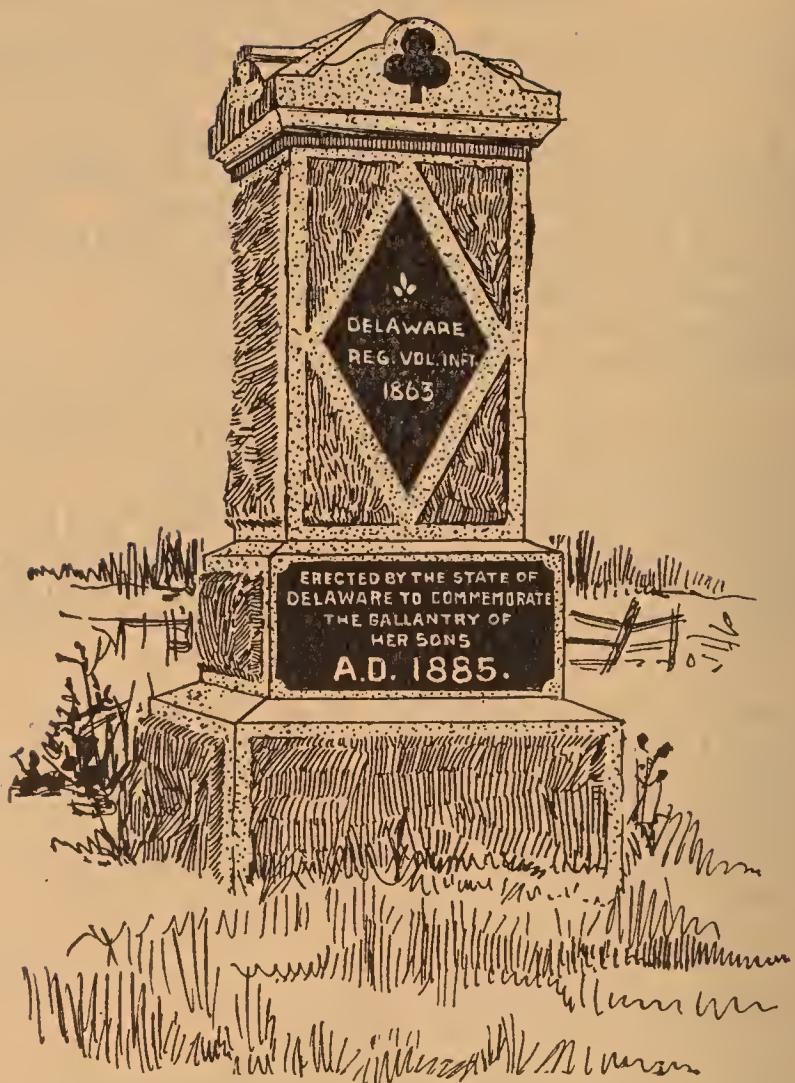
There will come a day of gladness, when the people of the Lord  
 Shall look proudly on their banner which His mercy has restored,  
 When the stars in perfect number, on their azure field of blue,  
 Shall be clustered in a Union, then and ever firm and true.  
 I may live to see it, mother, when the patriot's work is done  
 And your heart, so full of kindness, will beat proudly for your son,  
 Or through tears your eyes may see it with a sadly thoughtful view,  
 And may love it still more dearly for the cost it won from you.

I have written to you, mother, with a consciousness of right ;  
 I am thinking of you fondly with a loyal heart to-night ;  
 When I have your noble bidding, which shall tell me to press on,  
 I will come and kiss you, mother, come and kiss you and begone.  
 In the sacred name of freedom and my country as her due.  
 In the name of law and justice I have written this to you.  
 I am eager, anxious, longing to resist my country's foe.  
 Shall I go, my dearest mother ? Tell me, mother, shall I go ?

---

## Delaware Monuments at Gettysburg.

When the Delaware Legislature passed a joint resolution on April 9, 1885, which authorized the appointment of committees to locate and erect monuments showing what positions the Delaware troops occupied in the great battles at Gettysburg, in July, 1863, the State very generously and fit-



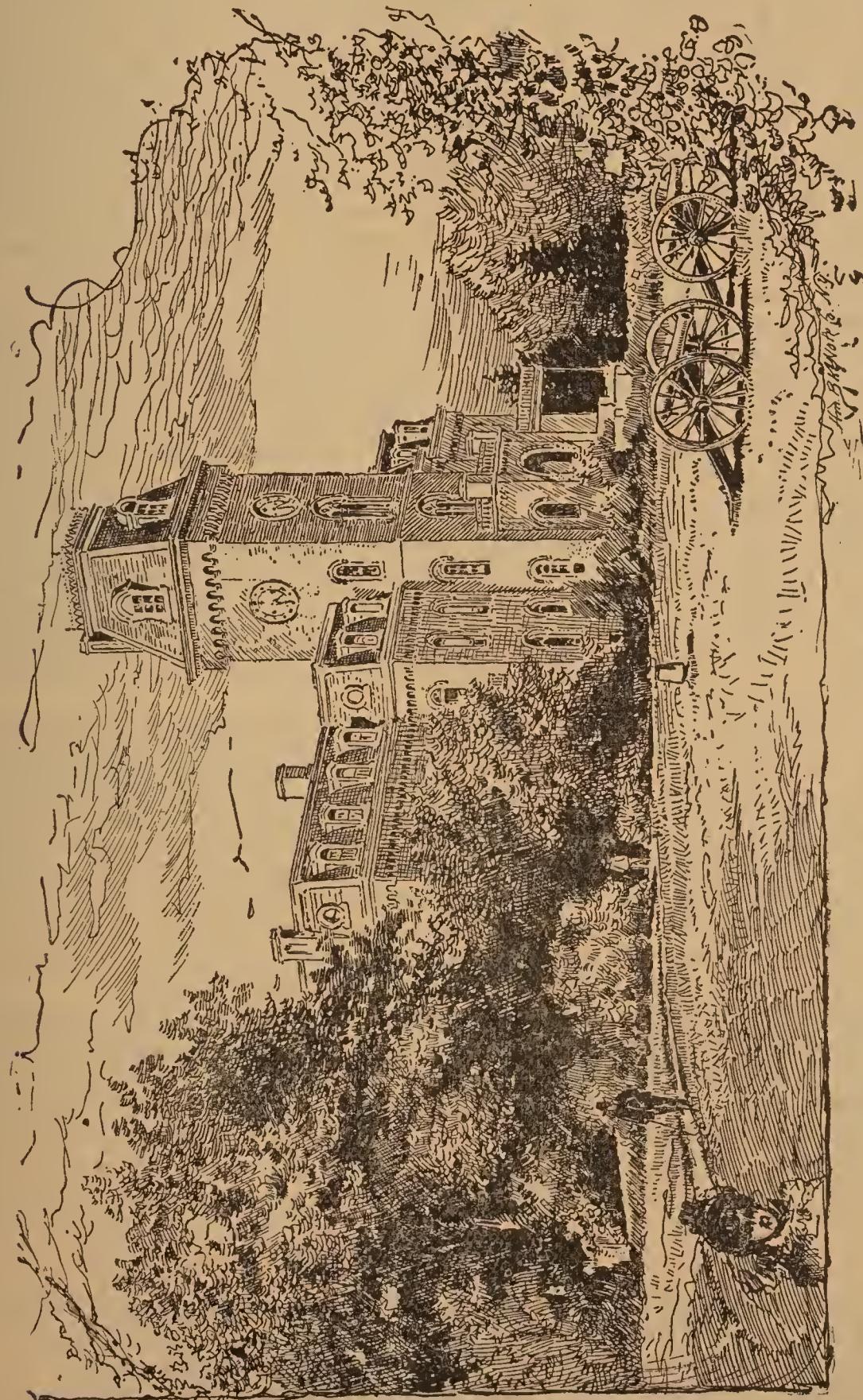
tingly recognized the valor of her soldiers on that battlefield. Under the provisions of this act, Major, John T. Dent, Captain J. Parke Postles and Lieutenant John M. Dunn, of the First Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Peter McCullough, Surgeon Philip H. Plunkett, and Lieut. Wm. H. Brady, of the Second Regiment; and the Legislative Committee—Enoch Moore, S. D. Roe, Wm. H. Cooper, M. D., T. F. Armstrong and James Virden—visited Gettysburg June 18, 1885, and selected proper sites for the monuments. The site for the First Regiment was chosen just on the left of the Bryan House, where the Confederates converged and their columns overlapped in the desperate charge of July 3, 1863. It was at this place the troops led the counter-charge, which destroyed the rebel columns and practically ended the battle. A point beyond the Bliss House was selected as a place for the tablet to mark the most advanced position of the regiment on July 2d.

A site for the monument of the Second Regiment was chosen near the Rose House, the extreme left and front of the Union Army, July 2d, when Brook's brigade made a gallant charge to that point. The tablet was placed in front of the J. Hammerbach House, where the Second Regiment was also engaged on July 2d.

The monuments were made of Brandywine blue stone, so abundant in the northern part of New Castle County, and were constructed by Thomas Davidson, of Wilmington. The form of the monument of the Second Regiment is similar to that of the First Regiment, of which illustration is given. The lower base is four feet six inches square and the monument stands seven feet six inches high.

The monuments were appropriately dedicated June 10, 1886, when the foregoing committees and a number of representative citizens proceeded to Gettysburg on that mission. On behalf of the First Delaware, Lieu. John

M. Dunn, color sergeant of that regiment, recited the part the troops took in that battle, and Adjutant Wm. H. Brady performed a similar duty for the Second Regiment. The Hon. Enoch Moore delivered the monuments to the Battle Field Memorial Association, into the membership of which the State by this act entered. A stirring address was also delivered by the Hon. Geo. V. Massey. The cost to the State to thus perpetuate the loyalty and the heroism of her sons, was \$2,000.



SOLDIERS' HOME AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Soldiers' Homes.

Among the many noble acts of ex-President Lincoln was his approval and signing of a bill, on March 3, 1865, providing for the creating of that magnificent monument to the memory of the volunteer soldiers of the United States—The National Soldiers' Home. The bill was approved before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Beside approving the bill for the founding of the Home, Lincoln gave munificently to increase the necessary proviso fund. The list of incorporators numbered one hundred men, and among the names were the most illustrious in American history and in the history of the world to-day. There were Sherman and Grant, Farragut, Hamlin, Chase, Stanton, Bancroft, Logan, Morton, Butler, Banks, Beecher, Meade, Hooker and Greeley, not one of whom is left. All have gone over to the silent majority. Among others were Andrew Johnson, William B. Astor, John A. Andrew, Richard Oglesby, Carl Schurz, William M. Evarts, Jay Cook, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bishop Simpson, William Henry Channing and John W. Forney. Many of these have also passed out of time, though their names will live forever in history.

This home was for disabled soldiers who fought in the Union Army, those who were enfeebled both in mind and body. By an act of Congress the mariners were given separate maintenance, and the name was changed to the "National Military Asylum." The Central Branch, or first barracks, was located at Dayton, O., in 1867. Since then the title of the institution has been changed again to "National Soldiers' Home," and its inmates now include "all United States Soldiers of any war who are incapable of earning a living, whether the incapacity resulted from their service or not."

There are now seven Soldiers' Homes, viz:—The Dayton, O., Home; Togus,(Me.,) Home; Leavenworth,(Kans.,) Home; Milwaukee Home; Hampton(Va.,) Home; Santa Monica,(Cal.,) Home and the Marion,(Ind.,) Home. These buildings are large and comfortable and surrounded by beautiful grounds. The soldiers are as well cared for as they would be by their own firesides.

At Washington, D. C., is a Soldiers' Home, for soldiers of the Regular Army. The founding of it was largely due to Gen. Winfield Scott, who, during the war with Mexico, levied on the City of Mexico for \$300,000 pillage money. Of this amount \$118,791 remained in the Treasury, and was appropriated to aid in the establishment of the Home. The sum was augmented by fines, forfeitures and stoppages against soldiers, and a tax of twenty-five cents (now twelve cents) a month on each private soldier. At present the fund has reached the sum of \$800,000, and the government holds over \$1,000,000 derived from forfeitures of pay of deserters from the army, and from money due deceased soldiers which has remained unclaimed.

The first institution of this character was the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, built during Louis XIV reign, in 1670; for a home for worn-out soldiers, to be maintained at the expense of the nation.

There was a home erected at Chelsea, near London, in 1609, and one at Greenwich, England, in 1694.

## The Mother's Reply.

[ANSWER TO POEM ENTITLED "MOTHER, MAY I GO?"]

Go, my boy, and Heaven bless you ! I have read each precious line  
Of your heart's responsive throbings to a higher call than mine.  
God hath spoken—you have heard him—and though tears these eyes bedim,  
Your affection for your mother shall not mar your love for Him.

Could I bid you stay from fondness, when the overruling Hand  
 Marks your path to duty clearly, for the safety of your land?  
 No ! 'tis yours to be a patriot, and 'tis mine to prove as true ;  
 Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you !

Go in faith, and feel protection in a Power supreme, divine ;  
 Should a bullet pierce your body, it will also enter mine  
 Do I think of this in sorrow? Does my love sad fear renew?  
 Do I tremble at the prospect? No, my son, no more than you.  
 Dear to me is every pathway where you precious feet have trod,  
 But I give you fully, fondly, to my country and my God.  
 You and I shall never falter in the work we have to do ;  
 Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you !

I shall pray for you—how often—with the waking hours of morn,  
 Through the labors of my household, when the night is coming on.  
 If a mother's prayer can keep you 'mid the dangers you incur,  
 God will surely bring you back again to happiness and her.  
 I will never doubt the goodness that has kept you until now,  
 That has kept the evil from your heart, the shadow from your brow ;  
 And I know that it shall keep you in the path you must pursue ;  
 Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you !

If my boy were less a hero, less the man in thought, in deed;  
 I had less to give my country in her trying hour of need :  
 And I feel a pride in knowing that to serve this cause divine,  
 From the hearthstone goes no braver heart than that which goes from mine,  
 I have loved you from the hour that my lips first pressed your brow,  
 Ever tenderly, but never quite as tenderly as now.  
 All I have is His who gave it, whatsoe'er He bids me do ;  
 Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you !

I shall miss you through the springtime, when the orchards are in bloom,  
 When the smiling face of nature bathes its beauty in perfume ;  
 When the birds are sweetly singing by the door and on the wing,  
 I shall think of you who always loved to pause and hear them sing.  
 Long will seem the waning hours through the drowsy summer day,  
 With my boy exposed to dangers on a soil so far away.  
 But my spirit shall not murmur, though a tear bedim my view :  
 Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you !

You will come and see your mother, come and kiss her, as you say,  
 From her lips receive the blessing that shall cheer you on your way ;  
 From her fond embrace go forward to resist your country's foe,  
 With the comforting assurance that your mother bade you go ;  
 Heaven protect, and bless, and keep you ; holy angels guard your way ;  
 Keep your spirit from temptation, and your feet from going astray.  
 To your mother ever faithful, to your country ever true—  
 Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and my heart shall follow you !

### Sons of Veterans.

There are four Camps of the Sons of Veterans in the State—Camp No. 1, at Odessa, and Camps Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in Wilmington. The boys hold interesting patriotic meetings, and keep alive the memory of the brave deeds of their fathers. They assist the veterans on Memorial Day to strew the graves with flowers and observe the national holidays. Their camp-fires and entertainments are much enjoyed by the veterans and their families. They exchange fraternal visits with Camps in other States, and are being educated in the tactics of war.

### History of Gen. Thos. A. Smyth Circle No. 1, Ladies of the G. A. R., of Delaware.

An auxiliary to Thos. A. Smyth Post, No. 1, consisting of the wives,



daughters, mothers and sisters of comrades, was organized in 1881. This was the first auxiliary in Delaware, and was called the Ladies' Aid. On February 24, 1882, the Post and Aid held a fair at the City Hall; realized a good sum, and divided the profits.

The Aid appointed Miss Helen E. Nostrand, Mrs. Berkes and Mrs. Entriken a committee to purchase a set of flags. These flags were presented to the Post.

The ladies, feeling that as they were then working they were not represented either as a Department or at the National Encampment, they concluded to get up an organization to be known as the Loyal Ladies' League. With this purpose in view, two of the ladies started out one stormy day in October and visited the families of the comrades, even crossing the Christina creek in a boat, as the bridge had been broken down. Enough members were secured and a meeting was called on October 31, 1885. Mrs. Eliza Edmonds, of Trenton, N. J., Department Secretary, and Mrs. Laura McNeir, of Camden, N. J., organized and instituted the League; Mrs. McNeir, instituting officer.

The following officers were elected and installed by Mrs. McNeir: President, Mrs. Lizzie Wrightington; Senior Vice-President, Lydia A. Heritage; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Martha Price; Chaplain, Mrs. Mary E. White; Secretary, Mrs. Nettie Garrigan; Treasurer, Mrs. Rachel Liddell; Conductor, Miss Maggie Heritage; Guard, Miss Melvina Heritage.

The charter members are:

Lizzie Wrightington, Nenniette Garrigan, Maggie E. Heritage, Sadie J. Phillips, Martha J. Platt, Margaret Bugless, Hannah M. Furr, Annie M. McManus, Margaret Elliott, Julia E. Williams, Anna E. Todd, Sarah E. Elliott, Sarah J. Berg, Rachel Liddell, Mary E. White, Lydia A. Heritage, Melvina B. Heritage, Mary J. McClane, Anna Cummings, Mary A. McClane, Charity Jeandell, Martha Price, Mary P. Price, Mary E. Meeser, Anna M. Elliott, Elizabeth Jochen, Mary Manlove, Mary J. Brice, Mary E. Francis, Mary R. Hayden.

Present officers—President, Mrs. Ellen Wogan; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. White; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Martha McDonald; Secretary, Mrs. Nettie Garrigan; Treasurer, Mary N. Hillis; Chaplain, Mrs. Sallie A. Johnson; Conductor, Mrs. Julia Williams; Guard, Mrs. Anna McGlellan.

The circle is in a prosperous condition and constantly gaining in membership. The present membership in good standing numbers thirty. The

circle has spent for aiding and giving relief to the families of comrades the sum of \$500; amount presented to Gen. Thos. A. Smyth Post, for their benefit, \$128.65.

The ladies worked under the name of Loyal Ladies' League until the national organization changed it to the Ladies of the G. A. R. This League then took the name of Gen. Thos. A. Smyth Circle No. 1, of the G. A. R. of Delaware, Department of New Jersey. They have since been placed under the national Department, as there is no Department in Delaware.

#### A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

Smyth Circle, G. A. R., gave a pleasant entertainment Wednesday evening, April 20th, 1891, at the headquarters of Smyth Post, No. 1. Robert L. Liddell presided. Miss Mabel Platte gave the address of welcome, followed by singing by the Misses Platte and Miss Smith, and selections were read by Miss Sadie Nostrand and Miss Long.

William R. Long, of Smyth Post, delivered the following address:

#### THE WOMEN OF THE REBELLION.

"Much has been said and written of the sacrifices and brave deeds of the men who, from 1861 to 1865, offered up their lives in defense of the old flag and for the perpetuation of the Union. The deeds of heroism and bravery of our gallant comrades during the seven days' of fire and blood in the Wilderness, the three days' terrible conflict at Gettysburg, at Antietam, on the rocky heights of Mission Ridge, and scores of other bloody battle-fields, where hundreds and thousands of men gave up their lives, or parted with their limbs in defense of the old flag, have been perpetuated in history, and the thought occurred to me that the work done, and the brave acts performed by the women of the Rebellion were too apt to be overshadowed by the deeds of their fathers, husbands and brothers.

If our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, who lived during the days when our forefathers were bravely battling and struggling to establish to the world that the colonies were by right and should be free and independent, if they, the women of that day, were valiant, and self-denying, the women of the Rebellion were no less patriotic and devoted.

When the news was flashed over the wires to the North that Sumter had fallen, and that our proud banner had been trampled in the dust by armed traitors, it converted the loyal men into heroes and the women into heroines. I well remember the day when the news reached Philadelphia. Every man had a set, firm, determined look upon his countenance which told, louder than words, that the insult to the flag could only be atoned for by blood, while the women urged their husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers to respond to the call issued shortly afterwards, by that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, for 75,000 men to retake and hold the forts, arsenals and other public buildings seized by the rebels.

As regiment after regiment was formed in response to that call, and marched through the streets of our city on their way to the station to take trains for Washington, they were inspired by the bright smiles and fervent "God bless you!" of their women, who, when at last the trains that were carrying them away had passed far out of sight, turned back to weep.

But they had little time for this. If there was work for the men to do in the distant States, there was also work for their women to do at home. Clothes were needed, and who could prepare them so well as the women? The Girard House, in Philadelphia, was turned into a vast workshop, where hundreds of women toiled day and night, seven days in the week, preparing clothes for those in the field.

There was other work, however, that must be attended to; soldiers from other States, on their way to the front, were daily arriving in Philadel-

phia, weary and hungry ; some provision must be made for them and right nobly did the woman of 1861 take hold of the matter, and the result was the Cooper's Shop Soldiers' Rest, where, during the four years of the Rebellion, hundreds of thousands of soldiers en-route for the front, or on the return to their homes, were fed and cared for by the loyal women, who left their home and house duties to attend to this imperative call.

But there were still other duties for the women to perform after the storm of battle commenced ; men with great gaping wounds, men with mutilated limbs, men who sunk under the privations incident to long, wearisome marches, combined with change of food and climate, these needed care and attention, and who so fit or competent to bestow it and nurse them back to life, or if that was impossible, cheer their dying hours, as gentle women. Consequently, when the Government hospitals were established, there was no trouble whatever experienced in obtaining nurses. The loyal hearts of the women of this Nation, who loved the old flag, induced thousands of them to leave their homes to take their places in the hospitals. Dr. Brockett in speaking on this matter says :

"Women there were in this war, who without a single relative in the army denied themselves for the whole four years the comforts to which they had been always accustomed, went thinly clad, took the extra blankets from their bed, never tasted tea, or sugar, or meat, that they might wind another bandage around some unknown soldier's wound, or give some parched lips in the hospital another sip of wine. Others never let one leisure moment, save from lives of pledged labor which barely earned them bread, go unemployed in the service of the soldiers." The names and noble self-sacrificing deeds of the women of the Rebellion will never be fully known. God himself keeps this record ; it is too sacred to be trusted to man. As a rule, American women showed not only the greatest feeling and sympathy for the soldiers in their exposures and sufferings, but also a patriotism and love for the Union equal to that which caused two million three hundred thousand men to volunteer for its defense.

Among those who were conspicuous for their labors in the hospital, and contributed largely to the comfort of our sick, wounded and exhausted soldiers in the Western armies, there is none more deserving of the title of "The Soldier's Friend" than Mother Bickenyke. She was of humble origin; and of but moderate education, a widow, and something over forty years of age, with robust frame and great powers of endurance. She was also possessed of a rough, stirring eloquence and earnestness of manner, which proved very effective in carrying measures which she conceived necessary. When the war broke out she was a housekeeper in a gentleman's family at Cleveland, Ohio, but early commenced her labors of love and kindness among the sick and wounded men of the army, and continued them with ever increasing success till the close of the conflict.

One of her peculiarities was the fact that she devoted her attention almost exclusively to the private soldiers. The officers, she said, had enough to look after them ; but it was the men, poor fellows, with but a private's pay, a private's fare and a private's dangers, to whom she was particularly attached. They were dear to somebody and she resolved to be a mother to them. Woe to the surgeon or assistant surgeon, commissary or quartermaster, whose neglect of his men came to her cognizance. For such a one she had no mercy, and in more instances than one, by the fierce torrent of her invective, or the more effective method of appealing to the commander of the army, with whom she always had great influence, she procured their dismissal from the service. Her will was strong, and when she had determined to do a thing it would be carried through, whatever obstacles might present themselves ; yet, while even officers of high rank stood appalled and

yielded to her commands, she was as gentle and tender as a mother to the common soldiers.

At one time, while in charge of the Gayaso Hospital in Memphis, she left the kitchen where she had been preparing food for the sick soldiers, about 11 o'clock in the morning, to look around the wards. Coming to one where there were a number of badly wounded men, she found that the assistant surgeon had not yet been around to attend to them, and as they were on the special diet list, the poor fellows, faint and hungry, had not had any breakfast. Upon making inquiry as to the cause of his being so late, she ascertained that he had been drunk the night before; and was sleeping off the effects of his debauch. Her anger knew no bounds; and while she was denouncing him in the strongest terms he came in, and fairly trembled as he looked at the enraged little woman that confronted him. He, however, tried to put on a bold front and inquired, 'Why, what's the matter, Mrs. Bickendyke?'

Turning upon him with scorn she replied, 'Matter enough, you miserable scoundrel! Here are these men, any one of them worth a thousand such as you, who are suffered to starve and die because you want to be upon a drunk. Pull off your shoulder straps,' she continued, as he tried to laugh off her reproaches, 'pull off your shoulder straps, for you shall not stay in the army another week.'

The surgeon still laughed, but he turned pale, for well he knew her power, and she was as good as her word. Within three days she had caused his discharge. He went to headquarters and asked to be reinstated. General Sherman, who was then in command, listened patiently, and then inquired who had caused his discharge.

'I was discharged in consequence of misrepresentation,' answered the surgeon evasively. 'But who caused your discharge?' persisted the general. 'Why,' said the surgeon, hesitatingly, 'I suppose it was that woman, that Mrs. Bickendyke.' 'Oh,' said Sherman. 'Well if it was she, I can do nothing for you. She ranks me.'

Such was the power possessed by this noble woman, and this is but one of the many instances in which she used that power in behalf of the soldiers. Still she was but one of the hundreds who devoted four years of their lives in ministering to and caring for the men who left friends, homes and all they held dear, to do or die, so that they could hand down to their children a Union, even stronger and firmer than that given into their keeping by their fathers.

Women were also called upon to make sacrifices, which in many instances, wrung their hearts. They saw their husbands, brothers, sons and fathers don the blue and go, they knew not where, but in the lonely vigils of the night, when anxiety for the loved ones drove sleep from their eyes, the prayers of thousands of women, prayers from hearts almost bursting with grief, would ascend to the throne of grace, asking that the protecting arm of the God of battles should be thrown around their loved ones far away.

There was one aged woman in Philadelphia, who has been termed the *Cornelia of America*. Her name was Mary Ellet, and she was born on the 17th day of June, 1799. Her mother, Hannah Erwin Israel, was a heroine of the Revolution. Mrs. Ellet's son, Colonel Charles Ellet, was killed in one of the battles of the rebellion, and the son of that son died from the effects of a disease contracted in the army. A clergyman in company with Mr. George N. Stuart, called upon Mrs. Ellet in reference to some business connected with Christian Commission, in which she took an active interest. The body of her grandson, Charles Rives Ellet, had just arrived, and the clergyman upon being apprised of the fact expressed the hope that the Lord would sustain her under her bereavement. Turning towards him, she

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replied that she had given her son, Colonel Ellet of the Ram Fleet, and Brigadier General Ellet of the Marine Brigade, and four grandchildren, adding, "I do not regret the gift to my country. If I had twenty sons I would give them all, for this Union must be preserved. If I were twenty years younger I would go myself, and fight to the last."

No less sacrificing was the spirit manifested by Rachel Sommers, a poor but loyal woman of East Tennessee. She was summoned to the improvised hospital where her son was dying from wounds received in fighting for the old flag. She came accompanied by another son, about 16 years of age, and as soon as she entered the building knelt down by the side of her dying boy.

"Mother," he faintly said, "good-by. And you, Tom, good-by. Be of good cheer, mother. God will take care of you and save—save the—" A low, gurgling sound rattled in his throat and he passed away with the name of his country on his lips. The stricken mother closed the eyelids of her dead son; and then kissing again and again his calm, pale face, turned to go away. As she did so the chaplain, taking her hand in his, said to her:

"The Lord gave; the Lord hath taken away." Looking up to him with tranquil face and tearless eyes, the woman answered: "Blessed be the name of the Lord. They have murdered my husband, Mr. Chaplain, and my oldest boy, and now John, too, is gone." Then laying her hand on the shoulder of her living son she turned to the Colonel, and while her voice trembled a very little said: "He's all I have now, Mr. Colonel, take him and give him John's place in the regiment."

A tear rolled down the Colonel's weather-beaten cheek, and he turned his face away but said nothing. There was a convulsive twitching about the Chaplain's firm set mouth as he said:

'The Spartan mother gave only two sons to her country; would you give three?'

'I'd give all—have given all I got' was the low answer, as the woman passed out alone to her desolate home. Is it any wonder that with such wives and mothers as these, men were inspired to fight as men never fought before?

There were also women soldiers who performed their duty in the field, and showed by their bravery that women can be soldiers in our land and times. Among them I may mention Madam Turchin, wife of General Turchin, who rendered essential service by her coolness her thorough knowledge of military science, her undaunted courage and her skill in command. When her husband was a Colonel in command of an Illinois regiment she accompanied him to the field. During the march through Tennessee in the spring of 1862, Colonel Turchin was taken seriously ill, and for several days had to be carried in an ambulance. During this time Madam Turchin not only tenderly nursed her husband, but also assumed command of the regiment, and her administration was so judicious that no complaint or mutiny was manifested.

Becoming engaged in a battle, she was constantly under fire, now leading and encouraging the men, and anon rescuing some wounded man from the place where he had fallen, administering restoratives, or having him conveyed to the field hospital. In all the companies of the West, this brave woman was in the field, confining herself usually to ministration of mercy to the wounded, but ready, if occasion required, to lead the troops into action, and always manifesting the most perfect indifference to the shot and shell, or the whirring minnie-balls that fell around. She not only was devoid of fear, but seemed to bear a charmed life, for, though so frequently exposed to the enemy's fire, she never received even a scratch.

There were numbers of other women who accompanied their husbands to the field and displayed the greatest fearlessness and daring, but it would

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be an impossible task to attempt to enumerate even a fractional part of them. But had it not been for the aid and assistance given to the Union soldiers by the loyal women of the nation, they could not have achieved victory, and Lee would never have been compelled to surrender his sword to the victorious.

When, after the close of the war, the Grand Army was organized, it struggled on in an almost hopeless endeavor to maintain an existence. But, some few years ago, the Woman's Auxiliary Corps was formed, and from that day until the present, the star of prosperity has beamed brightly upon this organization of veterans, and to-day it numbers over 400,000 men, with fully eight thousand Posts scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all engaged in teaching an unswerving loyalty to the old flag, and not only preaching, but practicing a noble charity, in attending to sick or disabled comrades, burying the soldiers who have heard the last roll call, and ministering to the wants of their widows and orphans. This vast army is bound together by a mighty chain of fraternity, whose links will never be totally severed so long as there are but two Union soldiers left upon the face of the earth. But this great organization, which is now a mighty power in the land, would not be in existence to-day had it not been for noble, true-hearted, loyal women.

They have always come forward to assist the Posts in any and everything that would advance their welfare. If a Post room is to be furnished, or a set of flags are needed, the women are always ready with a fair or something of the kind to raise the necessary funds. Do you want to have a camp-fire and gather your old comrades around to pass a pleasant evening and renew old recollections, your ladies are always ready and willing to assist. So it is with everything connected with the Posts, and the Grand Army is under a lasting debt of gratitude to their wives, sisters and daughters.

In conclusion, I would urge the mothers present to teach their children to live and respect that old flag, and to venerate and prize this Union which has cost so much blood and treasure. When you tell your little ones the story of the heroic deeds done by the men of 1861, and of the many self-sacrificing acts of the women of that day, impress it upon their minds that all this was undergone that a united country, a country bound by a bond of unity extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf, should be left to them, in their keeping, for them to love and cherish, or if need be fight and die for. Then, if in the future the occasion should again be raised to tear down and destroy this noble structure of self-government, then will history repeat itself, and men will again spring to arms from hill and vale, from mountain and valley, in defense of our beloved country, and women will again be found willing to sacrifice the comforts of home to minister to their needs, binding their wounds and inspiring them with courage which makes heroes. God bless our own native land; may the sun in its course across the heavens look down upon no more happy or united land than this, our beloved America."

After recitations by Miss Alice Garrigan, Frank Philips, Miss Martie Williams, Miss Clara Wiswell and Miss Essie Simpers, refreshments were served and the entertainment closed.

### Entertainment and Camp Fire.

Just before the Twenty-sixth National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Washington, Smyth Circle, No. 1, Ladies' of the G. A. R., held an entertainment and open camp fire. Miss Nettie Garrigan presided. Singing by the

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Epworth Choir was followed by prayer by the Rev. J. P. Otis, of the Brandywine M. E. Church.

Patriotic speeches were made by Comrades Charles A. Foster and Samuel Wood. The Rev. J. P. Otis in a brilliant speech presented a beautiful American flag to Thomas A. Smyth Post, No. 1, on behalf of the Ladies' Circle. Commander Geo. W. King received the flag on behalf of the Post. Past Department Commander Samuel Lewis was then introduced and presented, on behalf of the Ladies Circle, a picture of George Washington to the Smyth Post, which was received by Past Department Commander Ross. The boys gave three cheers for the flag and three cheers for the ladies. The choir sang a patriotic song.

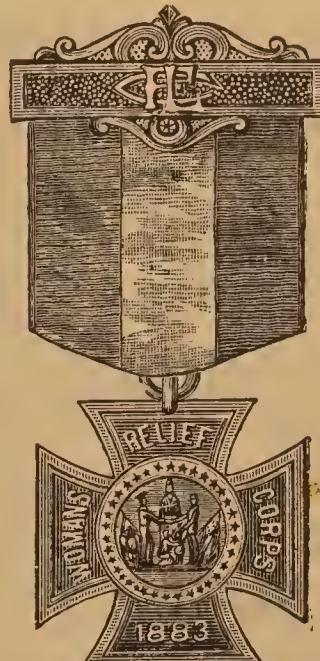
After interesting addresses by Comrades William R. Long and Solomon, refreshments were served in good old army style consisting of hard-tack and black coffee, and the camp-fire closed.

### Ladies' Aid of Admiral S. F. DuPont Post, No. 2.

The Ladies' Aid of Admiral S. F. DuPont Post, No. 2, of Wilmington, Del., is composed of soldiers' wives, widows and daughters of the Post. It is from them that the Post has received the furnishing of their splendid room and also their kitchen equipments, so that they are enabled to furnish entertainment at any time to members of their own Post and to visiting members of other Posts. On a number of occasions they have entertained members of Winfield Scott Post, No. 114, of Philadelphia, and of DuPont Post of New York, and generally furnish entertainment for the members of different Posts outside the city who are in attendance of the Department Encampment, when it is held in Wilmington. They have presented the Post with some handsome flags and banners.

The Ladies' Aid held a number of interesting entertainments for the benefit of various objects. Among them was a stereopticon and literary entertainment, given for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a flag for No. 5 School. Comrade Kilmer furnished the stereopticon views.

The present officers are—President, Mrs. J. R. Kilmer; Secretary, Mrs. Wheeler; Treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Booth.



### Women's Relief Corps, No. 1, G. A. R. Department of Delaware.

A VISIT TO NORTH EAST, MD.

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Women's Relief Corps, No. 1, G. A. R. Department of Delaware, accompanied by several of her staff officers went to North East, Md., and joined the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 9, of Maryland, in attendance of the reunion of the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

### Flag Presentation by the Women's Relief Corps.

At an entertainment given by the Women's Relief Corps of U. S. Grant Post, in the Post room of Thomas A. Smyth Post, on May 27, 1891, a flag was presented by the Corps to the U. S. Grant Post. The presentation speech was made by the President of the Relief Corps, Mrs. A. M. Beatty, and it was received on behalf of the Post by Past Commander Weil.

### Raising the Flag Over Public School No. 15.

Thursday, November 5, 1891, was a gala day at Public School No. 15, the occasion of the presentation of a handsome United States flag by the ladies of the U. S. Grant Relief Corps to that school. Never was a school-house so bedecked in flags, bunting, National colors and National emblems than was this school Thursday afternoon. The front of the building was almost enveloped in bunting, and from every side window fluttered in the breeze smaller flags. The word "Welcome" over the portals of the door had a hospitable meaning. But inside the decorations were more elaborate still. There was a profusion of flags, pictures and crayon drawings in every school-room. The landscapes, cities, flowers, portraits and other drawings, upon the blackboard surfaces, were worthy of trained artists, and they were looked upon with the greatest admiration.

Miss Webb's room, No. 3, is entitled to especial notice on account of the patriotic display made in it by Joseph Osborne, a Grand Army veteran. Mr. Osborne's patriotism was aroused and he offered his services to the ladies who were decorating the building. Mr. Osborne had almost the entire east end of Miss Webb's room for his exhibit of war relics.

Here was a life-sized crayon of Abraham Lincoln and some seven or eight other pictures of scenes of the late war; on a stand was a ten pound cannon ball picked up by Comrade Osborne on the Brandywine battle field, his own camp utensils of the late war, including his spoon, knife, fork, tin plate, candle-stick, with a tallow dip half burned, that he preserved since the war. Hanging against the wall were his fatigue cap, belts, bayonet, scabbard, cartridge box and canteen. On the wall also hung an old flint lock musket used in the old French war and used again by Mr. Osborne's great-grandfather in the battle of Brandywine in defence of American liberties.

No. 15 school is located at Third and Harrison streets. The school committee was composed of Thomas F. O'Donnell and Arthur W. Brilely. The teachers were Miss Lizzie J. Sayers, principal; Mrs. Maggie Money, assistant; Miss Lizzie C. Duncan, 1st assistant; Miss Julia Stenicken, 2d; Miss Salie G. Watson, 3d; Miss Anna T. Burns, 4th; Miss Lizzie Webb, 5th; Miss Elizabeth Carlisle, 6th, and Miss Ella Curlett, 7th.

The members of the Board of Education were: Samuel F. Betts, Daniel Ross and Dr. J. C. Fahey.

The children's literary exercises in the Principal's room—the largest in the building—commenced at 2.30 P.M. The following was the programme, as rendered under the direction of Miss Sayers, Principal, and Mrs. Maggie Money, assistant. Professor Berlin presided:

Singing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee; Salutatory, by Rich'd Bicking; Exercise, by a class of little girls; Reading, by Mamie Dixon; Recitation, by Virgie Woods; Dialogue, "Abraham Lincoln," in which the following-named chil-

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dren took part: Isaac Hallam, Herbert Clark, Harlan Buzine, Joseph Whittaker, Jesse McKay, William Rothrook, Lulu White, Alonzo Estes, John English, Walter Lind, Ethel King, John Harlan, Bertha Bell, Mamie Dixon, John Doughten, Charles Kohlbecker, Alfred Burton, Joseph Graham, Marion Lang, James Higgins, Nannie Hurlock, Lewis Howgate, Chas. Graham, Bessie Tomlinson, Maud Mortlock, Clara Estes and Clarence Dickey. Recitation, "Barbara Fritchie," by Bessie Foster; Singing, "Tenting To-Night;" Recitation, by Archie Lummis; Recitation, by Harlan Buzine.

After the literary exercises were over the friends of the pupils inside the school-house, by request of chairman of the school committee, marched out the rear door, around the house and out into the street where an immense crowd had gathered on Harrison street. Then commenced the marching of the children from their respective rooms by pairs along the hallway and out the front doors to the street where they could get a good view of the hoisting of the flag and hear the patriotic remarks of the speakers. Hyatt's Band kept up continued music all the time the children were marching out and taking positions.

As soon as the pupils of one room passed, those of another room fell in behind, all keeping step to the music of the band. Misses Lizzie Carlisle, Anna Burns and Lizzie Webb commanded the children in marching like trained soldiers. No drill master could have put through the marching step better. Among the last to march out were thirteen girls representing the old original thirteen states. Each girl wore a sash of the national colors and on their breasts were the names of the States they represented.

Delaware was represented by Helen McKenzie, Rhode Island by Maggie File, Massachusetts by Annie Jones, South Carolina by Lena Vaughn, New York by Bertha Bell, New Jersey by Agnes Dukes, New Hampshire by Lulu Hagey, Maryland by Reba McLaughlin, North Carolina by Sallie Garrett, Pennsylvania by Nannie Hurlock, Connecticut by Lizzie Hardesty, Virginia by Mamie Roop, Georgia by Della Ward.

Following these little Maids of Honor came forty-four boys and girls, representing the whole forty-four States of the Union. They all wore sashes, and looked very handsome. After the alignment of the children in the street, the ladies of U. S. Grant Relief Corps arranged themselves in the doorway, President Berlin occupying the front step, and Chairman O'Donnell standing beside him. Mrs. A. M. Beatty was then announced as the first speaker and the lady to present the flag to the committee of the school.

Mrs. Beatty spoke in a strong voice, and said that this was one of the proudest days of her life, when she, a woman, was permitted to stand before an audience like this, and on behalf of an organization of patriotic ladies, present a flag to the Board of Education of Wilmington for No. 15 School. She referred to the patriotism of the women as displayed in the late war. The children were growing up to be patriotic, and this glorious occasion would have a tendency to make them more so. Mrs. Beatty's eloquent and patriotic address was warmly appreciated and loudly cheered. She closed her address by handing the flag over to Chairman O'Donnell, on behalf of the ladies of U. S. Grant Relief Corps.

Chairman Thomas F. O'Donnell received the flag on behalf of the Board of Education for No. 15 School in a highly patriotic speech eulogistic of the flag. He complimented the ladies upon their patriotic purpose, and told them how their efforts were appreciated by the Board of Education and teachers and pupils of No. 15 School, and also by the parents of the pupils. Mr. O'Donnell then drew vivid scenes of the battles of the late war in defense of the old flag, which, by the blood on a hundred battlefields, had become endeared to every American loyal heart.

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His allusions to Grant and other generals of the war elicited the warmest applause. The colors of the flag taught first, love to God; second, love to each other, and third, love for your country.

Mr. O'Donnell accepted with thanks the beautiful and patriotic gift from the ladies for No. 15 school, with the promise that it would be honored and revered by every child and teacher in the school.

A beautiful bouquet was then presented to Mrs. Beatty by the ladies of the Relief Corps, and another handsome bouquet was presented to Joseph Graham, and a wreath thrown over his shoulders in recognition of his having collected \$8.29 towards paying for the band and decorating the school-house. Master Graham bowed his acknowledgments for the beautiful presents. Then came the fastening of the flag to the halyards and hoisting it in position. Master John O'Donnell represented the Army and Mary Deemer the Navy.

The flag was committed by Chairman O'Donnell to the little girls representing the thirteen original States, and they in turn handed it over to the forty-four boys and girls representing all the States of the Union. Then Joseph Graham pulled at the rope and the beautiful emblem of liberty began to rise up over the heads of the audience, and as a gentle breeze loosened its folds the whole 422 boys and girls waved their miniature flags and shouted until the flag floated majestically from the top of the staff.

As the flag was ascending to its place everybody gave it a shout, and the band vigorously played "Auld Lang Syne." Johnnie Keinle delivered a recitation about Columbia, and the scholars sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The flag-raising exercises being over, the children were marched back in perfect order to their respective places in school, and the great crowd of spectators dispersed for home.

The members of the Board of Education and the ladies of the Relief Corps remained.

As soon as perfect order was restored in the school room, the scholars were served with ice cream and cake by the ladies of the Relief Corps.

During the raising of the flag the whistles of the various manufacturing establishments were blown, and flags were floated everywhere.

## National Officers of the Ladies of the Union Veteran Union.

President, Mrs. Omella C. Rose; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Schellart; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Annie E. Taylor; Treasurer, Mrs. Henrietta S. Wheeler; Secretary, Mrs. Maggie Foster, New Castle, Pa.; Chaplain, Mrs. Jennie Miller; Inspector, Mrs. A. B. Horne; Counsellor, Mrs. Margaret Gammel; Instituting and Installing Officer, Mrs. Mary E. Beighel, Altoona, Pa.

National Advisory Board—Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth Schellart; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Annie E. Taylor; Chaplain, Mrs. Jennie Miller; Treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Wheeler; Secretary, Mrs. Maggie Foster; Mrs. Julia M. Johnson, Mrs. Sadie Kuhn, Mrs. M. E. Snodgrass.

## History of the Ladies of the Union Veteran Legion Auxiliary No. 25, Wilmington, Del.

The Ladies of the Union Veteran Legion Auxiliary No. 25, auxiliary to Encampment No. 34, U. V. L., of Wilmington, Del., was organized on February 16, 1893, with the following charter members:

Ellen G. Wogan, Annie E. McCaulley, Amelia A. French, Mary E.

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White, Annie E. Downing, Lydia A. Heritage, Melvina B. Tuxbury, Lida A. Taylor, Mary McDowell, Fannie McDowell, Lida R. Layman, Melvina B. Pennington, Margaret Connor, Lida J. Weir, Sarah D. Brear, Florence A. Foster, Johanna G. Wilcox, Lulu Turner, Eliza Wilhelm, Myra S. Maser, Bertha Duffy.

Mrs. Mary E. Beighel, of Altoona, Pa., National Installing Officer, was present and installed the officers that had been elected at a previous meeting. The present officers are :

President, Ellen G. Wogan; Senior Vice-President, Lydia A. Heritage; Junior Vice-President, Sarah Brear; Chaplain, Mary E. White; Treasurer, Annie E. McCaulley; Secretary, Melvina B. Tuxbury; Color Bearer, Amelia A. French; Conductress, Melvina B. Pennington; Guard, Margaret Connor.

The Auxiliary is constantly increasing in membership, one or more members being mustered in every meeting night.

While National Officer Charles A. Foster, of Wilmington, Del., was at the Encampment of the U. V. L., held in Indianapolis, in October, 1892, he became very much interested in the Ladies' Auxiliary of that order, and upon returning home laid the matter before Encampment No. 34. A committee of three was appointed, with Chas. A. Foster as chairman. He appointed a committee of three, wives of comrades of Encampment No. 34, to organize Auxiliary No. 25.

Although ignorant of its object and aim, for the organization was still in its infancy, the members of the committee started out in intensely cold weather, determined to secure enough members to organize an Auxiliary. Ten members were required to procure a charter, but the chairman and one other of the committee, by persistent effort, secured twenty-one members.

In order to become a member the applicant must be the mother, wife, widow, daughter or sister of a soldier eligible to the Union Veteran Legion.

Eight days after the names had been secured the auxiliary was organized and ready to aid the men who fought from '61 to '65, and their widows and orphans. The auxiliary is in a flourishing condition; the treasury has a small amount on hand. The ladies assisted the Legion in their memorial service by draping the hall and procuring plants and flowers for the comrades.

They aided the widow of a deceased comrade; and the widow of a soldier, who was not a member of the U. V. L., by purchasing fuel and provisions and paying rent. This good work bids fair to a grand success in aiding the veterans. They are now engaged in fitting up a library for the Encampment, which was opened by that body.

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Every U. V. L. Encampment should have its auxiliary. It is only a short time since this annex was instituted, but it has grown rapidly, and twenty-six auxiliaries have been organized.

The object of these auxiliaries is similar, in many respects, to that of the U. V. L. They believe in true fraternity and patriotism, and in standing by and helping each other, as well as the needy comrades, their widows and orphans.

### Regiment Reunions.

The survivors of the Second Delaware Regiment held a reunion, in celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Fredericksburg, at Shuster's Cafe, Philadelphia, on December 15, 1891. Frank Nolen, of Baltimore, was Master of Ceremonies. Speeches were made by Captain Hembold, Thomas J. Wood and Major H. J. Krouse, of Harrisburg, Pa.

The Fifth annual reunion of the Fourth Delaware Regiment was held at Brandywine Springs, Del., on September 9, 1890.

Resolutions were drafted on the death of the comrades who had died during the year that had just elapsed, by a committee, consisting of Comrades Finley, Duffy and Buckingham. The Vice-President of each company was appointed a committee to report the death of any comrade at each reunion.

Speeches were made by Comrades Daniel Green and John Killer, Col. Macallister, R. C. Jones and the Rev. Adam Stengle. Patriotic music was played by Wm. T. Mearn's band.

The sixth annual reunion of the Fourth Delaware Regiment was held in Lynam's woods, at Newport, Del., on August 27, 1891. Dinner was served by the wives of the comrades of Newport. A meeting was held in the afternoon. Comrade Daniel Green delivered the address of welcome. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of the P. E. Church of Newport. Hyatt's military band discoursed patriotic airs. The following address was delivered by Past Department Commander Peter B. Ayers, of Post No. 2 :

*Mr. President and Comrades of the Fourth Delaware Veteran Association :*

I greet you to-day on this your Fifth Annual Reunion of the survivors of that grand old regiment whose record in the War of the Rebellion stands second to none, and who with other Delaware soldiers in that war, have added page after page of magnificent history, that shines brilliantly with deeds of self-sacrifice, of personal heroism and manly courage, that shall live to your honor and the glory of your posterity so long as the world stands. The prestige of the Delaware soldier in their long line of service for the Union, lost nothing by there being a Fourth Delaware Regiment in the last war. Enlisting as you did in August, 1862, it cannot be said that you were tempted by large bounties, etc., but, on the contrary, it was the crucial period in the history of the nation. Manassass and Bull Run the First had been fought and lost to our armies; the country seemed dazed by the blow, and the reorganization of the army was at once begun under Gen. McClellan. Then came a period of some little assurance to the country, when that grand old army of over 100,000 men went swinging up the Virginia peninsula between the Pamunkey and the James rivers, driving the enemy from their stronghold at Yorktown and winning a splendid victory at Williamsburg. When steadily backward they were driven until penned up inside their intrenchments in front of Richmond, it seemed



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Cor. 4th and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
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**CHAS. O. SCULL,**

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that one telling blow was all that was necessary to forever kill rebellion. But just as so much was expected, came the awful intelligence that our army was defeated and in route. Fair Oaks, Glendale, Savage Station and Seven Pines were fought and lost.Flushed with victory, the rebel army swept on like a flood and was not stayed until it had crested itself at Malvern Hill.

General Pope's army in the valley was next attacked and put in rout; the Army of the Potomac was hurriedly brought back for the defense of the Capitol. Cedar Mountain, Catlett's and Bristoe Stations, Deacon's Branch and the second battle of Bull Run had been fought and still on swept the victorious enemy. Still nearer the Capitol were our troops drawn, and at the very doors almost was the battle of Chantilly fought, where the brave Gen. Kearney and the chivalrous Gen. Stevens were killed. Oh! how the great heart of the nation ached. Mothers and wives and children were mourning for loved ones who have gone down in the terrible slaughter, the awful weight of responsibility seemed crushing our leaders, and, indeed, the great thick cloud of blackness hanging over our loved land seemed to obscure every ray of light and cheer. Our armies had been beaten, their ranks awfully decimated by death on the many battle-fields and disease in the swamps, until, as it has been declared by Swinton, the historian, to have been the darkest hour of the nation's existence.

Yet dark as was the hour as slim as seemed the chance for the life and continuance of the Union, in that dark hour was born your gallant old regiment, under the call for three hundred thousand more troops. You answered in August, 1862. So that I say that, with no thought of gilt-edged soldiering, but as intelligent citizens, facing the peril of the hour, and because of the nation's peril, because of the principle of "One Country and One Flag," one and inseparable, was dearer to you than the pleasures and pursuits of civil life; leaving your homes and friends, your books and your business, you threw yourselves into the contest, hazarding every chance, suffering every fatigue, determined that this Union, one and inseparable, must and should be maintained; and, with this principle written across your hearts, you left your homes—many of you from this vicinity—under the lead of that gallant, heroic and brave citizen soldier, Col. A. H. Grimshaw, and went to the front, and from that time until Lee surrendered at Appomattox, you were in it, and the history of your grand old regiment is a bright page in the history of the nation that shall live as long as men live, and in the after days, when the nations of the world shall come to pay tribute to our system of splendid self-government, your children and your children's children shall point with pride to your record and say, "My father fought and suffered and sacrificed to maintain and perpetuate this great American Union."

A story has been told of one of our General officers who, being weak of physique, and worn out by the terrible strain of fighting and marching during the battles of the Wilderness campaign, determined during one hard night's march to slip off by the roadside and get an hour's sleep. He was awakened just as the rear guard came trudging by, and overheard the following by an over-tired veteran: "Holy God," said he, "I love our country, and am willing to fight for it, to starve for it, to go barefooted for it, and, if necessary, to die for it, but, when this war is over, I'll be darned if I ever love another country."

How often, my comrades, can you call up just such conversations as this, when, tired and hungry, and worn out by battles by day and hard marching by night, patriotism seemed to fag, but a rattling volley of musketry by the wayside, or the sharp, wicked crack of artillery just in front, or the scream of a shell down the line that sent every man's head toward mother earth—how, like a flash, the tired feeling flew away; how quickly the ranks were closed up, every man in his place, cartridge boxes pulled to the front, and

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when the command came that threw you into the fray, with your eyes steadily fixed on the old flag, in alignment you went forward willingly and cheerfully to do or die for the sake of our country and its perpetuation.

The history of your regiment will be told you by some one better acquainted with its formation than I, but one thing I know, that beginning with the early battles of the Army of the Potomac at the Wilderness, of Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, where the brave Lieutenant Webb, of Co. I. and Sergt. Bicking, of Co. D, with many other brave fellows gave up their lives; on to Petersburg, where on June 18, 1864, in one of the most desperate assaults of the whole war, one hundred and eighty-nine officers and men were killed and wounded in that action, which was nearly two-thirds of your available or fighting force. Shall I select the names of Capt. Grimshaw who was wounded there, or the two Cummings Brothers, of Co. D, or of Captain Reynolds who gave up their lives as their offering? No! suffice it to say that every man did his best and proved himself a hero; not only there, but throughout the long seige of Petersburg, at Rowanty Creek, at the Yellow Tavern, on the Weldon Railroad, at Hatcher's Run, at Boyston Plank Road, at Five Forks, and finally at Appomatox, the death of the rebellion.

How your minds go back to those days and the scenes of the battles and privations. How your pulse quickened when the roll is called of some of the men whom you tenderly laid away in their southern graves, only to waken when the last reveille shall sound on the camping grounds of eternity. I verily believe that as Christ came forth from the grave and took his wounded and bruised body into the presence of God and showed the wounds to the father, that they might plead for the sins of the people; so I believe that our comrades who now sleep in their quiet beds in the South shall come forth at that time and present their wounded, broken bodies, wounded and broken in a war for enslaved humanity, God's own war. I believe they shall plead for the weakness of the flesh and the sins of their lives, and we shall see them again when marshaled on the table land of Beulah. A friend of mine whose old regiment was about to have a reunion in another state from this, said to his wife, "Caddie, I think I'll go to the reunion to-morrow and see the old boys." His wife was a strong temperance woman and said, "Well, John, I know you don't drink, but these old soldiers whenever they get together will drink and get drunk, and I don't want you to go." "Well," he said, "Caddie you and I are both Methodists and we expect sometime to go home to Heaven, and when we do, if the good Lord gives me the keys of that great gate, I'll let every old soldier in who comes there, and never ask him if he ever drank rum or not," and I tell you, boys, if John Carey ever gets to St. Peter's place at the gate, you are all sure of heaven. To be candid, boys, I want to live in eternity, and I would like to spend it in the society of my old comrades of the army.

Oh, it does send the blood rushing just a little quicker when you remember the battles in which fell the brave, generous Captain Meclary, Sergt. Briley, Sergt. White, the good brave Charles P. Mortimer, Lynam Brown, Corporal Darling, Robert Fox, David Riggs and a hundred and more others who lay down their lives on the altar of liberty. Twenty-six years and more have passed since then, my comrades, more than a quarter of a century, since your last long, hard march from Appomattox Court-House to Bailey's Cross-roads, Va., near Washington; since you went swinging down Pennsylvania avenue in that general review in 1865, with the swing of a conquest, under the lead of your gallant, brave Colonel Geist, whom we yet have with us as the honored president of your association, and who won his spurs and promotion by bravery on many battle fields. I say it seems but yesterday, and you were proud of yourselves,

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proud of your record and the whole country was proud of you. So you should be just as proud now, you helped put back every star that has been pulled from the blue field of the old flag by our southern brethren; you took this nation without government, without money, without credit and divided, you fought its battles on a promissory note and endorsed that note with your blood and made it good.

You have lived long enough to have seen star after star added to the old flag, until forty-four happy, prosperous States are represented in the old flag and are bound together in the great sisterhood of States, and the old flag as it is kissed by the breezes of the early morning, means protection for its citizens everywhere, whether at home or abroad. You have lived long enough to see the accumulation of money pile up from thirteen cents, the amount in the treasury at Washington when you took charge, to a bursting treasury, the surplus over-running. You have lived long enough to have seen the bonds of the government made good and the accruing interest paid in gold. Yes, you have lived to see this country take its place in the front ranks of the nations of the earth, honored and its flag respected everywhere, and the people of the nation in her proud position of to-day acknowledge that she owes it to the men who fought her battles, and you, my comrades, are to be congratulated, not only for your service as soldiers, but for your general good conduct and manly bearing since the war. That your lives have been exemplary as good citizens, is attested by this large gathering of friends who have honored you by their presence, and the earnest wish of my heart is that you may all live long to enjoy these reunions and enjoy talking over the fraternities found in the army, and of your battling and suffering during the war for the Union.

The exercises were concluded with an address by Comrade Roberts.

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### The First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry.

The organization of this body was begun immediately after the call of the President of the United States, April 19, 1861, and the enlistments were for the period of three months. Two companies, A and B, commanded by Robert S. and Charles E. La Motte, were filled to the required number within a few days, and Company C was formed a few days after at Wilmington, rendezvousing in the Institute Building, on Market street, which was secured as an armory. Other companies were organized in the lower part of the State, but owing to the absence of a proper system, could not speedily combine to form a regimental body, and a delay of nearly a month ensued before the organization was completed.

The three companies went into camp at Camp Brandywine, the 22d of May and on the 25th all the other companies were in camp and doing duty, the regiment holding its first dress parade the following day. The organization of the regiment was fully completed before May 31st.

On the 28th of May, 1861, the first troops from Delaware moved towards the front, Companies A and B being assigned to Aberdeen, Companies D and E to Bush River. The remaining companies of the regiment left Camp Brandywine on the 9th of June, and were stationed along the railroad in Maryland as far as Havre de Grace. A brass band which organized in June did much toward popularizing the movements of the regiment. The companies returned home at intervals from the 2d to the 14th of August.

On the last day of September the companies repaired to a regimental camp-ground at Hare's Corner, New Castle hundred, which was called "Camp Edwards," where they drilled.

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On October 20, 1861, they marched to Newport, where they took the cars for Baltimore; from which place they were transported to Fortress Monroe, where they took quarters at Camp Hamilton. Here they became one of the most noted regiments stationed there for their strict discipline and fine personal appearance.

On the 8th of March, 1862, they witnessed the naval battle off Newport News. The first movement made towards the enemy by these troops was on May 9th, when they took part in the investing of Norfolk. The regiment moved to Suffolk early in July, remained there until September, when it moved against the enemy in northern Virginia. It became a part of the Third Division, Second Corps, and was engaged in the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Here it lost nearly one-third of its men. On the 19th they marched to Bolivar Heights for recuperation.

The First Regiment was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; battles of Chancellorsville May 1 to 4, in which 50 men were lost; Gettysburg, July 2; Auburn and Bristoe Station, Va., October 14; at Locust Grove, November 27, and Mine Run November 30, 1863.

On the 18th of December, 1863, 210 officers and men of the regiment were re-mustered for three years, under the offer of the government, being the first organization in the Army to accept the proposition, which included a thirty days' furlough home. The veteran part of the regiment reached Wilmington January 1, 1864, amid great enthusiasm. They were presented with a handsome flag, which they carried through the remainder of the war.

They returned to the field February 9, 1864 and joined their brigade at Stony Mountain, Va. The regiment was further engaged in the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania from May 5th to May 17th; North Anna, May 23d-27th; Cold Harbor, June 1st-12th; before Petersburg, June 5th to July; Deep Bottom, July 27th, August 14th and 20th; Ream's Station, August 25th; Gravelly Run and Hatcher's Run, October 27th, 1864.

Upon the surrender at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865, the active service of the regiment ceased. On May 1st, the weary march northward was begun. On the 15th the regiment went into camp near Munson's Hill, in the neighborhood of Washington, where it remained nearly two months. It participated in the grand review at Washington, on the 23d of May, 1865, the regiment being commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Nichols. Colonel D. Woodall, of the First Delaware commanded the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, which included this regiment. The regiment was mustered out July 12, 1865, and proceeded as a body to Wilmington, July 14, where, after an enthusiastic welcome home, they disbanded.

## The Second Delaware Regiment Infantry Volunteers.

The Second Delaware Regiment was the first body of volunteer infantry to form in the State under the call for three years' men. Its regimental organization dated from May 21, 1861, but its ranks were not entirely filled up until five months later, on account of no State system to aid in this work. This cause also led to the taking of companies from outside of the State in order that its organization might be more speedily completed. Companies B, D and G were from Philadelphia and Company C from Elton, Md. The remainder of the companies were filled up at Wilmington, where headquarters had been established by the organizer of the regiment, H. W. Wharton, of the United States army. The men rendezvoused at Camp Brandywine during the summer of 1861.

On the 17th of September, 1861, eight companies of the regiment left the camp and marched to Cambridge, Md., where they went into a camp

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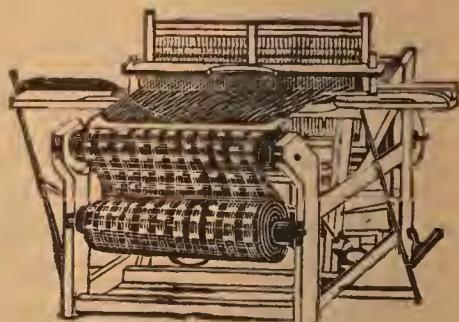
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of instruction under Brigadier-General H. H. Lockwood. Companies I and K joined the command in October and November, 1861, and also prepared for service in the field. The regiment moved with the Brigade of General Lockwood to Accomac, Va., December 1, 1861, and remained in that locality until March 1st, 1862, when it was transferred to Baltimore to do garrison duty. In May, the same year, it joined the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and at the battle of Fair Oaks was assigned to the brigade of General W. H. French. Here the first active field service of the regiment began and continued almost incessantly during the siege of Richmond, participating in the general engagements of Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, from June 27 to July 1, 1862; the battle of Antietam, September 17; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run. At the battle of Spottsylvania their number was so reduced that the regiment was attached to another organization.

### Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

The work of forming the Third Regiment of Volunteers for the term of three years was begun late in 1861, but was not actively pushed until the spring of 1862. As many of the men were from the central and southern parts of the State, a rendezvous was established at Camp Fisher, near Camden, where the recruits were drilled and prepared for service in the field.

The regiment moved from Camp Fisher the latter part of May, 1862, and proceeded to Harper's Ferry, engaged in battle on May 28, intercepting the northward march of Stonewall Jackson. It was successfully engaged at Sulphur Springs, Chantilly and at Antietam.

After the latter battle the regiment moved to Frederick City, Md., where it performed garrison duty for a year, next being stationed at the Relay House, near Baltimore. In the spring of 1864 the regiment became a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, and participated in all of the movements of that army. It was also at Cold Harbor and before Petersburg.

After the surrender of Lee, the regiment marched to Arlington Heights, where it lay several weeks. Its recruits were transferred to the First Delaware, and those who had enlisted in the earlier stages of the organization were mustered out June 3, 1865, proceeding home with the Fourth.

### Fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

The organization of this regiment of three years' men was begun early in June, 1862, those first enlisted being mustered at Wilmington by Col. A. H. Grimshaw. In the latter part of the month the men went into camp at Brandywine Springs, where they drilled and formed into companies. The regiment was fully organized in September with Companies A to K.

Most of the men of these companies were from New Castle and Kent counties, except Company C, which contained a large number of ex-prisoners from Fort Delaware, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union.

In October, 1862, the regiment left Brandywine Springs and marched to the Kennett Pike, where the Third Pennsylvania Reserves were relieved, and Camp DuPont formed to guard the powder mills in that neighborhood. This camp was broken November 10th, in a severe snow storm, in which the regiment went to Wilmington and was quartered in Pusey's factory until the following day, when it was removed to Arlington Heights and soon after to Camp Vermont, four miles below Alexandria.

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The regiment remained in winter quarters until May, 1863, when it made a feint movement towards Richmond, under General E. D. Keys. It remained on the Chickahominy until July 5, 1863, when a retrograde march was made down the Peninsula.

In January, 1864, the regiment went into winter quarters at Fairfax Court House and remained at that place until May 4, 1864, when it moved to Rappahannock Station. Subsequently it moved to Port Royal and embarked at that place May 28th, and was engaged in the battle of Bethesda Church, June 2, 1864. At the battle before Petersburg, nearly one-third of the men were killed. In 1865 the regiment was in the general engagements of Rowanty River, White Oak Roads, Thatcher's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House. At Lee's surrender the regiment numbered but sixty three. The regiment marched to Arlington Heights, where it was transferred to the First Regiment. The original members were mustered out June 3, 1865.

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### Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was organized under the call of the President August 4, 1862. Most of the members were enlisted in October and November, but remained in civil life, equipped and ready for a call into military service. On June 20, 1863, five companies were called to perform garrison duty at Fort Delaware. The remainder of the regiment was ordered to Perryville, Md., the following day, to relieve a New York regiment, but soon joined the First Battalion, at Fort Delaware. It was mustered out August 6th to 10th; 1863.

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The Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry was composed of nine months' men, who were mainly from the Southern part of the State. On the 27th of June, 1863, they were called to Havre de Grace to do garrison duty on the Susquehanna, and subsequently to Fort Delaware, where they remained until August 30, when they were taken to their homes and discharged.

The Seventh Regiment was organized for thirty days in July, 1864, and the troops were known as "Emergency Men." The regiment performed garrison duty along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Maryland, being stationed mainly at the bridges. They were mustered out August 11, 1864.

The Eighth Regiment was enlisted for one year under the call of July 18, 1864. The organization begun in September and they rendezvoused at Camp Smithers. Before the regiment could be filled up, it was ordered to move as a battalion of four companies. On the 8th of October, 1864, the battalion left Wilmington for City Point, Pa., where it was engaged in building fortifications. The men returned home to vote, but went back to go into winter quarters as part of the same brigade as the Fourth Regiment, and were in the same general movements and engagements around Petersburg. It marched with the Third Brigade to Arlington Heights, where sixty of the recruits were transferred to the First Delaware. The regiment was mustered out June 6, 1865.

The Ninth Regiment was composed of one hundred days' men. The regiment was stationed at Fort Delaware to guard Confederate prisoners, and served about a month longer than its term of enlistment. It was mustered out at Wilmington, January 23, 1865.

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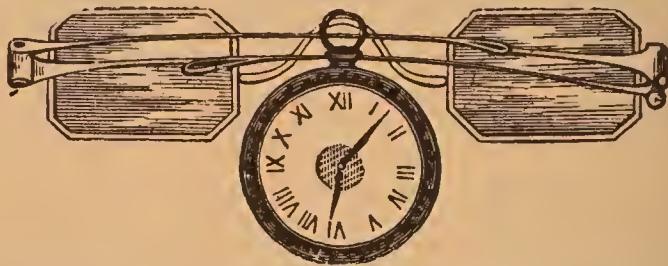
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## First Delaware Battery, Field Artillery.

Authority to raise a company of field artillery was given to Captain B. Nields early in August, 1862, and on the 21st of that month the company was so far formed that it went into camp at Welden's Woods, near the "Blue Ball Inn," in Brandywine hundred. After being instructed several months the battery left Wilmington for Washington, December 20, 1862, and served in the East in 1864. Subsequently it was in the Department of the Gulf, but in January, 1865, was transferred to the Department of Arkansas, and Captain B. Nields was appointed chief of artillery and ordnance of that department. The battery was stationed at Duval's Bluff until the spring of 1865, when it was taken to Little Rock, from which place it proceeded to Wilmington, reaching the latter city July 1, 1865. The men were then paid off, and finally discharged two days later.

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## First Delaware Cavalry.

Soon after the breaking out of the war battalions of cavalry were organized as Home Guards in different parts of the State, but no determined effort was made to form them into cavalry regiment until the summer of 1862. On the 13th of August, that year, Napoleon B. Knight, of Dover, was authorized to raise four companies of cavalry in the State, and the work of securing enlistments was soon begun. Later, September 9, 1862, the Hon. George P. Fisher was commissioned by the War Department to raise the First Regiment of Delaware Cavalry, to consist of twelve hundred men and to include Knight's Battalion. This regiment was under instruction at Camp Smithers, near Wilmington, in the fall and winter of 1862.

On the 17th of February, 1863, the First Battalion, under the command of Major Knight, left this camp and proceeded overland to Drummond-town, Va., to join the brigade of General Lockwood. The other battalions followed later in the season, and the service of the regiment was along the Potomac, aiding in intercepting the projected incursions into Pennsylvania and Delaware. In March, 1865, its headquarters were at Monocacy Junction, Md., from whence detachments were sent to various points of the State, including Baltimore and Annapolis. Detachments aided in the search of the assassins of President Lincoln, and Sergeant Gemmill, of Captain Townsend's company, captured and brought into camp at Relay House, Md., Geo. A. Atzerott, one of the accomplices of S: Wilkes Booth.

A number served until the war was over but its men were mustered out by detachments, those at the Relay on June 6, 1865, and those at Baltimore, June 30th, the same year.

---

## Gen. George H. Thomas Command, No. 1, of Delaware.

### UNITED STATES REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS.

This command was organized December 6, 1890, by the following comrades: Wm. Kelly, Jr., Wm. P. Windish, Samuel S. Curlett, Charles Lynch, Wm. J. Irwin, Wm. T. Fuhr, John Cassidy, Austin Riley, Henry Johnson and George Keech.

Present officers—Commander, Wm. B. Norton; Vice-Commander, Wm. J. Irwin; Adjutant, Wm. Kelly, Jr.; Quartermaster, Samuel S. Curlett; Chaplain, Henry Johnson; Officer of the Day, Charles Lynch; Surgeon, John Cassidy; Officer of the Guard, Jacob Oswald; Inside Sentinel, John Murray; Outside Sentinel, Alex. Billingsby.

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All persons who have served one or more years in the regular army of the United States and had an honorable discharge are eligible to membership.

The National Association was organized in Philadelphia, 1885. The National's officers were : Commander, Wm. H. Hutt, M. D., Philadelphia ; Vice-Commander, Thomas Smith, New Jersey; Adjutant General, Joseph B. Burns; Quartermaster, George App, New York; Chaplain, Henry L. Hunsberger, Pennsylvania; Inspector, John R. McCullough; Judge Advocate, W. E. Marras, New York; Surgeon, J. B. Hallwood, N. Y. They met in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4 1893, for the annual election of officers. There are six Commands in Philadelphia, and Commands in every State in the Union.

---

### Associations of Union Ex-Prisoners of War.

The local association of Union ex-prisoners of war of Wilmington, Delaware, was organized in May, 1887, with the following members: Wm. Kelly, Jr., John P. Hearn, Chas. W. Solloway, Edward Butcher, Chas. W. Simmons, Thomas Lynch, D. Crawford, James P. Green, James M. Bantem, Wm. H. Boyer, Matthew M. Macklem, Thomas H. Peters, Daniel Hamilton, A. D. Vandever, Daniel McIlhenney, Wm. B. Warner, John P. Donahoe and D. S. Stanton.

Officers of the association are : President, Wm. Kelly ; Vice-President, Thomas Lynch ; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Geaheart.

National officers : President, Marion T. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Pres. C. G. Davis, Boston, Mass.; Chaplain, Rev. John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa ; Historian, O. R. McNary, Leavensworth, Kan.; Secretary and Treasurer, L. P. Williams, Washington, D. C., and one Vice-President for each State. National Vice-President for Delaware, Wm. Kelly, Jr. Local Association Meetings are held every three months in DuPont Post-room. The National Association meets with the annual G. A. R. encampment. They admit all persons to membership who were prisoners of war at any time from 61 to 66.

---

### G. A. R. Notes.

The committee appointed to erect a monument in memory of Gen. Thos. A. Smyth has received a number of designs and proposals from the following business men of this city : Wm. Davidson, Thomas Davidson, L. W. McGowen and Geo. L. Jones, and from Geo. H. Mitchell of Chicago, Ill.

---

A lecture was given by the Rev. Dennis J. Flynn, on "Religion and the Republic," in the Grand Opera House, on April 7, 1892, under the auspices of the Washington Committee of the G. A. R.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment and the Delaware regiment fought together during the Revolutionary struggle for the defense of their country. At Paulus Hook, now the site of Jersey City, they surprised and defeated the British.

---

Owing to the failure of the Delaware Legislature of 1893 to appropriate funds for the maintenance of the State militia, Troop B was compelled to disband, and their armory will be sold.

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### U. V. Legion Notes.

Col. W. V. Tuxbury of Encampment No. 34, Wilmington, was presented with an excellent gavel of native live oak, by Comrade Sylvester Solomon.

---

Past Colonel Wm. S. McNair, of Encampment No. 34, was appointed Judge Advocate General on the national staff of the Union Veteran Legion, 1889.

---

Col. John T. Keller, of Encampment No. 109, Baltimore, Md., presented that encampment with a new ballot-box, a set of ballots and a neat rose-wood gavel.

### Errata.

Page 140, second paragraph from bottom, should read:

"Soon after the return of the Delaware troops from the Mexican war, in 1845, a paper was published in Wilmington, called the *Blue Hen's Chicken*, and its editors, William T. Jeandell and Francis Vincent, to use street talk, did not 'make any bones' in saying what they thought, and for a number of years the *Blue Hen's Chicken* flourished, as the boys who "fought, bled and died," felt that it was their duty to give it their aid. Ever since Revolutionary days the citizens of Delaware have regarded the blue hen as a proper thing to carry upon their banners. In the parade a blue cock was carried which had won a number of fights in mains between New York and Delaware."

---

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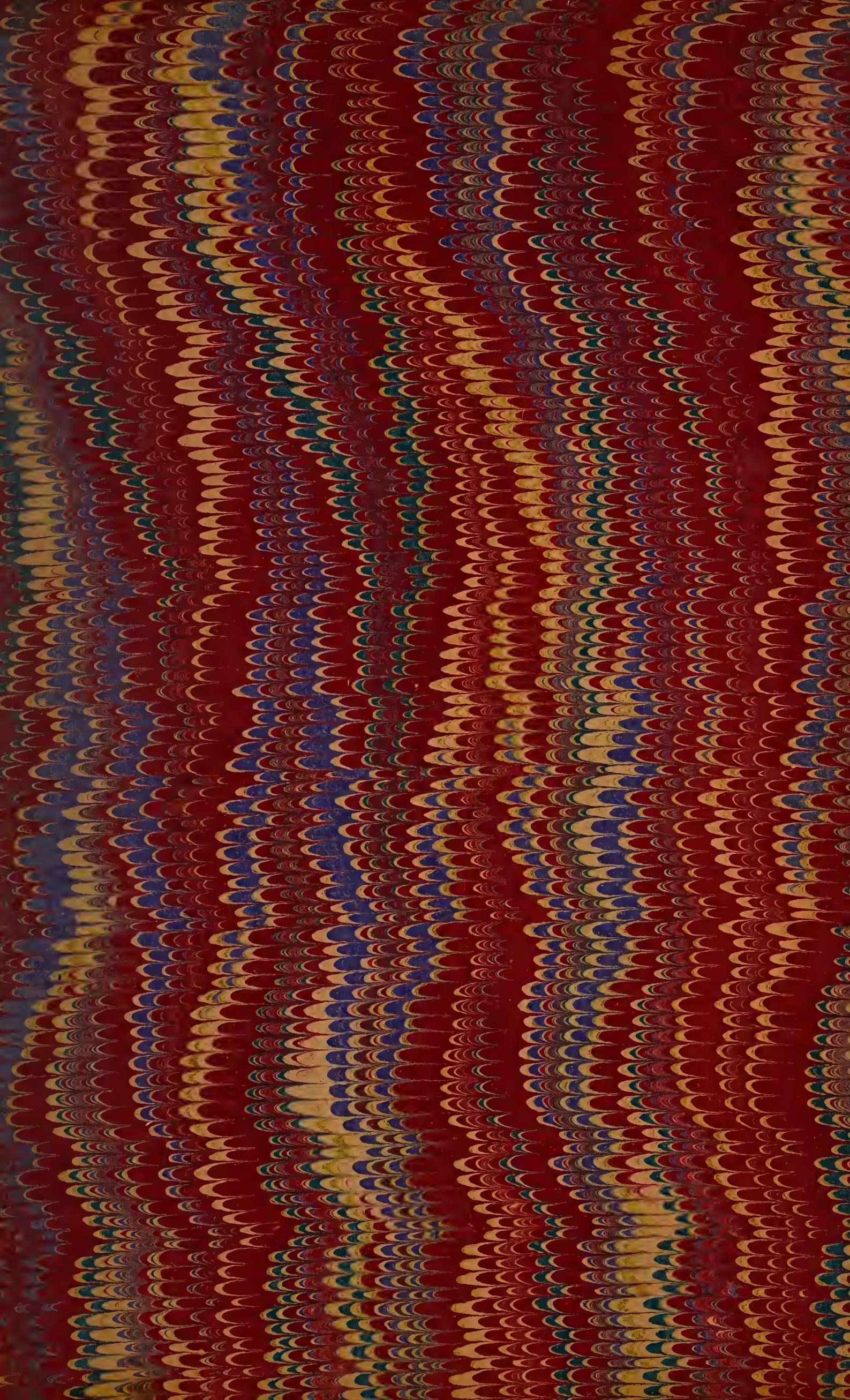












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